

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue: FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS

COTTON IN PUNJAB, INDIA

Irrigated cotton in Punjab, India, is reported to be average to good and unirrigated cotton generally below average, according to a cablegram received from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Damage by floods and insects is reported from some districts. Picking has commenced and will continue until January. Punjab produces an average about 8 per cent of the cotton crop for all India. About 75 per cent of the area under cotton in this province is irrigated.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

German hog prices continued the decline noted last week during the week ended September 26, according to information cabled by L. V. Steere, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin, the price at that city being \$14.96 per 100 pounds compared with \$15.77 the previous week, and \$14.85 for the corresponding week of 1927. The average for September, while 45 cents under the average for August, is still about 58 cents above the average for September 1927. Hog receipts were somewhat lower than the previous week and the corresponding week of 1927. Lard prices at Hamburg declined from \$15.52 to \$15.13 per 100 pounds, against an average for September of \$15.31, which is 20 cents higher than the average for September 1927. See table, page 561.

In the British bacon market, Danish Wiltshire sides at Liverpool declined slightly during the week ended September 26, Canadian Wiltshires being again not quoted, according to cabled advices from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The Danish average, at \$24.33 per 100 pounds, was about 87 cents below the average for August, but \$1.52 higher than the corresponding week of 1927. The average for September, however, is about .22 cents under the average for September 1927. See table, page 561.

Butter prices in the principal European markets were generally a shade lower on September 27 than a week earlier, according to cabled information from American Agricultural Commissioners in London and Berlin. The Copenhagen official quotation was equivalent to 40.1 cents on that date against 40.8 cents the previous Thursday and 39.7 cents a year ago. In London, unsalted Colonial butter was the only description that did not show a corresponding slight decline. Meanwhile, 92 score butter in New York also declined from 48 1/4 to 48 cents against 49 cents a year ago. The present eight cent margin in favor of domestic prices is thus about the same as that of recent weeks and at this season of last year. For detailed comparative price statement, see page 561. See also page 529 for statement on foreign dairy conditions.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

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BREAD GRAINSWheat production in 1928

The 1928 wheat production in 31 Northern Hemisphere countries is now reported at 3,194,470,000 bushels, an increase of 6.6 per cent over the 2,996,189,000 bushels produced in these countries in 1927, when they represented nearly 85 per cent of the estimated world crop outside of Russia and China. The second estimate of the crop in England and Wales is 45,360,000 bushels, and increase of 523,000 bushels over the previous estimate, but 7,756,000 bushels or nearly 15 per cent below the 1927 production. The revised estimate of the German crop is 126,463,000 bushels. An unofficial estimate of production of wheat in France published in the "Bulletin des Halles" places the 1928 crop at 281,013,000 bushels as compared with their final estimate of 292,293,000 bushels in 1927. During the past six years the estimates of the "Bulletin des Halles" have ranged from 100.3 per cent of the final official estimate in 1925 to 113.9 per cent in 1922. The final official estimate of the 1927 crop was 276,128,000 bushels. Commercial Attache Julian E. Gillespie reports that the 1928 wheat crop in Turkey is 25 per cent shorter than the 1927 harvest. Inasmuch as the 1927 crop was short and there is no carryover, it would not be surprising if the 1928 crop is short 45 per cent of normal production. A number of tests have been carried on by the Prefect of Constantinople with the view of making a standard loaf of bread from a mixture of different kinds of flour. See tables, pages 553 and 554.

Foreign crop conditionsEurope

Some rain fell over northwestern Russia and central and northern Europe, being heaviest in Poland, the Baltic countries, Yugoslavia and northern Italy, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Elsewhere in Europe, especially in France, there are complaints of drought. Early in the season the condition of the grain crops in northwestern Europe gave indications of a below average crop, but now unofficial estimates have been raised and in Sweden an above average crop is expected. Recent trade estimates place the French wheat crop at 267,000,000 bushels against the official estimate of 276,000,000 bushels in 1927. The grain trade believes the Rumanian wheat estimate of 130,512,000 bushels is far too high and there is also some belief that the Italian and Danubian crops have been overestimated, particularly from the export standpoint in the latter region.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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Southern Hemisphere

Seasonable weather prevailed in Argentina during the week ended September 24, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. The temperature averaged 1° above normal in the northern wheat districts and 2° above in the southern districts. The rainfall was 0.1 inch below normal in the north and 0.1 inch above in the south. The first official estimate of the 1928-29 wheat area is 20,757,000 acres against 19,714,000 acres in 1927-28. This is the largest wheat acreage reported in Argentina.

Movement to marketUnited States

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States from July 1 to September 22 were 37,139,000 bushels against 66,541,000 bushels during the same period last year. Exports during the week ended September 22 were 5,940,000 bushels against 5,224,000 bushels the previous week and 6,006,000 bushels during the corresponding week last season.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in store in the Western Grain Division of Canada on September 21 were 32,327,000 bushels against 16,323,000 bushels on September 14 and 12,507,000 bushels on September 23, 1927. All previous records of deliveries at country elevators are being broken and deliveries during the week ended September 14 were 29,140,000 bushels. Receipts at Fort William-Port Arthur during the week ended September 21 were 11,270,000 bushels against 2,743,000 bushels during the corresponding week last year. Shipments from Fort William-Port Arthur were 6,330,000 bushels against 1,300,000 during the corresponding week last year. Stocks in store at Fort William-Port Arthur on September 21 were 9,887,000 bushels against 6,138,000 bushels a year ago. The elevator capacity this year at the head of the lakes is 86,365,000 bushels. The Dominion Department of Marine has suggested that east-bound vessels carrying grain should leave the head of the lakes not later than December 5. Receipts and shipments from Vancouver were practically equal during the week ended September 21, being 521,000 bushels and 511,000 bushels respectively. Elevator storage at Vancouver has been increased to 10,675,000 bushels.

European grain market conditions

European grain markets although opening with improved business were rather uncertain during the week ended September 25, according to a cable

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from American Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Spot prices of near position grain were firm at the beginning but closed weaker. Wheat prices at Hamburg advanced 2 cents per bushel during the week to \$1.36 on September 26, and rye prices at Berlin advanced 1 cent to \$1.27 per bushel.

Russian grain procurements during the first half of September were 682,000 short tons against 937,000 short tons last year, according to a cable from Mr. Steere. Collections during the third five days have shown increases over those of the first ten days, now amounting to 70 per cent of last year's collections against 65 per cent during the first ten days. The eastern regions (Siberia, Kazakhstan, Ural, etc.) are to furnish 38 per cent of the total 1928-29 collections, against 20 per cent last year. Reports from these regions indicate that the grain is damp. The Russian paper, "Economic Life", of September 8, states that the share of the southern regions (Ukraine, Crimea and North Caucasus) in the total grain-forage balance decreased from 31.1 per cent in 1927-28 to 26.9 per cent this year, while the eastern regions (Siberia and Kazakhstan) increased from 11.1 per cent in 1927-28 to 15.3 per cent this year. Reports from the Ukraine, according to Mr. Steere, are becoming more pessimistic. The crop there, which involves 620,000 farms and 3,000,000 peasants, is considered to be about half of last year's crop, or practically a failure, and food help is said to be necessary in some parts of the country. The grain crop in the Central Agricultural Region, mainly a winter rye and oats section, is also considered unfavorable, according to this same paper, and is increasing the strain on the grain market in the consuming areas. Recent developments point to a possibility of Russia importing more grain and earlier than last season, which might lead to a further revision of the foreign trade policy.

United States wheat prices

Cash prices of wheat showed an upward trend during the week ended September 21. The weighted average cash price of all classes and grades at the six principal markets advanced one cent to \$1.03 per bushel as compared with \$1.26 a year ago. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City and No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis each advanced two cents to \$1.07 and \$1.45 per bushel respectively as compared with \$1.29 and \$1.40 respectively a year ago. No. 1 dark northern spring and No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis each advanced three cents to \$1.26 and \$1.07 respectively as compared with \$1.34 and \$1.22 respectively a year ago. That the weighted average price rose no more than it did is due largely to the large sales of durum wheat at Minneapolis and especially at Duluth. The price of western white wheat at Seattle remained unchanged during the week until September 21, when it advanced three cents, bringing the weekly average of cash quotations to approximately \$1.16 per

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

bushels as compared with \$1.15 the week before. The slight upward trend of prices has continued since September 21. The spread between the cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg remained unchanged at nine cents in favor of Minneapolis during the week as compared with a spread of five cents in favor of Winnipeg a year ago.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets:		No. 2 Hard Winter: Kansas City:		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring: Minneapolis:		No. 2 Amber Durum: Minneapolis:		No. 2 Red Winter: St. Louis:	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Aug. 24	137	108	137	104	149	123	143	109	146	137
31	134	110	132	106	144	122	134	109	143	144
Sept. 7	133	110	132	106	143	125	135	104	145	147
14	128	107	129	105	136	123	126	104	142	143
21	126	108	129	107	134	126	122	107	140	145
28	127		131		136		123		143	
Oct. 5	126		132		133		122		149	
12	128		131		136		126		147	
19	126		128		137		124		142	

WHEAT: Closing prices of September and December futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Aug. 23	137	112	129	105	136	110	b/145	b/114	b/159	b/130	143	112
30	134	110	127	103	133	109	b/141	b/111	b/158	b/131	b/140	b/114
Sept. 6	133	110	127	103	132	108	b/140	b/111	b/155	b/130	b/142	b/114
December futures												
13	130	113	123	107	129	110	129	110	151	129	b/138	b/110
20	129	115	123	109	127	112	128	118	150	121	c/134	b/110
27	130	118	125	112	128	115	131	116	152	135	c/135	b/113
Oct. 4	132		126		129		131		152		c/131	
11	134		125		128		131		152		c/131	
18	125		120		123		127		151		c/130	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices.

b/ October future. c/ November future.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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The advance in future closing prices of wheat during the last part of the week ended September 20 continued into the following week. With September futures at Chicago closing at around 119 cents per bushel during the first three days of the week following September 20, they dropped slightly the day following, strengthened again on September 26, and closed at 118 1/2 cents September 27. Contributing factors to stronger prices apparently were stronger prices at Liverpool, firm prices at Winnipeg, and somewhat larger exports of wheat from the United States. Closing prices of December futures on September 27, as compared with prices on September 20, were three cents higher at Chicago, Kansas City and Minneapolis, and four cents higher at Liverpool, but were two cents lower at Winnipeg. The closing price at Chicago was 118 cents, as compared with 130 last year. The Liverpool December option closed at 135 cents, or 17 cents under last year's price. October futures at Buenos Aires advanced three cents to 113 cents on September 26, as compared with a week before.

Rye production

Rye production in 20 Northern Hemisphere countries is reported at 839,609,000 bushels against 790,779,000 bushels in 1927, when they produced nearly 90 per cent of the estimated world crop outside of Russia and China. The 1928-29 acreage in Argentina is estimated at 1,155,000 acres against 895,000 acres in 1927-28. Both the area and production of rye in Argentina have been steadily increasing and the greater part of the crop is exported. Out of 6,614,000 bushels produced in 1927, over 5,000,000 bushels were exported. See tables on pages 553 and 554.

FEED GRAINS

Barley

Total production of barley in 1928 for the 29 countries so far reported, which in 1927 raised 75 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop, now stands at 1,303,021,000 bushels, an increase of 18.3 per cent over that of last year. The earlier estimate of barley production in England and Wales has been raised more than 1,000,000 bushels to 44,847,000 bushels, which is 11.5 per cent more than the harvest of the preceding year. The earlier estimate of the 1928 barley crop in Germany has been increased upwards of 2,000,000 bushels to 134,782,000 bushels, which is more than 7 per cent above that of last year. This raises the total for the 20 European countries already reported, which last year produced 82 per cent of the crop for all Europe, to 615,384,000 bushels, 10 per cent more than in 1927.

The second official estimate of the acreage sown to barley in Argentina is 91,000 acres greater than the first, or 1,277,000 acres, an increase

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

of 7.7 per cent over that sown last year and the largest area on record there. For detailed tables on acreage and production, see pages 555 and 557.

In Manitoba 40 to 45 per cent of the new crop barley had been threshed by the middle of September, in Saskatchewan 50 per cent had been completed, while in Alberta from 30 to 35 per cent of the barley had been through the machines.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on September 21 stood at 6,520,000 bushels against 1,374,000 on the same date last year. Offerings were fairly liberal, the receipts during the week amounting to 5,634,000 bushels, while the demand for barleys of all grades was fairly steady, the lower grades being especially wanted. Total receipts of barley at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver since August 1 have totaled 4,723,000 bushels, compared with shipments of only 2,268,000 bushels.

The condition of barley in Denmark improved steadily during the period from the first of July to the beginning of September, being 5 or 6 per cent above the average of the past ten years on September 1. Old crop feed barley there about the middle of September was reported as very dull, but the price had also declined noticeably.

Total exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available have amounted to about 29,200,000 bushels, almost 28 per cent more than for the same periods last year. Barley exports from the United States for the week ended September 22 were 3,363,000 bushels, the largest weekly export for several seasons. Prices were slightly above those for the greater part of the time since the middle of August, the average price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis for the week of September 21 being 63 cents per bushel, .2 cents above the price for the preceding week, but 10 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. For detailed figures on barley trade, see page 558.

Oats

The 1928 production of oats in 25 countries, which last year raised more than 81 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop, now totals 3,193,266,000 bushels, an increase of 11.6 per cent over that for the same countries last year. The first estimate of the 1928 oats crop in England and Wales has been raised by more than 600,000 bushels to 95,420,000 bushels, an increase of 1.5 per cent over that of 1927. The earlier estimate for Germany has been increased by approximately 2,700,000 bushels to

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

426,007,000 bushels, which is still 2.6 per cent below last year's harvest. The earlier Hungarian estimates have been revised upward slightly to 23,238,000 bushels. Production for the 19 European countries reported has been increased, therefore, to 3,193,266,000 bushels, 11.6 per cent more than for the same countries in 1927.

The second official estimate of the area sown to oats in Argentina is nearly 400,000 acres above the first estimate, or 3,599,000 acres, which is almost 14 per cent above the sowings for last year, and the largest acreage on record there. For detailed tables on acreage and production, see pages 555 and 557.

The condition of oats in Denmark improved steadily during the period from July 1 to September 1, being equal to the average of the past ten years on the latter date.

In Manitoba 40 to 45 per cent of the new crop oats had been threshed by the middle of September, giving promise of an average of about 40 bushels to the acre. In Saskatchewan there has been some frost damage, which will reduce grades, but which will not especially affect yields except for late feeding oats. About 35 per cent of the oats had been threshed there by the middle of September, while in Alberta about 35 per cent had been completed.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on September 21 were 1,985,000 bushels against 1,212,000 bushels at the same time last year. Oats were in good demand during the week, but the offerings were limited, the receipts during the week amounting to only 867,000 bushels. Total receipts of oats at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver since August 1 have totaled only 1,207,000 bushels compared with shipments of 2,724,000 bushels.

The combined exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 12,236,000 bushels, a third more than for the same periods last year. The export of 756,000 bushels of oats from the United States for the week ended September 22, while slightly below exports for the preceding week, is much larger than most of the weekly exports during the last few years. For detailed figures on oats trade, see page 558.

United States oats prices, which dropped so rapidly from the end of May to the middle of August, have been gradually increasing again to the level at which they stood at the beginning of August. The average price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago for the week ended September 21 was 42 cents per bushel, 1 cent more than for the preceding week, but 7 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

Corn

Production of corn in 7 countries so far reported, which last year raised 33 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total, amounts to 3,157,060,000 bushels, 4.6 per cent more than for the same countries in 1927, and 3.4 per cent more than in 1926. The United States is the only country showing a marked increase over the production of earlier years, while in the most important corn producing countries of Europe there are decreases in the crops being harvested on account of the drought. For detailed figures on corn acreage and production, see page 556.

An unofficial report from Rumania states that the government estimate of 139,000,000 bushels of corn for the 1928 crop is too high. The writer believes that there will not be more than 103,500,000 bushels produced, and that with a consumption of 138,000,000 bushels there would be a deficit of 34,500,000 bushels. He does not believe that much corn will be imported, however, but thinks that the surplus supplies of wheat and barley will be used to make good the deficit.

Net exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available amount to 292,710,000 bushels, more than 14 per cent below the exports for the corresponding periods the preceding year. The export of 62,000 bushels of corn from the United States for the week ended September 22 is the smallest of the present season with the exceptions of the weeks of July 16 and September 15. Corn exports from Argentina continue heavy, being more than 6,000,000 bushels for the week of September 22, more than 8,000,000 bushels for the week of September 15, and more than 7,000,000 for the week of September 8. For table showing corn trade, see page 558.

Prices of No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago for the week ended September 25 rose to almost \$1.05 at the beginning of the week, then fell steadily to below 96 cents a bushel. During the same week the price of Argentine corn as cabled from Buenos Aires rose gradually from 86 to almost 88 cents a bushel, thus decreasing the spread between the United States and the Argentine corn from about 18 to a little more than 8 cents. Last year the spread at the same time was about 21 cents.

RICE

The 1928 rice crop in Spain is estimated at 385,125,000 pounds produced on 117,000 acres, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This is a decrease of 9 per cent from the 1927 crop, which was estimated at 421,134,000 pounds from 120,000 acres. Part of the decrease is due to the smaller acreage but the crop suffered from drought during August.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

TOBACCOChinese cigarette business shows improvement

The cigarette business showed a distinct improvement in Northern China in August and September as a result of the quieting down in military operations, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner Paul O. Nyhus, at Shanghai. The business, however, is still handicapped by the crippling of the already inadequate transportation facilities, due to the taking of a good deal of rolling stock by the retreating Northerners into Manchuria. It is reported, however, that the Manchurian authorities have promised to return some of the rolling stock and in view of the recent developments this may occur at an early date and help business materially. Efforts of the Nanking authorities to introduce the 20-1/2 per cent consolidated cigarette tax, which has proved satisfactory to all concerned in the South of China, has met with resistance on the part of the tax collecting bureaus of the various military factions. At present a dealer tax of about 40 per cent is general in the North. In Manchuria the cigarette business gains steadily. Better quality and higher priced cigarettes are sold there, due to the fact that it is a wealthier country. The cigarette business in China has demonstrated its vitality during the past two years by its persistence and recovery under taxation and other difficulties, so that the outlook is encouraging if order is restored, states Mr. Nyhus.

Production of tobacco in Ontario, Canada,

A decrease of about 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 pounds is expected in this year's tobacco crop of southwestern Ontario, according to a report from Consul Paul C. Squire at Windsor on September 18, 1928. Southwestern Ontario comprises the bulk of Canadian tobacco acreage, about 30,000 acres of a total of 44,000 acres in 1927. The decreased production is attributed to the reduction of acreage in those districts where tobacco growing expanded last year, with the consequent overproduction and marketing difficulties. The diminished yield this year is for the most part in the Burley type, which constitutes the bulk of Ontario production, 22,785,000 pounds, out of a total of 33,622,000 pounds in 1927, and which largely accounted for the expansion of tobacco acreage and production in that year. This year's Burley crop is estimated in the neighborhood of 15,000,000 pounds. Flue-cured tobacco is expected to yield about 7,500 pounds as against 6,200,000 pounds last year, but a part of this year's crop has been damaged by excessive rainfall. There will be about 6,000,000 pounds of dark tobacco, as against 7,000,000 pounds last year. About one-third of the dark tobacco is of the fire-cured type.

CROPS AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Turkish tobacco crop reduced

A smaller tobacco crop is expected this year in Turkey, due to a reduction of acreage, according to the monthly circular of the Ottoman Bank for July-August 1928. The 1928 production is not expected to exceed 77,000,000 pounds as against 121,000,000 pounds in 1927, according to this source. This year's reduction of acreage is attributed by the Bank to the bad market for the previous crop when many stocks were sold at a loss.

SUGAR

The estimated world production of raw sugar for the season just ended is now estimated at 27,987,000 short tons, or 6 per cent above the crop of 26,409,000 short tons produced in 1926-27. The crops produced during the past year surpasses also the record crop of 27,727,000 short tons produced in 1925-26. The large crop produced during the 1927-28 season is mostly accounted for by the beet sugar crop, which totaled 9,778,000 short tons compared with 8,455,000 short tons produced during the previous season. In spite of the crop restriction in Cuba, the cane sugar crop was well above that of 1926-27, but fell about 500,000 short tons below the record crop produced during the 1925-26 season. Among cane sugar producing areas, the total production in North, Central and South America and the West Indies fell below that of 1926-27, while Asia, Africa, and Oceania produced crops above the previous season. World production of sugar is summarized on page 552.

The Secretary of Agriculture of Cuba reports that 15,330,000 short tons of sugar cane were left uncut in the fields during the 1927-28 sugar campaign, according to a trade paper. It is estimated that this amount of cane would produce roughly 1,680,000 short tons of raw sugar. The figure does not include uncut cane for a few of the larger mills nor burned or damaged cane, according to the report.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: Most of the American barreled apples offered for sale on the Liverpool auction on Wednesday, September 26, were of the "Virginia Early Export" grade and the demand in general was moderate to good, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. Supplies of Virginia Yorks, Bonum and Jonathans were liberal,

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

but only light supplies of other barreled varieties were available. Boxed apples in general were only in light to moderate supply, and the demand for most of the stock was good to active. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-184, September 28, 1928.

CANADIAN APPLE CROP LARGER THIS YEAR: The Canadian commercial apple crop outlook, based on conditions prevailing September 1, indicates a yield of 2,965,000 barrels compared with 2,811,000 barrels in 1927, or an increase of 5 per cent over last year. However, the crop is about 5 per cent below the five-year average of 1923-27. Apples generally promise to be of good size, with color prospects fair to good. British Columbia maintains the lead with a heavy crop, which is 36 per cent above that of last year and 37 per cent above the five-year average. In the Okanagan District, the principal producing section of British Columbia, high temperatures prevailed during the greater part of August, and while a plentiful supply of irrigation water maintained splendid growth, color has not developed to the extent expected, particularly on the earlier varieties. Apple scab is only slightly in evidence in British Columbia. The Eastern Provinces have a much less favorable crop outlook and production is expected to be 22 per cent below the five-year average.

BRITISH FRUIT CROP PROSPECTS: The apple crop of England is variable but on the whole is not above medium, according to the September 3 report of the British Ministry of Agriculture. The fruit is clean and of good color and although small in many places, was swelling rapidly. Of the dessert fruits, Allington Pippin and Cox's Orange Pippin were light to fair and Blenheim Orange fair to good. Cooking apples were fair to average, Lord Derby fair, Lane's Prince Albert and Newton Wonder light, Bramley's Seedling light generally but average in places. Cider apples were small but of good quality with the crop light to moderate generally. Pears appeared light to fair with Williams, Conference and Louise Bonne of Jersey generally fair. Plums are fair but of good quality. Gages are light and Damsons poor generally.

SPANISH ONION SHIPMENTS: A total of 947 cases, 74,447 half-cases and 250,763 crates of Grano onions are scheduled to reach the New York market from Spain during the week ending October 7, according to a cable just received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Clement S. Edwards at Valencia. This represents an aggregate of approximately 281,000 bushels, and if shipments arrive as indicated will undoubtedly constitute one of the largest quantities of Spanish onions reaching the New York market within the period of one week. With these shipments the total movement of Grano onions to the American market from the beginning of the grano season late in July to September 28 amount to 1,297 cases, 100,373 half-cases, and 507,847 crates, or approximately 603,000 bushels. Shipments during the corresponding period last year amounted to 1,059 cases, 85,387 half-cases, and 251,410 crates, or approximately 293,000 bushels.

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS

European butter markets continued firm during September as anticipated in reviews of recent months. Total supplies reaching Great Britain and Germany were materially lighter during August than July, with those from the Southern Hemisphere continuing as yet in about the same small volume. As affecting foreign competition with United States markets, the remarkably good demand from Germany during the year to date is now superseded by the prospective heavy supplies from the countries of the Southern Hemisphere as of most significance in the present situation.

Comparative prices in foreign and domestic markets are now much the same as a year ago. Our import trade in the various dairy products was on the whole somewhat lighter in August this year, than last, with heavier imports of cheese but much lighter imports of cream. Exports of condensed milk were materially heavier.

UNITED STATES: Imports and exports of dairy products, August, 1927, and July and August, 1928

Item	Unit	Imports			Exports		
		1927	1928		1927	1928	
		August	July	August	August	July	August
Butter ...	Lbs.	207,719	217,439	156,172	312,250	291,938	333,163
Cheese ...	"	3,429,640	5,936,720	5,597,491	251,071	172,422	214,848
Condensed milk ..	"	250,773	179,990	292,283	7,770,607	8,191,065	9,538,875
Milk	Gals.	417,746	649,497	400,457	5,152	18,730	8,652
Cream	"	785,172	454,077	369,759			

Record season of butter imports into Germany

Foreign demand from Germany was actively maintained during August, as it has been throughout this season. As shown below, since early spring imports of butter into Germany have exceeded those of the corresponding months of any preceding season since post-war importations reached a new high level.

GERMANY: Imports of butter by months, April-August, 1924-28

Year	April	May	June	July	August
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1924	9,145	11,176	6,431	10,540	11,467
1925	15,659	19,686	17,687	19,059	22,921
1926	18,519	16,535	18,078	20,062	20,944
1927	18,214	19,012	16,094	24,251	22,046
1928	19,400	21,605	19,180	29,542	24,251

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

German butter market reviews indicate that a continuation of strong foreign demand is to be expected, and that as the domestic output declines with the advance of the season, the price situation in the German markets will be increasingly determined by conditions outside Germany. It is suggested that since the heavy supplies of this season from Denmark and the Baltic States have thus far met with such strong demand, the now diminishing exports from those countries will be absorbed at still better prices. The arrival in British markets of supplies from the Southern Hemisphere appears to be the only development in prospect that may cause a weakening of European markets.

Butter imports lighter and prices higher in Great Britain

Imports of butter during August totalled 65,570,000 pounds against 67,894,000 pounds in July of this year. As compared with August of last year this is an increase, however, of 27 per cent in volume of imports. While the price of best Danish has advanced more during September this year than last, Colonial butter has remained unchanged as compared with an advance of several cents over that transition period of last year. Cheese imports were heavier than July and a year ago, owing to the considerably increased Canadian supplies now arriving in Great Britain supplemented by well-maintained New Zealand shipments. August imports totalled 36,834,000 pounds against 25,002,000 pounds in July and 32,439,000 pounds in August, 1927.

GREAT BRITAIN: Imports of butter and cheese, by countries, August, 1927, and July and August, 1928

Commodity and country	August, 1927	July, 1928	August, 1928
<u>BUTTER</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Russia	7,960	8,029	8,513
Finland	1,040	2,294	2,287
Sweden	1,066	1,860	2,611
Denmark	17,794	21,064	22,582
Netherlands	1,365	2,680	1,405
France	1,307	2,220	1,415
United States	---	---	---
Argentina	153	433	449
Irish Free State	9,711	10,824	9,530
Australia	1,741	7,894	5,308
New Zealand	8,330	4,894	8,570
Canada	---	112	---
Others	1,624	5,703	2,899
Total	52,091	67,894	65,570
Total Jan. 1 to date ..	463,027	438,188	503,758

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

GREAT BRITAIN: Imports of butter and cheese, by countries,
August, 1927, and July and August, 1928, cont'd.

Commodity and country	August, 1927	July, 1928	August, 1928
<u>CHEESE</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Netherlands	1,397	1,724	1,944
Italy	726	1,164	1,366
United States	54	56	80
Australia	626	—	2,140
New Zealand	16,553	19,570	11,997
Canada	12,520	11,659	18,414
Others	553	829	893
Total	32,459	25,002	36,834
Total Jan. 1 to date	231,854	196,321	233,154

Prospects for record dairy season in Australia

At the close of the third consecutive year of comparatively light dairy production in Australia, indications are that the 1928-29 season may prove to be one of the periodic record years. The seasonal years of peak production within the dairy region of Australia as a whole have tended, over a long period, to be separated by intervals of three or four years. Australia's record production and exportation of butter to date was reached four years ago when in 1924-25 the surplus amounted to 145 million pounds, or twice as much as in either of the last two years. This volume of export was reached after an interval of three years following the previous record of 127 million pounds in 1921-22. On the basis of such tendency, it would be reasonable to expect that the 1928-29 season might prove to be one of much heavier output than that of recent years. And as the new season opens, conditions appear generally ideal for pasture growth and for its utilization by well-wintered cows. The past season, although unfavorable as a whole was so much improved generally by "sub-soil rains" during the last months as to provide unusually well for feed during the winter months of June, July, and August.

Conditions very favorable for new season in New Zealand

Dairy production in New Zealand during the seasonal year ended July 31, 1928, exceeded by 2.6 per cent the record output of the preceding season, notwithstanding the midseason drought which for several months of the year just closed seriously retarded pasture growth. This increase was the more notable because of the remarkable increase of 10.5 per cent in the previous season as compared with 1925-26. The new season now opening is in every way favorable to heavy production, according to latest available information. An editorial in the New Zealand Dairyman of August 20 refers to the "exemplary winter" just ended, as "mild to a degree and accompanied by an almost uninterrupted growth of grass promising an opening of the new season under the best of conditions."

THE FOREIGN PORK SITUATION

Evidence of reduced numbers of hogs in most European countries of importance in the international pork trade is accumulating. The July census of hogs in Denmark indicates a reduction of 10 per cent in the number of hogs as compared with the corresponding census last year. Previous reviews have pointed out reductions in hog numbers in Germany and the Netherlands. In the United Kingdom the June census showed an increase over 1927 of 6 per cent in the total number of swine, but a decrease of 5 per cent in brood sows. Large supplies of cured and fresh pork characterize the British market at present. The September price of Danish bacon in Liverpool averaged 3 per cent under August. In Germany the Hamburg lard market was higher in September. The price of hogs in Berlin showed a decline as compared with August, but was slightly above the September 1927 average. See tables on page 534 and following.

Great Britain

Larger domestic marketings of hogs, increased receipts of British and Irish pork at London Central markets, and increased imports of bacon were the outstanding features of the British pork situation in August. The heavier pork supplies were reflected in the decline in the price of Danish Wiltshire sides at Liverpool from an August average of \$25.20 per 100 pounds to \$24.44 during September. Imports of bacon from all sources except Canada were larger in August than in July and have been exceeded in the present season only in March. Total imports of bacon for the season November to August reached 840,000,000 pounds, an increase of 8 per cent over the corresponding period in 1926-27, and 14 per cent over the average of the five preceding seasons. Increased takings from Denmark and other Continental countries account for the larger total as imports from the United States and Canada show a considerable decline. Imports of ham also showed an increase in August over July and the total for the season through August was slightly above 1926-27, although 34 per cent below the average imports for the five preceding seasons. Stocks of ham, bacon and shoulders at Liverpool reflect the larger August imports, standing at 5,391,000 pounds at the end of the month against 3,799,000 on July 31 this year and 3,960,000 pounds on August 31, 1927.

While bacon supplies showed an increase, lard supplies fell off during August and lard prices in Great Britain advanced. Lard imports in August totaled 21,844,000 pounds against 24,677,000 pounds in August. The total imports for the season, however, continue well above the preceding season and stocks of refined lard at Liverpool at the end of August, while below July 31, were 30 per cent higher than on August 31 last year.

Germany

The price of hogs in Berlin averaged \$15.89 per 100 pounds in September compared with \$16.34 in August and \$15.31 in September last year. Receipts of hogs at 14 German markets averaged 74,000 weekly during September,

THE FOREIGN PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

an increase of 5,000 over the August average, but about the same as in September, 1927. Feed prices in Germany are higher than last year. The average price of potatoes in Breslau was 94 cents per 100 pounds in August against 62 cents last year, while barley averaged \$2.32 per 100 pounds in Leipzig against \$2.23 in August, 1927.

Bacon imports into Germany were smaller in August than in July or in August 1927, and the total imports for the season from November to August, 1927-28, reached only 6,870,000 pounds against 11,912,000 in the corresponding period of 1926-27. Imports of lard into Germany were larger in August than in the preceding month and August 1927, but the imports from November to August totaled only 156,480,000 pounds against 190,281,000 pounds during the same months in 1926-27. The price of lard at Hamburg averaged \$ 15.31 per 100 pounds in September against \$14.32 in August and \$15.11 in September last year.

Denmark

Swine in Denmark on July 16, 1928 numbered 3,360,000, a decrease of 10 per cent compared with the same time in 1927. The number of swine in Denmark reached the 3,000,000 mark in 1926 and has been above that number since. The decrease compared with last year had been anticipated as the result of the 19 per cent increase in slaughter during the period July 1927 to June 1928 over the preceding year, and the fact that the number of brood sows last year showed practically no increase over the number kept the preceding year. The July 1928 returns show a 13 per cent decrease in sows over 4 months, and 8 per cent decrease in fat hogs over 4 months, a 7 per cent reduction in pigs 2 to 4 months and a 14 per cent reduction in pigs under 2 months. Exports of bacon from Denmark for the season November to August, 1927-28, totaled 509,000,000 pounds, an increase of 12 per cent over last season for the same period, which in turn showed an increase of almost 40 per cent over the same months of 1925-26.

United States and Canada

Stocks of lard in the United States at the end of August amounted to 173,000,000 pounds, a reduction of 27,000,000 pounds compared with July, but 7 per cent above the amount on hand on August 31, 1927. Inspected hog slaughter also fell 15 per cent to 2,545,000, which is the smallest number slaughtered in any month since September 1927. Slaughtering for the season November to August, however, was 11 per cent above last season, while lard exports during the same period were only 8 per cent greater and the exports of bacon, hams and shoulders 9 per cent greater. Bacon exports to the United Kingdom for the season November to August were 10 per cent less than in the preceding season, while exports of lard were 15 per cent larger. In the case of Germany, on the other hand, exports of bacon increased 20 per cent, while lard shipments declined 9 per cent.

Slaughter of inspected hogs in Canadian establishments was lower in August than for any month since June 1923. Slaughter for the season through August, however, was about 2 per cent above the preceding season.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign supplies and demand
(The preceding compilation of this material appeared on page 319 of Vol. 17)

Country and item	Unit	November to August					
		1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1922-23 to 1926-27 average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
<u>United Kingdom:</u>							
<u>Production -</u>							
Fat pigs at certain mkt.s.	1,000's	493	421	523	401	442	525
Supplies of British and Irish pork at London Cen- tral Markets.	1,000 pounds		28,739	26,676	16,991	45,700	64,589
<u>Imports-</u>							
<u>Bacon -</u>							
Denmark	"	205,138	360,536	357,981	329,257	447,534	516,669
Irish F.State	"	- a/	43,104	44,136	40,753	34,430	45,773
United States	"	155,043	160,846	140,454	122,261	68,264	54,079
Canada	"	37,121	87,969	123,816	88,415	52,412	32,830
Others	"	34,841	66,986	37,587	93,004	174,937	190,480
Total	"	432,143	719,396	703,974	673,690	777,577	839,831
Hams, total ..	"	82,750	138,718	151,153	120,420	90,807	91,982
Lard, total ..	"	171,274	229,833	226,040	220,109	211,709	247,050
<u>Stocks - b/</u>							
Ham, bacon and shoulders, Liverpool, end of month.	"				5,601	6,763	4,861
Lard, refined Liverpool, end of month.	"		c/ 4,753	7,381	4,783	4,503	6,337
<u>Denmark:</u>							
<u>Exports-</u>							
Bacon	"		357,171	351,795	329,607	450,932	509,366
<u>Canada:</u>							
<u>Slaughter-</u>							
Hogs, inspected	1,000's	1,417	2,163	2,441	2,026	2,175	2,218
<u>Germany:</u>							
<u>Production-</u>							
Receipt of hogs at 14 cities	"		c/ 2,037	2,129	2,088	2,817	3,507
Slaughter of hogs at 36 centers	"	a/ 3,682	c/ 2,326	2,583	2,687	3,304	4,364
<u>Imports-</u>							
Bacon, total.	1,000 pounds	a/ 2,129	32,591	20,537	16,710	11,912	6,780
Lard, total .	"	a/ 162,697	199,654	206,236	173,321	190,281	156,480

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign supplies, and demand,
continued

continued							
Country and Item	Unit	November to August					
		1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1922-23 to 1925-27 average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
<u>United States:</u>							
<u>Slaughter -</u>							
Hogs, inspected:	1,000's	27,328	40,716	40,193	35,220	37,580	41,583
<u>Exports-</u>							
Bacon -	1,000						
U. Kingdom ...	pounds	110,932	90,818	80,169	73,462	42,246	37,630
Germany	"	1,239	29,392	13,065	11,005	6,413	7,728
Total	"	149,740	202,833	146,380	132,754	89,036	105,025
Hams and shoulders,							
total	"	140,845	220,481	221,738	171,735	112,360	113,843
Lard -							
U. Kingdom ...	"	148,244	197,265	183,642	200,051	178,562	204,569
Germany	"	114,925	214,063	173,212	168,411	150,626	136,828
Total	"	396,621	692,864	598,542	593,046	564,889	612,080
<u>Stocks - b/</u>							
Lard in cold storage, end of month ..	"		97,909	120,794	88,015	104,054	142,768

a/ Four year average. b/ Figures for stocks are averages, not accumulative totals.
c/ November and December 1922 not available.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign and domestic prices,
averages for the periods shown
(In dollars per 100 pounds)

Item	August 1909-13 average	August 1923-27 average	August 1927	July 1928	August 1928
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Hogs, Chicago	8.00	10.04	9.03	10.65	11.53
Corn, No. 3, Chicago ..	1.25	1.77	1.95	1.89	1.82
Hogs, heavy, Berlin ...	12.31	16.29	14.63	14.78	16.34
Potatoes, Breslau .....	.33	a/ .51	.62	.51	.94
Barley, Leipzig	1.72	a/ 2.03	2.23	2.56	2.32
Lard -					
Chicago	10.89	15.53	12.54	14.00	14.70
Liverpool	12.10	15.76	13.85	13.71	13.94
Hamburg	-	17.53	14.19	14.45	14.92
Wiltshire sides—					
Liverpool -					
American	b/	c/ 20.11	b/	b/	b/
Canadian	15.67	21.99	19.34	22.69	d/ 21.87
Danish	16.60	25.28	21.34	24.66	25.20

a/ Four-year average. b/ No quotation. c/ Three-year average. d/ First three weeks only.

BROOD SOWS: Numbers in important European countries in 1928
with comparisons a/

Country	Month	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
England and Wales	June	449	316	301	393	380
Ireland	June	109	86	110	149	138
Scotland	June	24	16	18	27	23
Total	June	582	418	429	569	541
Denmark, sows 4 months and over	July	299	290	391	396	344
France	Dec. <u>b/</u>	737	779	777	776	785
Germany -						
Six months to 1 year	Dec. <u>b/</u>	--	462	479	625	<u>c/</u> 504
One year and over ..	Dec. <u>b/</u>	--	813	882	1,126	<u>c/</u> 1,218
Total Germany		--	1,275	1,361	1,751	1,722
Hungary	Spring	552	602	547	531	579
Rumania	Dec. <u>b/</u>	1,003	1,042	1,017	1,086	1,217

a/ Includes countries reporting for 1928 only.

b/ Countries reporting as of December have been considered as of January 1, of the following year.

c/ Brood sows 6 months to 1 year as of June 1, 1928 numbered 706,000 and sows over 1 year 1,149,000 according to the new mid-year official estimate. Owing to seasonal changed this estimate is probably not strictly comparable with figures for December 1 of the preceding year.

DENMARK: Number of livestock on July 16, 1928
with comparisons

Classification	1914	1926	1927	1928
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Cattle, total	2,717	2,838	2,913	3,021
Cows and heifers which have calved	--	1,480	1,514	1,548
Heifers which have not calved	--	499	495	530
Calves under 1 year	--	705	770	798
Swine, total	2,715	3,122	3,731	3,360
Sows 4 months and over	--	391	395	344
Hogs 4 months and over	--	648	795	732
Pigs 2 - 4 months	--	1,055	1,350	1,255
Pigs under 2 months	--	1,010	1,170	1,011
Horses	605	548	525	518

DENMARK: Hog slaughter in export houses by months 1924-1928

Month	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
January	361,801	343,993	284,500	384,030	494,325
February	295,687	305,915	300,141	345,277	477,029
March	323,934	369,861	334,305	478,263	456,235
April	373,523	332,503	289,252	379,619	463,878
May	332,059	294,360	271,108	424,148	497,374
June	322,980	323,953	317,974	483,086	415,436
January-June ...	2,099,984	1,970,575	1,797,280	2,494,423	2,804,277
July	355,074	311,096	285,620	380,662	
August	312,327	258,469	319,501	441,973	
September	343,545	288,516	334,444	439,098	
October	341,741	311,741	323,750	423,085	
November	332,684	271,124	372,193	446,151	
December	328,633	354,608	404,878	472,814	
Total	4,024,038	3,766,129	3,837,666	5,098,206	

Statistiske Efterretninger.

DENMARK: Monthly bacon exports in 1928 with comparisons

Month	1925	1926	1927	1928
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
January	40,103	32,783	44,572	54,002
February	33,735	33,103	42,179	50,310
March	41,876	36,789	49,449	56,028
April	35,962	31,370	39,303	50,682
May	23,818	29,094	49,555	52,009
June	39,398	33,810	49,691	50,332
July	37,149	33,542	47,279	46,680
August	28,728	34,879	47,009	a/ 46,919
January - August ...	280,769	265,370	369,037	406,962
September	36,673	34,274	47,374	
October	35,526	37,860	46,129	
November	31,316	38,943	45,999	
December	32,921	42,952	56,405	

Official sources.

a/ Preliminary.

SWINE: Numbers in certain important European countries reporting at the beginning or in the early summer of 1928 with comparisons a/

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1909-1913 b/	1925	1926	1927	1928
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
England and Wales	June	2,390	2,644	2,200	2,692	2,967
Scotland	June	150	154	145	197	194
Ireland	June	1,261	844	1,043	1,414	1,400
Total	June	3,801	3,642	3,388	4,303	4,561
Denmark	July	2,715	2,517	3,122	3,731	3,360
Belgium	Dec. c/	1,533	1,139	1,152	1,144	1,124
France	Dec. c/	7,529	5,802	5,793	5,777	6,019
Germany	Dec. c/	22,533	16,895	16,200	19,424	d/22,899
Hungary	Spring	3,322	2,633	2,520	2,387	2,662
Rumania	Dec. c/	3,262	3,133	3,088	3,168	3,076
Total above count.		44,695	35,761	35,263	39,934	43,701
Estimated European total		88,200				

a/ This table includes only countries reporting for 1928.

b/ Five-year average except in cases of most countries having changed boundaries where estimate is for one year only within this period.

c/ Countries reporting as of December have been considered as of January 1 of the following year.

d/ Estimate for June 1, 1928 is 20,168,000 according to new official mid-year hog census. Owing to seasonal changes the figures are probably not strictly comparable with the December 1 estimate for the preceding year.

CANADA: Cold storage holdings of meat, September 1, 1928 with comparisons

Commodity	September 1, 1928	August 1, 1928	September 1, 1927	5-year average 1927
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Beef	8,063	7,841	9,662	9,819
Veal	1,196	1,196	1,271	--
Total	9,259	9,036	10,933	9,819
Pork	31,560	39,976	32,132	31,368
Mutton and lamb	631	531	535	597

Dominion Livestock Branch Markets Intelligence Service, Ottawa, Canada, August 1928.

**CANADA: Exports of domestic livestock and meats, August and
8 months, 1928 with comparisons**

Kind of livestock and country of destination	August		8 months January- August	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
Cattle to Great Britain Number	--	--	405	8,263
United States "	14,021	25,082	49,229	78,421
Total	14,465	25,438	59,727	80,451
Calves to the United States .. "	7,607	8,342	57,761	59,667
Total	7,637	8,401	58,065	59,906
Hogs to the United States .. "	7,383	643	143,919	19,645
Total	7,587	699	145,671	21,965
Sheep to the United States .. "	815	995	1,832	4,546
Total	969	1,077	2,560	5,091
Beef to Great Britain..1,000 pounds	--	--	a/	570
United States .. " "	5,263	6,573	22,375	26,172
Total	5,609	6,720	26,083	28,023
Bacon to Great Britain .. " "	4,526	3,280	36,688	26,986
United States .. " "	213	176	2,556	2,514
Total	4,795	3,521	39,722	29,986
Pork to Great Britain .. " "	700	183	6,128	1,479
United States .. " "	571	835	10,002	4,163
Total	1,407	1,092	17,621	6,802
Mutton to Great Britain .. " "	--	--	--	10
United States .. " "	37	21	131	78
Total	50	40	331	277

Dominion Live Stock Branch Markets Intelligence Service, Ottawa, Canada,
August 1928. a/ Less than 500.

**CANADA: Inspected slaughter during August and for the first
8 months of 1928 with comparisons**

Kind of animal	August		Eight months January - August	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Cattle	66,070	67,076	404,444	408,411
Calves	42,540	37,516	316,287	321,871
Total	108,610	104,592	720,731	730,312
Swine	161,474	139,512	1,656,328	1,714,689
Sheep	59,505	62,408	215,499	226,428

Dominion Livestock Branch Markets Intelligence Service, Ottawa, Canada,
August 1928

INDEX NUMBERS INDICATING VOLUME OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS FOR AUGUST 1928

The August index number of all principal agricultural exports amounted to 75 as compared with 105 and 94 during August 1926 and 1927 respectively. This figure indicates about the usual seasonal improvement over the preceding month, but is low in comparison with any corresponding month of the last 14 years. Reduced exports of cotton, pork, lard and tobacco all contributed to lower the index.

Cotton exports were lower than for any month since July 1925. Grains and grain products showed considerable improvement over July of this year, a result of the marketing of the new wheat crop, but with the exception of 1926, exports were lower than for any August since 1917. Meats and meat products, while a little better than the same month a year ago, were also low in comparison with preceding seasons. The index of unmanufactured tobacco was 82, or lower than for any August during the last 10 years. Dairy products were better than for the two preceding months and showed an advance over the same month of 1926 and 1927. Fruits and vegetables made a record export for this season of the year, reflecting a heavier foreign demand for fresh apples, dried apricots, prunes and raisins.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: Index numbers, a/ August 1928, as compared with previous months.

Commodity	August 1926	August 1927	June 1928	July 1928	August 1928
All commodities	105	94	76	64	75
All commodities except cotton ..	171	155	91	84	126
Grains and products	315	273	99	81	188
Animal products	101	84	94	94	92
Dairy products and eggs	222	241	225	208	266
Cotton including cake and oil ..	54	47	61	46	35
Fruits and Vegetables	156	185	135	161	200
Cotton Fiber, including linters	55	48	65	49	37
Wheat, including flour	393	313	92	80	164
Tobacco	83	88	94	62	82
Hams and bacon	100	58	82	89	86
Lard	138	129	135	134	128

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ July 1909 - June 1914 = 100. Volume of monthly exports of each commodity weighted by one-twelfth of the average annual export value in the base period, 1909-10 to 1913-14. See "Foreign Crops and Markets," Vol. 11, No. 24, December 14, 1925.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-August, 1927 and 1928

Article exported	July-August				
	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928	1927	1928
LIVE ANIMALS:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Cattle-					
Bulls for breeding.....	No	a/	a/	19	29
Cows for breeding.....	No	1	1	66	65
Other cattle.....	No	1	a/	40	23
Poultry, live.....	lb	78	51	39	30
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter.....	lb	624	625	275	290
Cheese.....	lb	482	387	146	119
Milk-					
Condensed.....	lb	6,248	6,258	973	994
Evaporated.....	lb	10,565	11,522	1,121	1,126
Powdered.....	lb	478	884	144	204
Eggs in the shell.....	doz	3,704	2,781	814	827
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef, canned.....	lb	377	330	129	118
Beef and veal, fresh.....	lb	266	371	57	74
Beef, pickled or cured....	lb	3,176	2,228	348	266
Total beef.....	lb	3,819	2,929	535	458
Bacon.....	lb	17,134	22,593	2,568	3,443
Canned pork.....	lb	1,268	938	544	365
Pork carcasses, fresh.....	lb	250	263	37	40
Hams and shoulders.....	lb	21,372	26,959	4,144	5,464
Loins and other fresh pork	lb	606	1,103	103	179
Pickled pork.....	lb	5,933	6,109	818	925
Sides, Cumberland.....	lb	2,202	1,056	386	200
Sides, Wiltshire.....	lb	171	156	30	30
Total pork.....	lb	48,936	59,177	8,630	10,646
Mutton and lamb.....	lb	410	462	95	101
Poultry & game, fresh.,...	lb	170	330	44	96
Other canned meats, incl.					
canned poultry.....	lb	583	275	207	85
Sausage, canned.....	lb	465	246	127	79
Sausage, not canned.....	lb	726	500	217	157
Sausage casings.....	lb	5,722	5,028	1,079	1,228
Other meats, inc. meat ex-					
tracts & edible offal...	lb	5,416	7,002	609	712
Total meats.....	lb	66,247	75,949	11,543	13,562
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL:					
Lard.....	lb	97,788	103,598	13,235	13,641
Lard compounds.....	lb	1,232	695	144	89
Lard, neutral.....	lb	2,510	3,439	361	472
Oleo oil.....	lb	11,792	10,341	1,501	1,321
Oleo stock.....	lb	1,726	1,202	204	151

Continued-

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-August, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article exported	Unit	July-August			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928	1927	1928
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL, CONTINUED					
Total stearins and fatty acids.....	lb	2,342	2,833	231	269
Tallow.....	lb	1,266	1,017	100	87
Other animal oils, greases and fats.....	lb	12,822	9,738	1,087	869
Total oils and fats....	lb	131,478	132,913	16,853	16,899
Coffee, total.....	lb	1,357	533	431	183
Cotton (500 lb).....	bale	713	611	61,824	64,914
Linters (500 lb).....	bale	41	20	956	726
FRUITS:					
Apples, fresh.....	box	430	647	1,237	1,336
Apples, fresh.....	bbl	63	53	330	257
Apples, dried.....	lb	797	1,208	75	142
Apricots, dried.....	lb	6,278	8,314	1,036	1,290
Oranges.....	box	674	361	2,879	2,235
Prunes, dried.....	lb	10,156	16,332	319	1,029
Raisins.....	lb	18,078	23,136	1,362	1,311
GRAIN, FLOUR AND MEAL:					
Wheat.....	bu	31,814	14,547	46,502	18,582
Wheat flour.....	bbl	1,840	1,579	12,650	10,229
Wheat, including flour....	bu	40,461	21,968	59,152	28,811
Corn, incl. cornmeal.....	bu	1,193	1,909	1,289	2,162
Rye, including flour.....	bu	1,633	904	1,772	1,022
Barley, excl. flour.....	bu	6,424	10,582	6,779	9,714
Oats, incl. oatmeal.....	bu	2,616	2,846	1,737	1,538
Buckwheat, incl. flour...	bu	1	5	2	8
Rice, incl. flour, meal and broken rice.....	lb	18,675	31,612	730	1,058
OILSEED PRODUCTS:					
Cottonseed cake & meal...	lb	76,583	2,031	1,417	42
Linseed cake and meal....	lb	111,541	99,611	2,299	2,268
Cottonseed oil, crude....	lb	3,358	586	268	49
Cottonseed oil, refined..	lb	1,855	1,607	205	186
Sugar.....	s. ton	34	24	2,681	1,756
TOBACCO LEAF:					
Bright flue-cured.....	lb	25,670	24,233	7,603	6,780
Burley.....	lb	2,339	904	337	173
Dark-fired Ky. and Tenn..	lb	14,735	12,702	2,508	2,167
Dark Virginia.....	lb	5,919	4,798	1,372	1,306

Continued-

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-August, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article exported	Unit	July-August			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928	1927	1928
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
TOBACCO LEAF, CONT'D					
Maryland & Ohio export....	lb	2,338	979	403	253
Green River (Pryor).....	lb	2,155	391	184	69
One Sucker leaf.....	lb	1,906	707	203	114
Cigar leaf.....	lb	24	93	24	61
Black fat water baler and dark Africa.....	lb	89	299	18	60
Other leaf tobacco.....	lb	867	911	246	214
Total leaf tobacco.....	lb	56,042	45,617	12,958	11,217
Stems, trimmings, scrap, etc.	lb	1,103	1,468	60	47
VEGETABLES:					
Beans & peas, dried.....	bu	104	95	349	328
Potatoes, white.....	bu	857	1,276	1,278	839
MISC. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Glucose.....	lb	21,000	14,211	671	514
Hops.....	lb	412	135	94	33
Starch, corn.....	lb	39,852	34,909	1,241	1,205
GRAND TOTAL.....				197,854	170,388

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Less than 500.

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products,
July-August, 1927-28 and 1928-29

Article imported	Unit	July-August			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle.....	No	48	67	1,697	3,811
Horses.....	No	a/	a/	254	149
Sheep.....	No	1	a/	13	8
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter.....	lb	572	374	193	146
Casein.....	lb	3,832	5,888	560	716
Cheese.....	lb	9,933	11,534	2,941	3,230
Cream.....	gal	1,510	824	2,269	1,321
Milk, sweet, sour, etc....	gal	881	1,050	134	176

Continued

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products,
July-August, 1927-28 and 1928-29 - Continued

Article imported	July-August			
	Quantity		Value	
	Unit	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars
DAIRY PRODUCTS - Continued				1,000 dollars
Eggs and egg products -				
Eggs in the shell.....	doz	24	25	8
Whole eggs, dried.....	lb	51	1,160	20
Whole eggs, frozen.....	lb	186	10,286	28
Yolks, dried.....	lb	775	1,262	366
Yolks, frozen.....	lb	12	1,911	2
Egg albumen, dried.....	lb	753	571	454
Egg albumen, frozen.....	lb	137	543	21
Hides and skins, total.....	lb	92,710	97,230	22,205
MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS:				
Beef and veal, fresh.....	lb	7,734	10,637	1,088
Beef and veal, pickled or cured.....	lb	b/	2,597	b/
Mutton and lamb, fresh.....	lb	363	186	47
Pork, fresh.....	lb	692	1,531	126
Hams, shoulders & bacon...	lb	b/	248	b/
Pickled, salted and other pork.....	lb	b/	290	b/
Silk, raw.....	lb	13,753	13,186	73,626
Wool, unmanufactured, total	lb	31,889	32,761	9,087
Honey.....	lb	6	8	1
Sausage casings, total.....	lb	3,003	3,086	2,056
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS				
Cacao beans.....	lb	53,421	59,210	8,172
Coffee.....	lb	237,381	230,678	40,861
Cotton (478 lb).....	bale	62	46	6,916
FRUITS:				
Bananas.....	bunch	12,319	13,224	6,826
Currants.....	lb	984	1,065	70
Dates.....	lb	434	2,082	32
Figs.....	lb	32	52	2
Lemons.....	lb	21,010	6,886	582
Pineapples, fresh.....	lb	c/	c/	47
Raisins.....	lb	76	2	7
Olives.....	gal	540	1,467	534
GRAIN & GRAIN PRODUCTS:				
Corn.....	bu	1,869	156	1,292
Oats.....	bu	9	308	3
Wheat, including flour....	bu	1,317	3,957	1,966
Rice-				
Uncleaned.....	lb	307	57	19
Cleaned.....	lb	3,057	3,607	123
Patna.....	lb	6	110	a/
Flour, meal & broken.....	lb	1,329	129	14

Continued

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products,
July-August, 1927-28 & 1928-29 - Contd

Article imported	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		July - August			
		1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Mts, total		c/	c/	3,124	3,754
Oilcake and meal	lb	34,371	52,657	599	1,022
OILS, VEGETABLE:					
Chinese wood	lb	13,903	20,877	2,052	2,512
Cocoa butter	lb	5	0	2	0
Coconut, product of Philippine Islands	lb	38,467	32,210	2,927	2,542
Linseed	lb	70	35	7	3
Olive, edible, total	lb	12,476	13,173	3,160	2,339
Olive, inedible, total	lb	7,984	8,177	809	647
Palm kernel	lb	7,642	10,418	621	855
Palm oil	lb	36,367	27,686	2,488	1,906
Peanut	lb	288	400	34	52
Soybean	lb	3,992	2,265	219	142
Castor beans	lb	5,956	27,644	262	958
Copra	lb	69,052	86,246	3,178	4,019
Flaxseed	lb	2,504	2,552	4,610	4,726
Seeds, except oilseeds		c/	c/	772	1,044
Spices, total	lb	15,137	13,035	2,705	2,268
Sugar, cane	s. ton	751	591	44,704	32,023
Tea	lb	15,408	15,096	5,072	4,692
Tobacco, leaf, unmanufactured	lb	8,496	6,682	7,694	6,655
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried	lb	23,269	23,559	768	1,186
Peas, dried	lb	1,726	1,353	56	50
Garlic	lb	620	1,412	38	68
Onions	lb	13,943	9,671	276	187
Potatoes, white	bu	82	3	87	4
Vegetables, canned	lb	6,298	4,872	421	370
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	lb	22,870	21,474	1,075	1,705
FIBERS, VEGETABLE:					
Flax, unmanufactured	ton	a/	1	216	655
Hemp, unmanufactured	ton	1	1	292	168
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	ton	6	12	660	1,583
Kapok	ton	1	a/	628	122
Manila	ton	8	7	2,138	1,280
Sisal and henequen	ton	22	14	3,150	2,107
Hay	ton	8	5	81	45
FOREST PRODUCTS					
Dyeing & tanning materials ..		c/	c/	1,864	1,442
Gums, resins, balsams, etc.		c/	c/	4,502	4,863
Rubber, crude	lb	157,392	130,175	58,075	26,875
Wood, total				15,556	12,663
GRAND TOTAL				359,598	327,850

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-August, 1927 and 1928

Item and country	July-August		August	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
BUTTER:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports-	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Total Europe	a/	0	a/	0
Mexico	134	99	77	51
Panama	69	50	31	34
Haitian Republic	68	95	36	56
Cuba	60	63	18	26
Other West Indies	20	54	37	25
Peru	41	88	26	42
Other South America ..	55	66	29	40
Philippine Islands ...	25	17	14	8
Honduras	23	22	12	12
Canada	1	1	1	a/
Other countries	68	65	35	39
Total exports	624	625	318	333
Imports-				
Denmark & Faroe Is. ..	216	207	67	127
United Kingdom	39	0	35	0
Other Europe	8	14	6	12
Total Europe	263	221	108	139
New Zealand	248	100	69	0
Canada	53	49	26	15
Other countries	8	4	5	2
Total imports	572	374	208	156
CASEIN:				
Imports-				
Argentina	2,567	4,210	878	2,195
France	1,091	466	673	246
Germany	60	867	4	520
Other countries	114	345	101	292
Total imports	3,832	5,888	1,656	3,253
CHEESE:				
Exports-				
Total Europe	13	1	a/	1
Panama	97	30	57	35
Other Central America ..	47	52	26	25
Mexico	82	45	22	19
Cuba	61	75	39	55
Other West Indies	49	44	23	23
Canada	49	23	24	15
South America	27	27	13	15
China	24	7	23	5
Other countries	33	33	18	22
Total exports	482	387	251	215

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-August, 1927 and 1928, continued

Item and country	July-August		August	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
CHEESE AND CHEESE	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
SUBSTITUTES:	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Imports-				
Italy	3,408	3,442	1,457	1,562
Switzerland	2,526	3,769	548	2,115
Netherlands	650	668	399	318
France	420	1,125	120	457
Finland	236	26	88	51
Greece	203	17	48	15
Germany	93	205	56	167
Denmark	79	87	31	51
Norway	66	110	34	51
Other Europe	102	123	5	11
Total Europe	7,783	9,632	2,776	4,798
Canada	1,997	1,861	623	783
Argentina	128	12	17	12
Other countries	25	9	14	4
Total imports	9,933	11,534	3,430	5,597
OLEOMARGARINE, ANIMAL AND				
VEGETABLE:				
Exports-				
Panama	66	49	46	25
West Indies	36	42	17	23
Argentina	23	0	23	0
Newfoundland & Labrador .	19	0	19	0
Canada	0	0	0	0
Other countries	6	2	5 a/	
Total exports	150	93	110	48
MILK AND CREAM, CONDENSED:				
Exports-				
Total Europe	23	25	9	25
Cuba	1,688	1,596	854	828
Philippine Islands	1,562	1,387	1,030	757
Japan	971	750	543	532
Hongkong	576	564	270	300
China	336	486	336	315
Panama	247	616	84	97
Other Central America .	196	252	78	113
Mexico	172	151	54	102
Other countries	477	441	274	177
Total exports	6,248	6,258	3,532	3,246

Continued

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-August, 1927 and 1928, continued

Item and country	July-August		August	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
MILK & CREAM, EVAPORATED:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports-	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
United Kingdom	3,512	4,094	1,230	2,382
Belgium	63	15	31	15
Germany	10	0	10	0
Other Europe	57	26	14	8
Total Europe	3,642	4,135	1,285	2,405
Philippine Islands	2,250	1,653	1,001	1,276
Panama	569	996	183	192
Peru	548	595	297	346
Other South America	244	323	109	102
Mexico	505	255	216	87
China	493	610	282	462
British Malaya	340	465	183	210
Hongkong	332	387	164	157
Japan	303	212	52	177
Cuba	203	377	12	145
Newfoundland & Labrador ..	153	181	47	60
Canada	22	195	0	83
Other countries	946	1,158	408	641
Total exports	10,535	11,522	4,239	6,343
MILK AND CREAM, POWDERED:				
Exports-				
Italy	20	49	20	42
United Kingdom	9	15	8	8
Germany	1	42	a/	1
France	0	54	0	25
Other Europe	13	226	11	199
Total Europe	43	336	39	275
Cuba	58	12	16	6
Japan, incl. Chosen	62	37	20	25
Panama	46	84	21	18
Other Central America ..	26	38	14	17
Venezuela	41	34	25	19
Colombia	23	35	14	17
Other South America	67	54	39	36
Mexico	34	69	12	49
China	12	72	8	34
Canada	10	8	4	2
Other countries	46	55	26	28
Total exports	478	884	238	526

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-August, 1927 and 1928, continued

Item and country	July-August		August	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
MILK AND CREAM, POWDERED,	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
CONTINUED:	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Imports- b/				
Netherlands	1,172	276	647	111
Other Europe	16	2	5	a/
Total Europe	1,188	278	652	111
Canada	1,170	770	781	427
Other countries	1	a/	1	0
Total imports	2,359	1,048	1,434	538
MILK, CONDENSED, SWEETENED:				
Imports-				
Netherlands	180	79	4	58
Canada	38	191	38	191
Denmark & Faroe Islands.	14	8	10	0
Other countries	0	a/	0	a/
Total imports	232	278	52	249
MILK, EVAPORATED, UNSWEETENED:				
Imports-				
Netherlands	147	194	128	43
Canada	a/	a/	a/	a/
Other countries	51	0	50	0
Total imports	198	194	178	43
EGGS IN THE SHELL:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports-	<u>dozen</u>	<u>dozen</u>	<u>dozen</u>	<u>dozen</u>
United Kingdom	45	298	45	298
Other Europe	0	a/	0	0
Total Europe	45	298	45	298
Cuba	2,085	1,247	959	676
Mexico	1,072	672	575	386
Panama	234	294	131	159
Canada	158	137	154	124
Honduras	24	31	13	15
Argentina	15	0	0	0
Other South America	24	38	14	17
Bermuda	14	17	6	9
Other countries	33	47	19	24
Total exports	3,704	2,781	1,916	1,708

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States,
July-August, 1927 and 1928, continued

Item and country	July-August		August	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
EGGS IN THE SHELL, CONT'D:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Imports-	<u>dozen</u>	<u>dozen</u>	<u>dozen</u>	<u>dozen</u>
Hongkong	21	20	10	10
Canada	2	1	1	1
China	1	1	a/	1
Other countries	a/	3	a/	1
Total imports	24	25	11	13
EGGS AND EGG YOLKS, DRIED, FROZEN OR PREPARED:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports-	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Total Europe	51	122	a/	a/
Canada	145	18	67	10
Cuba	1	0	0	0
Other countries	6	3	1	2
Total exports	203	143	68	12
EGGS, WHOLE, DRIED:				
Imports-				
China	51	1,160	51	22
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0
Other countries	0	0	0	0
Total imports	51	1,160	51	22
EGGS, WHOLE, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports-				
China	185	9,365	28	344
United Kingdom	0	920	0	83
Other countries	1	1	1	1
Total imports	186	10,286	29	428
EGG YOLKS, DRIED:				
Imports-				
China	768	1,233	438	572
Other countries	7	29	7	12
Total imports	775	1,262	445	584
EGG YOLKS, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports-				
China	12	1,304	0	433
United Kingdom	0	492	0	13
Other countries	0	115	0	59
Total imports	12	1,911	0	505

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States,
July-August, 1927 and 1928, continued

Item and country	July-August		August	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
EGG ALBUMEN, DRIED	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Imports-	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
China.....	740	571	452	250
Other countries.....	13	0	7	0
Total imports.....	753	571	459	250
EGG ALBUMEN, FROZEN OR OTHER- WISE PREPARED:				
Imports-				
China.....	137	540	137	0
Other countries.....	0	3	0	3
Total imports.....	137	543	137	3

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500. b/ Includes cream, powdered, malted, etc.

COTTON: Area in countries reporting for 1926-29, with comparisons

Country	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	Per cent 1928-29 is of 1927-28
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States...	34,152	47,087	40,138	44,916	111.9
India a/.....	11,471	14,739	15,156	15,196	100.3
Egypt.....	1,743	1,854	1,574	1,805	114.7
Russia.....	1,569	1,731	1,984	2,250	113.4
Chosen.....	146	529	502	505	100.6
Bulgaria.....	2	7	13	15	115.4
Total above countries....	49,083	65,947	59,367	64,687	109.0
Est. world total excl. China.....	62,500	80,900	73,800		

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture except as otherwise stated.

a/ First estimate which includes only area planted up to August 1.

SUGAR (RAW): World production, average 1909-10 to 1913-14, annual
1924-25 - 1927-28

Country a/	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14 b/	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	Percent 1927-28 is 1924-25
BEET SUGAR	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Percent
United States c/	655,000	1,172,000	981,000	964,000	1,175,000	121.9
Total N. America (2)	666,782	1,220,733	1,022,375	1,003,994	1,209,000	120.4
Europe, 21 count. prev. rept'd	8,040,111	7,388,053	7,716,999	7,211,022	8,358,970	115.9
Spain	115,727	280,908	266,955	239,097	208,458	87.2
Total Europe (22) ..	8,155,838	7,668,961	7,983,954	7,450,119	8,567,428	115.6
Australia	1,030	3,779	2,593	1,299	2,000	154.7
World total d/	8,823,650	8,893,073	9,008,922	8,455,412	9,778,428	115.6
CANE SUGAR						
North & Central Amer. count. & W. Indies prev. rept'd (12) ...	2,698,054	6,596,885	6,394,982	5,896,286	5,412,161	91.8
United States, Louisi- ana	302,150	788,483	139,381	47,166	70,792	150.1
Hawaii	567,495	769,000	787,246	211,333 e/	882,560	108.8
Porto Rico	361,974	660,411	603,240	629,134	748,677	119.0
Trinidad	51,275	77,983	82,788	58,220	91,337	156.9
Guadeloupe	40,810	43,000	36,958	39,954	37,477	93.8
Total N. & Central America & West Indies (17)	4,021,758	8,235,762	8,044,195	7,482,093	7,243,024	96.8
Total Europe & Asia (5)	4,447,125	5,703,024	6,530,843	6,400,911	6,948,795	108.6
South America 6 count. prev. rept'd	751,895	1,589,691	1,804,531	1,826,924	1,585,151	86.0
British Guiana	f/ 112,297	101,780	120,490	109,930	128,362	116.8
Total S. America (7)	864,192	1,691,471	1,925,021	1,936,854	1,713,513	88.5
Total Africa (6) ...	457,076	608,010	716,344	660,753	724,308	109.6
Oceania -						
Australia	216,331	478,605	580,126	465,105	552,204	118.7
Fiji	84,629	71,477	113,000 e/	96,388 e/	106,000	109.6
Total Oceania (2) .	300,960	550,083	693,126	561,793	658,204	117.2
Total above 37 co.	10,091,111	16,783,350	17,903,523	17,042,404	17,287,844	101.1
Est.world total d/	10,544,000	17,778,000	18,718,000	17,954,000	18,209,000	101.1
Est.world total beet & cane d/ ..	19,367,000	26,671,000	27,727,000	26,409,000	27,987,000	106.0

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated.
a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. b/ Figures for Europe are estimates for production within present boundaries. c/ Refined sugar in terms of raw. d/ Exclusive of production in minor producing countries for which no data are available. e/ Unofficial estimate. f/ Three-year average.

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Percent
WHEAT	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	
United States.....	47,097	52,255	56,337	56,583	57,750	98.6
Canada.....	9,945	20,790	22,896	22,460	24,115	107.4
North America (3).....	59,216	74,175	60,519	82,354	83,117	100.9
Europe (22).....	71,078	66,505	36,562	67,735	63,011	100.4
Africa (5).....	6,596	7,940	8,224	7,225	7,715	106.8
Asia (4).....	30,124	33,057	31,749	32,497	33,235	102.3
Total N. Hemis. (34)	167,014	181,677	187,060	189,511	192,073	101.2
Argentina.....	16,051	19,197	19,274	19,714	20,757	105.3
Total above count.(35)	163,065	200,874	206,334	218,525	212,835	97.4
Russia b/.....		16,208	21,144	27,057	27,794	102.7
Est. N. Hemis. excl.						
Russia and China..	177,500	192,700	197,100	199,300		
Est. world total excl.						
Russia and China...	204,300	223,500	231,000	234,700		
RYE						
United States.....	2,235	3,974	3,578	3,690	3,535	95.8
Canada.....	117	643	754	743	840	113.1
Europe (21).....	42,802	38,065	37,539	37,531	36,684	97.7
Total N. Hemis. (23)	45,155	42,682	41,871	41,964	41,059	97.8
Argentina.....	85	501	544	895	1,155	129.1
Total above count.(24)	45,240	43,183	42,415	42,859	42,214	98.5
Russia b/.....		67,609	63,646	68,297	67,423	98.7
Est. N. Hemis. excl.						
Russia and China..	48,000	45,700	44,800	45,000		
Est. world total excl.						
Russia and China...	48,300	46,300	45,500	46,100		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Winter acreage only.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1923 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States.....	690,108	876,429	831,040	872,595	901,072	103.3
Canada	197,119	395,475	407,136	440,025	550,482	125.1
North America (3).....	888,708	1,081,171	1,248,509	1,324,510	1,462,886	110.4
Europe, 19 count. prev. rept'd.....	1,140,386	1,192,403	1,031,720	1,061,243	1,164,038	109.7
England and Wales, rev.	55,770	50,773	48,683	53,116	45,360	85.4
Germany, revised.....	131,274	118,213	95,429	120,522	126,463	104.9
Total Europe (21)	1,327,730	1,327,389	1,175,832	1,234,881	1,335,861	108.2
Africa (4)	58,885	68,005	52,930	61,428	64,415	104.9
Asia (3).....	383,827	371,047	363,598	375,370	331,308	88.3
Total above count.(31)	2,669,150	2,832,458	2,840,869	2,996,189	3,194,470	106.6
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. R. and C.	2,759,000	3,026,000	2,981,000	3,136,000		
Est. world total ex. R. and C.	3,041,000	3,389,000	3,421,000	3,539,000		
RYE						
United States	36,093	46,456	40,795	58,811	43,274	73.6
Canada	2,094	9,158	12,179	14,951	16,879	112.9
North America (2).....	38,187	55,614	52,974	73,762	60,153	81.6
Europe, 17 count. prev. rept'd.....	430,291	515,192	415,610	447,992	476,176	106.3
Germany.....	368,337	317,418	252,187	269,025	303,280	112.7
Total Europe (18).....	858,628	832,610	667,797	717,017	779,456	108.7
Total above count.(20)	896,815	858,224	720,771	790,779	839,609	106.2
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. R. and C.	1,023,000	1,000,000	807,000	878,000		
Est. world total ex. R. and C.	1,025,000	1,007,000	812,000	887,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual
1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
BARLEY						
California	1,362	1,050	1,080	994	1,083	109.0
United States other than California	6,258	6,947	6,890	8,460	11,160	131.9
Canada	1,574	3,524	3,647	3,506	4,680	139.2
North America (2)	9,194	11,521	11,617	12,960	17,123	132.1
Europe, 21 count. prev. rept'd. & unchanged ...	17,877	18,115	17,770	18,144	18,351	100.6
Germany, revised	3,464	3,545	3,671	3,653	3,750	102.7
Total Europe (22)	23,341	21,660	21,441	21,797	22,001	100.9
Est. European total excl. Russia	27,000	27,300	27,200	27,600		
Africa (5)	8,193	8,559	8,613	7,005	7,518	107.3
Asia (3)	450	631	601	655	891	136.0
Total N. Hemis. (32)	39,178	42,471	42,272	42,417	47,533	112.1
Argentina, revised	230	900	979	1,186	1,277	107.7
Total above count. (33)	39,048	43,371	43,251	43,603	48,810	111.9
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	64,200	65,200	64,300	63,100		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China ...	65,000	67,000	66,100	65,000		
CATS						
United States	37,357	44,872	44,177	42,029	41,974	99.9
Canada	9,597	12,556	12,741	13,240	13,135	99.2
North America (2)	46,954	57,428	56,918	55,269	55,109	99.7
Europe, 19 count. prev. rept'd & unchanged ..	27,188	25,625	25,931	25,219	25,236	100.1
Germany, revised	9,529	8,531	8,590	8,589	8,682	101.1
Total Europe (20)	36,717	34,156	34,521	33,808	33,918	100.3
Est. European total Excl. Russia	49,400	46,200	46,500	45,700		
Africa (3)	607	780	775	683	735	107.6
Asia (3)	12	24	60	65	28	43.1
Total N. Hemis. (28) ..	54,290	52,388	52,275	49,825	49,790	100.0
Argentina, revised	2,396	3,194	3,171	3,160	3,599	113.9
Total above count. (29)	86,686	95,582	95,446	92,985	93,389	100.4
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	97,700	105,200	105,100	102,600		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China ...	102,200	110,800	110,200	107,800		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

**FEED GRAINS: Acreage and production, average 1909-1913,
annual 1925 - 1928**

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Percent
ACREAGE -	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	
United States.....	104,229	101,359	99,713	98,868	102,380	103.6
Canada.....	309	239	210	132	139	105.3
North America (2).....	104,538	101,528	99,923	99,000	102,519	103.6
Europe (6)	14,867	15,125	15,402	15,970	16,483	103.2
Est. European total excl. Russia.....	26,400	26,900	26,700	23,100		
Africa (2)	481	571	616	534	793	140.6
Asia (2)	(40)	38	40	40	40	100.0
Total N. Hemis. (12)...	119,926	117,402	115,981	115,574	119,835	103.7
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia.....	150,000	150,500	139,000	142,600		
Est. world total excl. Russia.....	171,800	173,900	169,700	179,600		
CORN	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
PRODUCTION -	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	Per cent
United States.....	2,712,334	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,773,708	2,930,586	105.7
Canada.....	17,297	10,564	7,813	4,262	5,732	134.5
North America (2).....	2,729,631	2,927,525	2,700,030	2,777,970	2,936,318	105.7
Europe, 4 count. prev. rept'd. & unchanged	227,997	201,784	277,386	171,615	175,700	102.4
Hungary, revised.....	60,813	87,971	76,548	68,347	45,049	65.9
Total Europe (5).....	288,810	289,755	353,934	239,962	220,749	92.0
Est. European total excl. Russia.....	581,000	623,000	662,000	492,000		
Total N. Hemis. (7).....	3,018,471	3,217,280	3,053,964	3,017,932	3,157,067	104.6
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia.....	3,681,000	3,903,000	3,737,000	3,638,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia.....	4,126,000	4,522,000	4,423,000	4,311,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included..

Feed Grains: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928.

Crop and countries reported in 1923 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
BARLEY	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>Percent</u>
California.....	37,690	32,550	32,400	27,535	33,032	120.8
United States other than California...	147,122	161,513	152,505	237,057	312,995	132.0
Canada.....	45,378	87,118	99,987	96,933	144,875	149.5
North America (2)...	230,237	300,981	284,892	321,352	490,902	155.9
Europe, 18 coun. prev. rept'd & unchanged.	390,483	388,047	408,022	333,609	435,755	110.7
England and Wales rev.	50,658	47,153	42,761	40,227	44,747	111.5
Germany, revised....	133,797	119,373	113,102	125,750	134,782	107.2
Total Europe (20)...	574,928	555,553	563,885	559,586	615,284	110.0
Est. European total ex. Russia.....	701,000	689,000	690,000	681,000		
Africa (4).....	95,600	94,859	57,257	72,274	90,438	124.1
Asia (3).....	128,547	133,071	127,305	107,630	103,297	98.5
Total N. Hemis. (29)...	1,029,152	1,086,464	1,063,339	1,101,420	1,303,021	118.3
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia & China...	1,407,000	1,455,000	1,402,000	1,465,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China...	1,425,000	1,492,000	1,438,000	1,493,000		
OATS						
United States.....	1,143,407	1,437,550	1,246,848	1,184,146	1,453,829	122.8
Canada.....	351,699	402,236	383,413	462,713	471,242	107.9
North America (2)...	1,495,097	1,839,846	1,630,264	1,623,659	1,923,071	119.7
Europe 16 coun. prev. rept'd and unchanged	614,168	652,324	685,004	669,733	704,204	105.1
England & Wales rev.	96,913	96,500	104,324	94,080	98,480	101.5
Germany, revised....	527,178	334,740	435,722	437,249	426,007	97.4
Hungary, revised....	23,464	25,532	24,202	22,514	23,238	103.2
Total Europe (19)...	1,266,723	1,185,196	1,249,852	1,223,576	1,245,229	102.1
Est. European total ex. Russia.....	1,931,000	1,792,000	1,921,000	1,848,000		
Africa (3).....	17,600	19,509	11,435	13,963	13,225	116.2
Lebanon Republic....	(30)	62	52	52	41	79.8
Total N. Hemis. (25)...	2,779,481	3,074,613	2,891,623	2,861,452	3,123,256	111.6
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China...	3,474,000	3,729,000	3,592,000	3,515,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China...	3,581,000	3,848,000	3,609,000	3,510,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928 week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28	Sept. 8	Sept. 15	Sept. 22	July 1 to and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
BARLEY, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning July 1</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
United States ..	17,044	36,580	3,318	2,618	3,363	Sept. 22	10,283	19,821
Canada	42,533	25,131				Aug. 31	2,707	3,764
Argentina	14,217	b/11,192	0			Sept. 8	b/1,133	b/ 108
Danubian coun. b/	26,508	27,242	1,442			Sept. 8	8,750	5,442
Total	100,302	100,145					22,873	29,195
OATS, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning July 1</u>								
United States ..	15,041	9,823	418	773	756	Sept. 22	3,047	4,793
Canada	13,396	10,180				Aug. 31	901	7,092
Argentina	40,008	b/29,455	0			Sept. 8	b/5,153	b/ 351
Danubian count. b/	858	878	0			Sept. 8	58	0
Total	69,303	50,336					9,154	12,236
	Net exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1928 week ending			Total for season incl. latest week shown		
	1926-26	1926-27	Sept. 1	Sept. 8	Sept. 15	Sept. 22	1926-27	1927-28
CORN, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning November 1</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
United States ...	25,533	17,161	209	152	59	62	16,454	19,290
Danubian count. c/	68,529	72,500	0	b/ 103			35,760	15,094
Argentina	169,801	322,876	b/5,983	b/7,204	b/8,098	b/6,177	288,467	240,288
Union of S. Africa	18,833	8,562	e/1,586	e/1,843			e/3,386	e/19,371
IMPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning November 1</u>							Nov. August	Nov.- August
United States ..	576	5,040					2,626	1,334
Total exports less U.S. imports	282,120	426,059					341,441	292,710

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. d/ Trade sources since March. e/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

AUSTRIA: Production of specified grains and net imports of
wheat, 1922 to 1928

Year	Wheat	Net imports	Rye production	Barley production	Oats production
	Production				
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1922	7,422	12,913	13,589	5,599	18,317
1923	8,889	17,251	15,836	7,855	25,861
1924	8,490	16,152	16,189	7,208	22,112
1925	10,671	14,651	21,656	9,217	26,761
1926	9,438	16,799	18,712	9,074	29,955
1927	11,942	a/ 15,000	19,311	10,934	30,231
1928 a/	12,309		19,251	11,988	28,591

a/ Preliminary.

LITHUANIA: Production of specified grains 1922-1928

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1922	3,406	25,419	10,969	30,457
1923	2,965	23,833	7,957	22,776
1924	3,319	18,294	9,317	23,155
1925	5,285	26,117	11,251	20,849
1926	4,180	13,810	11,430	30,182
1927	5,273	21,188	8,630	23,851
1928 a/	6,831	19,093	7,349	19,566

a/ Preliminary.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-September 22, 1927 and 1928

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-September 22, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-Sept. 22		1928, week ending			
	1927	1928	Sept. 1	Sept. 8	Sept. 15	Sept. 22
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wheat a/	53,884	26,983	2,782	3,205	4,496	4,568
Wheat flour b/ ..	12,657	10,176	926	653	728	1,372
Rye	6,079	2,652	222	587	609	579
Corn	1,435	2,003	209	152	59	62
Oats	2,427	4,451	1,285	418	773	756
Barley a/	10,646	19,926	3,076	3,318	2,618	3,363
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Ham & Shoulders, inc. Wilt. sides .	92,424	101,132	1,343	1,077	1,244	1,696
Bacon, inc. Cumber- land sides	64,349	98,504	1,915	1,408	1,649	1,749
Lard	503,298	526,650	11,509	6,766	9,897	10,361
Pickled pork	21,284	23,533	419	475	463	266

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Including via Pacific ports this week; wheat 1,283,000 bushels, flour 87,600 barrels. Barley from San Francisco 100,000. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. In terms of bushels of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries.

Country	Net exports for years		Shipments 1928, week ending a/			Net movement from July as far as reported	
	1926-27	1927-28b/	Sept. 8	Sept. 15	Sept. 22	To & incl 1927-28	1928-29
Canada:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports-	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Official	304,540	305,000				Aug. 31	c/ 23,150
5 ports, Brad. g	177,370	238,730	5,224	8,541	7,948	Sept. 22	36,385
Shipments-							
4 markets d/	c 297,961	c 326,361	1,233	3,410	6,841	Sept. 22	37,969
Pub. elev. in							
east c/			5,726	5,428	a/	Sept. 15	32,685
United States ...	205,896	190,927	3,858	5,224	5,940	Sept. 22	f/ 65,224
Argentina	139,790	186,000	1,328	1,451	2,664	Sept. 22	19,154
Australia	96,584	74,000	696	1,021	280	Sept. 22	15,441
Russia	49,202	7,000	0	0	0	Sept. 22	712
Hungary	21,142	22,133					
Yugoslavia	10,216	1,000					
Rumania	11,388	5,000	32	96	152	Sept. 22	2,080
Bulgaria	2,236	2,000					
British India ...	3,660	12,264	0	0	0	Sept. 22	6,952
Total	849,654	805,324	7,207	11,205	15,877		147,535

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks in this column do not all end on the same day, but are nearest the date shown. b/ Preliminary.

c/ Excluded from total. d/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. e/ Not available. f/ Exports through September 22

October 1, 1928

Foreign Crops and Markets

561

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	September 29, 1927	September 20, 1928	September 27, 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	49.00	48.25	48.00
Copenhagen, official quotation .	39.67	40.85	40.12
Berlin, 1a quality	42.36	41.49	41.49
London: <u>a/</u>			
Danish	42.36	42.91	42.47
Dutch, unsalted	42.80	41.93	41.93
New Zealand	39.11	39.76	39.76
New Zealand, unsalted	40.63	40.84	41.50
Australian	38.67	37.37	37.15
Australian, unsalted	39.54	39.76	40.19
Argentine, unsalted	36.50	38.02	37.58
Siberian	34.76	34.98	34.98

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending		
		Sept. 28, 1927	Sept. 19, 1928	Sept. 26, 1928
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets..	Number	75,818	76,082	72,265
Prices of hogs, Berlin.....	\$ per 100 lbs.	14.85	15.77	14.96
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	14.94	15.52	15.13
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	13,664	12,510	13,289
Hogs, purchases, Ireland.....	"	27,418	26,045	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides ...	\$ per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	a/
Canadian " "	"	a/	a/	a/
Danish " "	"	22.81	24.55	24.33

a/ No quotation.

Index

	Page	Index	Page
Crop and Market Prospects	518	Meat, continued:	
- - - - -		Prices (pork), foreign markets,	
Agricultural exports:		1928	517, 561
Index numbers, August 1928	540	Situation (pork), foreign markets,	
Principal products, July-August,		August-September 1928	532
1927 and 1928	541	Livestock:	
Agricultural imports, principal		Exports, Canada, Jan.-Aug. 1928 .	539
products, July-August, 1927-1928.	543	Indices, foreign supplies, demand	
Apples:		and price (hogs), Nov.-Sept. 1928.	534
Condition, England, Sept. 3, 1928	528	Number:	
Prices, Liverpool, Sept. 26, 1928	527	Denmark, July 16, 1928	536
Production, Canada, Sept. 1, 1928	528	Europe (hogs), 1928	536, 538
Barley:		Slaughter:	
Area:		Canada, January-August, 1928 ..	539
Argentina, 1928	522	Denmark, January-June, 1928 ...	537
World, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	555	Oats:	
Exports:		Area, world, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	555
Specified countries, 1928 .	523, 558	Exports:	
U. S., Sept. 22, 1928	523	Specified countries, 1928 .	524, 558
Prices, U. S., Sept. 21, 1928 ...	523	U. S., Sept. 22, 1928	524
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		Prices, U.S., Sept. 21, 1928	524
an. 1925-28	522, 557	Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
Receipts and shipments, Canada,		an. 1925-28	523, 557
Sept. 21, 1928	523	Receipts and shipments, Canada,	
Butter, prices, foreign markets,		Sept. 21, 1928	524
1928	517, 561	Onions, shipments to U.S., Spain,	
Corn:		Sept. 28, 1928	528
Area, world, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	556	Rice, production, Spain, 1928	525
Exports:		Rye:	
Specified countries, 1928 .	525, 558	Area, world, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	553
U.S. and Argentina, Sept. 22, 1928	525	Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
Prices, U.S. and Argentina,		an. 1925-28	522, 554
Sept. 25, 1928	525	Sugar, production, world, av. 1909-13 to	
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		1913-14, an. 1924-25 to 1927-28	527, 552
an. 1925-28	525, 556	Tobacco:	
Cotton:		Business conditions (cigarette),	
Area, specified countries, 1928-29	551	China, September 1928	526
Condition, Punjab (India), Sept. 1928	517	Production:	
DAIRY CONDITIONS, FOREIGN,		Ontario, Canada, Sept. 13, 1928	526
SEPTEMBER, 1928	529	Turkey, August 1928	527
Dairy and poultry products, foreign		Wheat:	
trade, U.S., July-August, 1927-28	546	Area, world, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	553
Grains:		Crop conditions:	
Exports, U.S., by weeks, 1928 ...	560	Europe, Sept. 27, 1928	518
Procurements, Russia, Sept. 15, 1928	520	S. Hemisphere, Sept. 24, 1928 ...	519
Production, Austria and Lithuania,		Exports (including flour):	
1922-28	559	Principal count., Sept. 22, 1928	560
Meat:		U.S., Sept. 21, 1928	519
Cold storage holdings, Canada,		Market conditions, Europe,	
Sept. 1, 1928	538	Sept. 25, 1928	519
Exports:		Prices, U.S., Sept. 21, 1928	520
Canada, January-August, 1928 ..	539	Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
Denmark (bacon), Jan.-Aug. 1928.	537	an. 1925-28	518, 554
U.S. (pork) by weeks, 1928	560	Receipts and shipments, Canada,	
		Sept. 21, 1928	519

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME 17

OCTOBER 8, 1928

No. 15

Feature of Issue: UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS

THE FLAXSEED SUPPLY SITUATION

The flaxseed supply available for use in the Northern Hemisphere between September 1 and the new Argentine harvest season appears to be no larger and possibly smaller than last year, unless Russia puts a much larger supply on the market. The new flaxseed year opened in the Northern Hemisphere with a decrease in production reported to date, decreased commercial stocks in the United States and Canada, and an apparently smaller balance of old crop remaining in India. The decrease in supply in these countries as compared with last year more than offsets the indicated increase in stocks of old crop still available for export in Argentina. This small supply has reacted to strengthen prices and although at the beginning of September they were below the corresponding prices last year, especially in the United States, by the fourth week of the month the price at Minneapolis as well as Buenos Aires and Winnipeg was within a few cents of last year's level.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

German hog prices advanced again during the week ended October 3, according to information cabled by L. V. Steere, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin, the price at that city being \$15.50 per 100 pounds compared with \$14.96 the previous week, and \$14.69 for the corresponding week of 1927. Hog receipts continued the decline noted last week, and were considerably under those of the corresponding week of 1927. Lard prices at Hamburg declined from \$15.13 to \$15.00 per 100 pounds, against an average for September of \$15.31, and \$14.77 for the corresponding week of last year. See table, page 625.

In the British bacon market, Danish Wiltshire sides at Liverpool declined during the week ended October 3 to the lowest price quoted since the first week in June, according to cabled advices from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. Canadian Wiltshires were again not quoted. The Danish average, at \$23.25 per 100 pounds, was about \$1.19 below the average for September, but \$1.93 higher than for the corresponding week of 1927. See table, page 625.

The second series of the Sydney wool sales opened Tuesday, October 2, at prices 5 per cent lower than at the close of the first series, according to a cable from Consul General Lawton. Inferior wools were sold with difficulty. Japan, France and Germany were the principal buyers.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

BREAD GRAINSWheat production in 1928

The 1923 wheat production as reported by 31 countries is 3,232,139,000 bushels against 2,996,190,000 bushels in 1927, when they represented about 85 per cent of the estimated world total outside of Russia and China. The first official estimate of production in France is 277,669,000 bushels against 276,128,000 bushels in 1927 and 231,767,000 bushels in 1926. The quality of this year's crop is good, according to trade sources, the average natural weight being reported at nearly 60 pounds per bushel as compared with only 55 pounds per bushel in 1927. See table, page 617.

Foreign crop conditionsEurope

Heavy rains which were beneficial to fall seeding fell over most of Europe during the early part of the week ended October 4, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from American Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. The week closed clear with below normal temperatures. The condition of the wheat crop in Holland improved during the period August 20 to September 21, according to official reports, but is below the condition as of September 22, 1927. No significant increase is expected in the area sown to fall grains in Russia. The condition of the crops was generally satisfactory the middle of September, but the continued lack of rain in the Steppes regions and also in parts of North Caucasus and South Ukraine has delayed fall sowings in those regions. Elsewhere in Ukraine conditions are satisfactory. Abundant rains fell over western and central Russia during the week ended October 4, but little rain fell in the south.

Fall sowing in the Steppe districts of southern Ukraine, a winter wheat region, was delayed just as during the last season by lack of rain in the second half of August and beginning of September, according to "Economic Life" of September 19, 1928. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather conditions, those farmers who had the seed proceeded with sowing. Difficulties are being experienced in distribution of seed to the farmers, notwithstanding the importance this year of efficient performance of this work. Shortage of feed resulting from the drought in a number of districts affected unfavorably the draft cattle and therefore the field work. Weather conditions in northern and central sections of Ukraine during the period, as distinguished from the southern sections, were favorable for agriculture. A report from the district of Volyn in northwestern Ukraine, dated September 17, speaks of "most favorable" weather for sowing and a supply of seed exceeding the need of the farmers. This is a predominantly winter rye section, but there is a tendency this season to increase the winter wheat area.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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Southern Hemisphere

The temperature in both the northern and southern wheat districts of Argentina averaged exactly normal during the week ended October 1, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. During September and October the temperature usually is of more significance in the development of the wheat than is rainfall. Rainfall was rather heavy in the north, where the total weekly fall was 1.1 inches, or 0.5 inch above normal. In the southern districts the weekly total was 0.2 inch, or 0.3 inch below normal. In Australia conditions continue favorable in West Australia, an important wheat growing region. Valuable rains were reported during the week in South Australia and Victoria, where drought had prevailed. Conditions are critical in Queensland, but wheat production is less important there, amounting to less than 4,000,000 bushels last year.

Movement to marketUnited States

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States from July 1 to September 29 were 41,874,000 bushels against 80,251,000 bushels during the same period last year. The export of 4,716,000 bushels during the week ended September 29 was below the exports of the previous week and also below the exports for the corresponding week last year.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in store in the Western Grain Division of Canada on September 28 were 61,153,000 bushels against 32,327,000 bushels the previous week and 16,934,000 bushels on September 30, 1927. The new crop is reaching the elevators in record amounts. The receipts at country elevators during the week ended September 21 were 46,487,000 bushels, or about 11,000,000 bushels more than the total receipts during September, 1927. Receipts at Fort William-Port Arthur during the week ended September 28 were 15,853,000 bushels against 6,896,000 bushels a year ago. Shipments during the week were 10,633,000 bushels against 3,206,000 bushels a year ago. Receipts at Vancouver and Prince Rupert were 1,414,000 bushels and shipments were 97,000 bushels.

European grain market conditions

European grain markets reported a rather large business except in the Danubian countries during the week ended October 2, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from American Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Farmers' offers, however, were small. Some Yugoslavian wheat was reported sold to

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

Bessarabia and German wheat to Italy, France and England. The price of wheat at Hamburg rose two cents during the week and on October 3 was \$1.38 per bushel. The price of rye at Berlin rose 1 cent to \$1.26.

Grain procurements in Crimea, Siberia and the Lower Volga were increasing at the end of September and had passed the amount planned for the month, and were also above last year, according to a cable from Mr. Steere. Procurements in Ukraine are much below the plans and in North Caucasus consist chiefly of oilseeds. The Central Statistical Bureau now estimates that the total production of cereals is 5,600,000 short tons above last year, whereas early in July they had estimated a total crop about 8,000,000 short tons above 1927. This increase over last year, according to other reports, is in feed grains rather than bread grains. Shipments of grain from procuring points are not proceeding sufficiently rapidly. Only 59.2 per cent of the grain procured during the first half of September was shipped, according to a report of the central grain cooperative organization published in "Economic Life". Shortage of bagging is also reported. Friction in the procuring work between the state procuring organization and cooperatives seems to be continuing in many places.

Japanese wheat market situation

The milling industry in Japan was somewhat slack during the latter part of September and the first of October, due mainly to the seasonal decrease in the domestic demand, according to a cable from Consul Kemper at Tokyo. The export demand for flour was good, however, and exports during August were 619,000 bags of 50 pounds against 547,000 bags during July. The domestic flour market was weak and the price of standard flour on October 1 was \$1.60 per bag against \$1.53 on September 1 and August 1. The price of United States western white, No. 2 wheat, at mills in Japan on October 1 was quoted at an equivalent of \$1.65 against \$1.59 on September 1 and \$1.71 on August 1. Canadian No. 5 was \$1.40 on October 1, or 4 cents below the price of September 1. Australian wheat was \$1.67 against \$1.55 on September 1.

United States wheat prices

The trend of cash wheat prices continued upward during the week ended September 28. The weighted average cash price of all classes and grades of wheat at the six primary markets advanced 3 cents to \$1.11 per bushel as compared with \$1.27 a year ago. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City advanced three cents to \$1.10 per bushel, No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis advanced four cents to \$1.30, or only six cents less than a year ago; No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis advanced two cents to \$1.09, and No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis advanced three cents to \$1.48 as

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

compared with \$1.43 per bushel a year ago. The price of western white wheat at Seattle advanced approximately one cent to \$1.17 per bushel as indicated by an average of cash quotations. Cash prices at the various markets have not changed materially since September 28. The spread between the cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg narrowed three cents during the week and was six cents in favor of Minneapolis as compared with a spread of only one cent a year ago.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades		No. 2 Hard Winter		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring		No. 2 Amber durum		No. 2 Red Winter	
	six markets		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Minneapolis		St. Louis	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Aug. 31 ...	134	110	132	106	144	123	134	109	143	144
Sept. 7 ...	133	110	132	106	143	125	135	104	145	147
14 ...	128	107	129	105	136	123	126	104	142	143
21 ...	126	108	129	107	134	126	122	107	140	145
28 ...	127	111	131	110	136	130	123	109	143	148
Oct. 5 ...	126		132		133		122		149	
12 ...	128		131		136		126		147	
19 ...	126		128		137		124		142	
26 ...	121		125		131		120		141	

Future closing prices of wheat weakened somewhat during the week following September 27. Prices were very irregular during the early part of the week, due largely to liquidation of September options. December futures strengthened toward the latter part of the week to approximately what they were at the beginning. Strength in prices at Winnipeg and Liverpool and higher domestic corn prices were factors in the upturn in wheat futures. Closing prices of December futures on October 4, as compared with prices September 27 were unchanged at Chicago and Kansas City, but were one cent lower at Minneapolis, while at Winnipeg they were two cents higher, and at Liverpool they advanced one cent to 136 cents as compared with 132 cents last year. October futures at Buenos Aires were two cents higher on October 3 than on September 26.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T ' D

WHEAT: Closing prices of September and December futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Aug. 30	134	110	127	103	133	109	b/141	b/111	b/158	b/131	b/140	b/114
Sept. 6	133	110	127	103	132	108	b/140	b/111	b/153	b/130	b/142	b/114
December futures												
13	130	113	123	107	129	110	129	110	151	129	b/138	b/110
20	129	115	123	109	127	112	128	118	150	131	c/134	b/110
27	130	118	125	112	128	115	131	116	152	135	c/133	b/113
Oct. 4	132	118	126	112	129	114	131	118	152	136	c/131	b/115
11	134		125		128		131		152		c/131	
18	125		120		123		127		151		c/130	
25	125		119		123		127		150		c/127	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. b/ October future. c/ November future.

Rye production

The 1928 rye production in 21 countries is 874,961,000 bushels against 824,734,000 bushels in those countries in 1927, when they represented over 90 per cent of the estimated world crop outside of Russia and China. The first estimate of the 1928 production in France is 35,352,000 bushels, 4.1 per cent above last year.

FEED GRAINS

Barley

The total 1928 production of barley in 30 countries so far reported, which last year raised almost 79 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere harvest, now stands at 1,356,101,000 bushels, an increase of 17.7 per cent over the 1927 production. In the United States and Canada the crops are the largest on record, the combined production being about 36 per cent above the large harvests of last year. The first official estimate of the barley crop in France, which was received too late to be included in the table, is 53,094,000 bushels, an increase of 5.5 per cent over last year's harvest, and the largest crop on record since 1891. The 21 European countries so far reported show a total production of 668,464,000 bushels, 9.6 per cent more than the total of the same countries in 1927. For tables on barley acreage and production, see pages 618 and 620.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on September 23 stood at 7,537,000 bushels against 2,750,000 on the same date last year. Total receipts of barley at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver since August 1 have totaled 7,435,000 bushels compared with shipments of only 4,795,000 bushels.

Total exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available have amounted to 53,610,000 bushels against 27,067,000 bushels for the same period last year. For the week ended September 23, the United States exported about 2,400,000 bushels, which was a comparatively heavy export, though below the shipments for the past four weeks. Since July 1 the United States has sent out 22,371,000 bushels, nearly twice as much as for the same three months last year. For detailed figures on barley trade, see page 621.

Barley prices in the United States have increased a little recently. The average price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis for the week ended September 28 was 65 cents per bushel, an increase of 2 cents from the preceding week. This price was the highest since August 10, but was 6 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. In Denmark the market for barley was reported dull about September 13, and quotations were lower.

Oats

The 1928 production of oats in 26 countries, which last year raised more than 21 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop, now totals 3,533,167,000 bushels, an increase of 10.4 per cent over that for the same countries last year. The first official estimate of the French oats crop is 336,270,000 bushels, 2 per cent below the 1927 harvest. This figure was received too late to be included in the oats production table. The only revision of importance is the raising of the first preliminary estimate of the oats crop of Poland almost 10,000,000 bushels to 361,107,000 bushels, which is almost 12 per cent above last year's crop, and the largest on record there. The oats production in both the United States and Canada is turning out unusually large, while the total for the 20 European countries so far reported is almost 2 per cent above that for the same countries in 1927. For tables on oats acreage and production, see pages 618 and 620.

The new crop oats in Manitoba, according to an official report of September 24, is revealing good samples, but wild oats and weed seeds are noticeable. In Saskatchewan considerable oats remained to be cut on that date, and some was certain to show the effect of frost, but it was believed that it would be available for feed. In Alberta upwards of 25 to 30 per cent of the crop had been threshed at that time.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on September 28 were 2,528,000 bushels against 1,418,000 bushels at the same time last year. Total receipts of oats at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver since August 1 have totaled only 1,395,000 bushels compared with shipments of 2,771,000 bushels for that period last year.

Total exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 12,808,000 bushels, compared with 9,420,000 bushels for the corresponding periods last year. During the week ended September 29 the United States exported 572,000 bushels, less than for each of the two preceding weeks. For detailed figures on oats exports, see page 621.

The price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago for the week ended September 28 dropped 1 cent from the preceding week to 41 cents per bushel. This was 8 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year.

Corn

Corn production for the 7 countries so far reported, which last year raised 83 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total, now stands at 3,157,067,000 bushels, 4.6 per cent more than for the same countries in 1927. The increase, however, is all in the United States and Canada. The 5 European countries reported show a production 8 per cent below that of last year, and it is believed that later figures will materially reduce the present estimates of the corn crops there. For detailed tables on corn acreage and production, see page 619.

The final estimate of the 1927-28 corn crop in the Union of South Africa is reported to be 38,314,000 bushels, an increase of 5.2 per cent over that of the preceding year. Since 45,000,000 bushels or less is ordinarily sufficient for home requirements, the exportable surplus from this crop would be upwards of 25,000,000 bushels.

Total net exports of corn from the principal surplus producing countries, the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa, from November 1 to the latest dates available, stand at 239,073,000 bushels compared with 349,829,000 bushels for the corresponding periods of the preceding year. United States exports since November 1 have been 19,421,000 bushels, almost 18 per cent above those of the preceding year, while the Argentine exports of 245,521,000 bushels have been 17 per cent below those of the past season. For the week ended September 29 the United States exported 151,000 bushels of corn, more than for the two preceding weeks, while Argentine exports dropped off to 3,232,000 bushels, less than for any week since June 9. For detailed figures on corn trade, see page 621.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

In Denmark a report dated September 19 stated that prices there had declined considerably for white African and especially for La Plata corn, due to the prospects of a large grain crop at home. The Argentine exporters are said to be storing their corn, as they expect a better market later on.

During the week from September 24 to October 1, United States corn prices decreased slightly, then dropped several cents, the quotations for No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago on the latter date averaging 93.4 cents per bushel. During the same week Argentine corn prices as cabled from Buenos Aires advanced steadily from 87 3/8 cents to 91 cents a bushel, thus decreasing the spread between the United States and the Argentine prices from more than 8 1/2 cents to less than 2 1/2 cents a bushel. On October 1 last year the No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago was quoted at 92.7 cents, and the Argentine corn at 77 5/8 cents, leaving a margin of about 15 cents between the prices.

SUGAR

The 1928-29 European beet sugar crop will fall slightly below that of 1927-28 according to estimates made by F. O. Licht of Magdeburg, and Dr. Gustav Mikusch of Vienna. Licht in his September estimate reports a crop for all Europe, including Russia, of 8,606,000 short tons, which is 2 per cent below his estimate of 8,778,000 short tons for 1927-28, while Mikusch's August estimate was for a crop of 8,797,000, or 0.2 per cent below his estimate for 1927-28. Practically the same ratio is maintained in the total for Europe excluding Russia. Estimates for the individual countries check quite closely with each other or show a similar trend as compared with 1927-28 with the exception of Germany, where Licht shows a crop 3.9 per cent below that of last year, while Mikusch's estimate is 1.8 per cent above 1927-28. Among other sugar exporting countries, decreases are reported for Czechoslovakia and Belgium, while increases over 1927-28 occur in Netherlands and Poland. For estimates for the individual countries, see page 623.

Representatives of the sugar industry in Czechoslovakia, Germany, and Poland met in Berlin September 22 and decided to cancel the International Sugar Conference which was to have met in October, according to a trade report. This conference was called in accordance with plans made at a conference held at Amsterdam in November 1927 relative to the controlling of export shipment of sugar from countries which are members of the international sugar congress. (See "Foreign Crops and Markets", February 6, 1928, page 156.) At this meeting Java sugar interests did not

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

agree to crop restriction, and, since present indications are that Cuba may decide to remove sugar restriction, the European countries have decided that each country is to act independently as to its sugar interests.

The severe drought during July and August has severely damaged the Rumanian sugar beet crop, according to a report from Assistant Trade Commissioner L. J. Cochrane at Bucharest. Early prospects were for a crop larger than that of 1927 when, according to the International Institute of Agriculture, 1,204,000 short tons of beets were produced. Mr. Cochrane states that as a result of the drought the 1928-29 sugar production is not expected to total more than 132,000 short tons as compared with 154,000 short tons produced in 1927-28. This amount, however, will be sufficient for local consumption, and with last year's carryover, which is said to total 55,000 short tons, will leave a considerable surplus for export.

TOBACCO

The tobacco crop of Essex County, Ontario, Canada, suffered heavy damage from a white frost, according to a Canadian newspaper report of September 27, 1928. Essex County is one of the most important tobacco growing districts of Canada, comprising in 1926, 14,060 acres, or 42 per cent of the total Canadian area planted to tobacco; 33,356 acres. No figures for 1927 and 1928 are available, but reports point to a reduction of acreage in Ontario this year, which probably has affected Essex County. See "Foreign Crops and Markets", Vol. 17, No. 14, October 1, 1928, page 526. The county agricultural representative estimated that between 10 and 15 per cent of the whole tobacco crop is a complete loss. This percentage will probably be higher for the flue-cured crop, the highest priced type, states the report. In 1926, 5,697 acres were planted to flue-cured tobacco in Essex County, 6,505 acres to Burley, and 1,858 acres to Green River. Harvesting of the flue-cured type has been hampered this year by lack of kiln space and an unusual quantity was still standing in the fields at the time of the frost. Fortunately the cutting season opened early this year and harvesting has been going on for the past month.

RICE

The 1928 production of cleaned rice in Japan is estimated at 19,257,137,000 pounds, according to a cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This estimate is 1.3 per cent below the 1927 estimate of 19,509,276,000 pounds, but 5.7 per cent above the 1922-1927 average of 18,221,131,000 pounds. The abnormal rains of summer had caused some apprehension for the crop, and according to previous

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

reports it was not expected to exceed the past five-year average, but weather conditions were reported as being more favorable the latter part of September. Rice prices which had been rising are now more stabilized.

OILSEEDS

Flaxseed crop prospects in September

The September estimate of area sown to flaxseed in Argentina for the 1928-29 season is 7,389,000 acres, or 4.7 per cent above last year's final estimate of 7,055,000 acres. Decreases are reported for the United States and Canada compared with last year, however, so that the total acreage for 1928 in 13 countries so far reported is only 2.1 per cent above the area reported for the same countries in 1927. Reports from Argentina continue favorable and present prospects point to a good crop in that country. The outlook in North America based on September 1 conditions indicate a crop 3,889,000 bushels below the 1927 production. A decrease of 12 per cent is expected in the United States compared with last year, while Canada reports a decrease of 14 per cent. See Foreign Service release, F.S./FF-29, October 1, 1928.

F R U I T , V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: There was a good to brisk demand for American barreled apples during the Liverpool auction on Wednesday, October 3, but only a moderate demand for most of the boxed stock offered, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. Virginia Yorks and Jonathans were in liberal supply, but supplies of all other barreled apples were light. Barreled varieties in general were only in fair condition, due largely to the effects of heat, and many were showing a large number of slacks. Boxed stock was in light to moderate supply. Virginia Yorks in good condition met with an active demand, U. S. Commercial, 2 1/4 inch stock, bringing from \$5.60 to \$5.84 per barrel. There was also an active demand for Virginia Jonathans, fruit in good condition ranging from \$6.57 to \$6.81 per barrel for U. S. Commercial, 2 1/4 inch stock. The market for barreled apples in general was showing strength at the end of the sale, states Mr. Smith. There was a good demand for the moderate supplies of Washington Jonathans available. Extra Fancy fruit, sizes 150/175, brought \$3.53 per box against \$3.65 last week. All other boxed varieties were only in moderate demand. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-185, October 5, 1928.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

EUROPEAN APPLE AND PEAR CROPS REDUCED: Recent reports from Continental producing districts and consuming centers indicate clearly that markets in Northern Europe will be considerably more dependent upon overseas fruit this winter than they were last year, and should also open up for American shipments several weeks earlier than last season, according to a report to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. The Continental apple and pear crops, already less promising than those of a year ago, have suffered some further deterioration in the past month, and at the end of September gave definite indications of being relatively small. The quality of the fruit leaves much to be desired, and much of the stock is wormy. Pears will probably be somewhat more abundant than apples, with the best yields occurring in Czechoslovakia and the northern half of Germany close to the consuming centers, but they should exert no serious pressure on the apple market for any length of time. Demand is generally good and prices are firm or tending to rise in most markets. American apples are finding a good market with increasing prices in Germany and reports from Copenhagen indicate firm prices, notwithstanding increased European arrivals. See Foreign Service release, F.S./F-69, October 5, 1928.

CHINESE PEANUT CROP PROSPECTS: Estimates received by local peanut dealers in Tsingtao indicate that the 1928 peanut crop in Shantung will be about 80 per cent of normal, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Vice Consul Hiram E. Newbill at Tsingtao. The estimated available tonnage is now being placed at 150,000 tons of shelled peanuts. The crop last season was from 35 to 70 per cent of normal. When the new crop of peanuts begins to arrive the Chinese market will be cleared of all carryover stocks suitable for export, states Mr. Newbill. Most of the producing areas in Shantung have been reporting normal rainfall and generally favorable climatic conditions for the maturing of the crop. As a result, the new crop is expected to be well matured and sound, of normal moisture content, and of good texture. Harvesting of the crop was expected to begin around the beginning of October. Quotations in Tsingtao on September 20 per 100 pounds, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports for November-December shipment, were \$5.55 for 28/30's and \$5.25 for 30/32's. Peanuts in the shell were being quoted at \$4.50 for 11/12's and \$4.30 for 12/13's.

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L

POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT OF THE BACON INDUSTRY IN RUSSIA: Russian bacon production, which was almost at a standstill during the years following the

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L , C O N T ' D

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Russian civil war, is now being developed at a rapid rate, according to the "Economic Review of the Soviet Union", published by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, September 15, 1928. This development is of particular importance for the Soviet Union as bacon is the principal item in the list of Soviet meat exports. The number of hogs handled at the bacon factories during the first quarter of the season, October-September, 1927-28, reached 173,000 against 228,000 handled during the whole season 1926-27. From 1924-25 to 1926-27 the number handled in bacon factories increased almost seven fold. However, the production in 1926-27 was still only 42 per cent of the capacity of the factories. By next year it is expected that the capacity of Soviet bacon factories will be about 700,000 hogs and that production will amount to 70 per cent of the total capacity, or approximately 500,000 hogs, which will yield 60,000,000 pounds of bacon. Within the next three years eight more factories are planned, which are to be located in the Urals, North Caucasus, Siberia, and in the cities of Kursk and Viatka.

The Miasco Gostorg (State meat marketing organization) is engaged in a campaign of spreading information among the peasants as to the correct methods of breeding swine. Hundreds of peasant cooperatives for this purpose have been formed in various sections of the country, especially in North Caucasus. The number of hogs in the country in 1927 is variously estimated to be from 20,000,000 to 22,000,000 compared with about the same number in 1916. The growth in bacon production in the past two years has been due to a great extent to increased prices for procurements, which have stimulated production in those districts where the breeding of hogs for bacon was, with low prices, less profitable than breeding them for direct shipment to the markets of Moscow and Leningrad.

Exports of bacon, almost exclusively to the British market, reached 16,634,000 pounds in 1926-27, or 99 per cent of the average for 1909-13, while bacon and pork exports together reached 17,322,000 pounds in 1926-27, or 71 per cent of the pre-war average. In the two preceding seasons, bacon exports were as follows: 3,849,000 pounds in 1924-25, and 6,263,000 pounds in 1925-26. Russian bacon exports to the United Kingdom, while increasing are still far below the imports into that market from the principal sources of supply. See table, page 623.

CANADIAN CATTLE OUTLOOK FOR 1928-29: Indications for both Eastern and Western Canada are for a continuation of the satisfactory market outlets for the cattle surplus for the remainder of the year and during the winter and spring of 1929, states the "Weekly Market News", Winnipeg, September 19, quoting an analysis of reports made by officers of the Live Stock Branch situated at the Central stockyards in the different provinces. This is the sellers' market year the report states, and producers are short on supply, particularly of good weights. The store cattle demand has been and promises to be during the autumn the strongest feature of the market, although

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L , C O N T ' D

there is danger that such high priced competition may react on the movement back to country. Practically all the price difference between feeders and butcher stock had been eliminated by the end of the summer. In many localities the grass has been soft so that while cattle have grown well generally they have not fattened. Now that there is drier weather, the grass is showing more substance and cattle are doing well. Feed is quite plentiful and the relation between the prices of finished cattle and grains and roughage is favorable. Buyers from the United States are operating briskly in most markets.

Stocker and feeder cattle brought higher prices for the week ended September 27 than the average prices in August, according to the Dominion Live Stock Branch. The top prices of good stocker cattle at Winnipeg for the week ended September 27 reached \$9.50 per hundred pounds against \$6.00 last year at the same period, and an average of \$8.04 for the month of August 1928. Feeder cattle for the week ended September 27 reached \$10.00 per hundred against \$6.75 last year at the same period, and an average of \$9.03 for the month of August 1928. Butcher steers weighing 1,000 to 1,200 pounds at the same market for the week ended September 27 fell to \$10.50 from \$11.00 the previous week and \$7.50 for the same week of 1927. The average for August 1928 was \$11.00 compared with \$12.00 in July and \$8.00 in August 1927. At Toronto, the principal eastern market, the top price of stocker cattle for the week ended September 27 was \$10.25 and feeders \$10.25, against averages for the month of August of \$9.37 and \$9.70 respectively. Butcher steers for the week ended September 27 brought \$11.00 against an average of \$12.10 for August 1928.

D A I R Y P R O D U C T S

BUTTER PRICES PRACTICALLY UNCHANGED IN EUROPEAN MARKETS: The Copenhagen official quotation on October 4 was unchanged from the previous Thursday at the equivalent of 40.1 cents, which was practically the same also as a year ago. Colonial butters in London were quoted from 37 to 41-1/2 cents, which is practically the same as a week earlier and slightly below the level of a year ago. Shipments afloat from the Southern Hemisphere on September 29 amounted to 13,000,000 pounds against 6,000,000 pounds on September 24 of last year. Shipments now afloat as compared with a year ago include 7,972,000 pounds from New Zealand against 4,816,000 pounds; 4,480,000 pounds from Australia against 784,000 pounds; and 504,000 pounds from Argentina against 616,000 pounds. For detailed comparative price statement, see page 625.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1927-28

Total United States imports of agricultural products, including forest products, for the year ended June 30, 1928 were valued at \$2,408,000,000 as compared with \$2,519,000,000 during the fiscal year 1927, a decrease of \$110,000,000, or a little over 4 per cent. Tropical food products and raw materials, such as raw silk, crude rubber, coffee, tea, cacao beans and bananas, not commercially grown within the borders of Continental United States, comprised more than half the total value of these imports. Farm and forest products represented 59 per cent of all imports, or a little less than in 1926-27, but this figure compares favorably with other recent years. Raw silk made up 16 per cent of all agricultural commodities purchased from foreign countries, rubber 13 per cent, coffee 12 per cent, sugar 10 per cent, hides and skins 6 per cent, wool 3 per cent, and cacao beans and tobacco each about 2 per cent. See tables, page 581 and following.

Livestock, meats and wool

Higher prices attracted larger imports of beef and veal, total imports amounting to 50,686,000 pounds, or more than double the imports last year, and higher than for any year since 1916. Of this amount, 37,797,000 pounds came from Canada, 7,878,000 pounds from New Zealand, and 1,941,000 pounds from Australia. Imports of live cattle, mutton and prepared meats were also larger than in 1926-27. Total wool imports during 1927-28 reached 248,033,000 pounds as against 271,128,000 pounds during the fiscal year 1927, a decline of almost 9 per cent in quantity and 5 per cent in value. Imports of combing and clothing wool decreased about 17 per cent, but imports of carpet wool were slightly larger than in 1926-27. We received only about one-third as much mohair in 1927-28 as during the preceding season.

Dairy products and eggs

Butter imports were lower than at any time during the last 9 years. During the year ended June 30, foreign countries sent us 75,423,000 pounds of cheese. While these were under the imports for 1926-27, they were higher than for any other preceding year. All kinds of eggs and egg products registered declines, the most outstanding being the decline in imports of frozen eggs. China supplies at least 90 per cent of the dried and frozen eggs received from abroad.

Grains

Wheat imports during 1927-28 amounted to 15,706,000 bushels, about the same as in 1925-26, but 2,465,000 bushels less than the preceding year. A large part of this is Canadian grain which is milled in bond and shipped out as domestic exports. The United States imported 5,463,000 bushels of corn in 1927-28, approximately five times as much as during the fiscal year 1927, and more than for any year since 1921. Most of the imported corn comes from Argentina. Rice imports continued to decline.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1927-28, CONT'D

Fruits, nuts and vegetables

As a result of the short crop in California, we imported twice as many lemons in 1927-28 as in 1926-27, or almost 96,804,000 pounds. The quantity of bananas received from overseas countries was 12 per cent greater in 1927-28 than a year ago, amounting to 64,029,000 bunches as against 57,102,000 bunches last season. Central America and the West Indies are our principal sources of supply. Imports of grapefruit fell off decidedly, as did imports of currants, figs, dates and raisins. More peanuts were imported in 1927-28 than at any time since 1925, unshelled nuts showing a gain of 9,088,000 pounds and shelled an increase of 7,932,000 pounds over a year ago. About 90 per cent of these imports come from China. Imports of almonds and filberts also were larger than in 1926-27, but walnuts, pecans, Brazil nuts and chestnuts all showed marked declines.

The United States imported 157,921,000 pounds of dried beans in 1927-28, or more than twice as many as in 1926-27, but imports of dried peas declined from 130,967,000 pounds a year ago to 79,761,000 pounds during the last fiscal year, a decrease of 38 per cent. Potatoes dropped from 6,349,000 bushels in 1926-27 to 3,803,000 bushels in 1927-28. Imports of fresh tomatoes declined, but there was some increase in the imports of other fresh vegetables. Canned tomatoes imported amounted to 103,750,000 pounds, or an increase of 30 per cent over 1926-27.

Vegetable oils and oilseeds

As a result of a heavier domestic crop, imports of flaxseed dropped from 24,224,000 bushels in 1926-27 to 18,112,000 bushels during the fiscal year 1928, or a decrease of 25 per cent. Argentina supplied 89 per cent of these imports. Imports of copra varied little from those of last year but imports of coconut, Chinese wood, sesame and soy-bean oils all registered decided recessions as compared with the preceding year. Imports of palm oil were 69 per cent greater than in 1926-27, while imports of palm kernel oil reached 56,021,000 pounds, or 3 times as much as a year ago.

Sugar

With one exception, 1924, the quantity of sugar imported was less than at any time since 1921, amounting to 4,044,000 short tons, which was 377,000 tons less than a year ago, a decrease of almost 9 per cent in quantity with about the same decline in value. Cuba supplies at least 85 per cent of the sugar imported into this country, most of which comes in as raw sugar, entering through the ports of New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans.

Hides and skins

In 1927-28 total imports of foreign hides and skins reached 532,436,000 pounds as compared with 368,876,000 pounds a year ago. This

UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1927-28, CONT'D

was an increase in quantity of 44 per cent with a corresponding increase in value of 54 per cent. Purchases of foreign wet salted cattle hides increased 93 per cent over 1926-27 being heavier than at any time since 1923, and constituting the outstanding feature of our total hide imports. About 60 per cent of our wet cattle hides come from Argentina and approximately 20 per cent from Canada. Dry cattle hides also were imported in larger volume than a year ago, increasing from 11,287,000 pounds in 1926-27 to 26,461,000 pounds for the year just closed. Colombia supplies about one-third of these imported dry cattle hides and Argentina, Venezuela and Uruguay furnish us with another third of our imports. All other hides and skins record an increase over the imports last year.

Raw silk, rubber and coffee

Raw silk imports amounted to 75,851,000 pounds in 1927-28 with a value of \$376,861,000 as compared with 73,402,000 pounds valued at \$412,487,000 in 1926-27, a gain of more than 3 per cent in volume, but a decline of 9 per cent in value. In 1927-28 United States imports of crude rubber amounted to 926,037,000 pounds with a value of \$305,759,000, a decrease in volume of 4 per cent as compared with a year ago and a decline in value of 17 per cent. This was a decline only in comparison with the record figure of last year, as with that exception imports of crude rubber were the highest in history. During 1927-28, United States imports of coffee exceeded all previous records, amounting to 1,535,393,000 pounds valued at \$297,838,000, surpassing last year's imports by 90,157,000 pounds, or a gain of a little over 6 per cent. The United States imported less tea this year than last, but took more cacao beans.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS: Agricultural compared with total, 1922-1928

Year ended June 30	Total	Agricultural				
		Excluding	Forest	Including	Percentage of total	
		forest products		forest products	Excluding forest products	Including forest products
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Per cent	Per cent
1922	2,608	1,283	245	1,523	49.2	58.6
1923	3,781	1,905	406	2,311	60.4	61.1
1924	3,554	1,717	374	2,091	43.3	58.8
1925	3,824	1,819	465	2,284	47.6	59.7
1926	4,465	1,918	849	2,767	43.0	62.0
1927	4,252	1,905	613	2,518	44.8	59.2
1928	4,146	1,880	528	2,408	45.3	53.1

TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND
OUTLYING POSSESSIONS, 1927-1928

The total value of farm and forest products received by Continental United States from Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico during the year ended June 30, 1928 amounted to \$192,839,000, while our shipments to them were valued at \$86,406,000.* In the total shipments to these territories, manufactured products predominate, but agricultural products make up the bulk of receipts from these possessions. See tables, page 597 and following.

Alaska

During 1927-28, the total value of agricultural products shipped to Alaska amounted to \$9,435,000 as compared with \$8,735,000 a year ago, or an increase of 8 per cent. Foodstuffs made up the major portion of these shipments. Pork took first place with a value of \$738,000, while butter, a close second, had a value of \$736,000. Beef, wheat flour, fresh and dried fruits, eggs, sugar, canned milk and vegetables were also taken in considerable quantities. Outside of some timber, and a little livestock, mostly wild animals, we receive practically nothing from Alaska in the way of farm and forest products.

Hawaii

The value of all agricultural commodities purchased from the United States by Hawaii in 1927-28 amounted to \$16,995,000, or nearly \$1,000,000 more than in 1926-27. Rice was the largest single item and was valued at \$3,791,000, with feedstuffs ranking second. Hawaii also took considerable quantities of flour, pork, dairy products, oranges, fresh apples, and potatoes. Sugar and pineapples are Hawaii's most important crops, most of the surplus being marketed in Continental United States. The total value of all farm products received from Hawaii in 1927-28 amounted to \$110,338,000, an increase of almost 12 per cent over the preceding year. Sugar made up 63 per cent of the total and canned pineapples 34 per cent.

Porto Rico

Total shipments of agricultural products to Porto Rico during 1927-28 amounted to \$27,976,000, or \$4,627,000 less than a year ago. Of the total shipments, 26 per cent was rice, 10 per cent pork, 9 per cent flour, 8 per cent lard, and 5 per cent beans. Agricultural commodities received from Porto Rico are about 3 times as great as our shipments to that island, amounting to \$82,326,000 in 1927-28, or less by \$1,725,000 than in 1926-27. The low prices paid for leaf tobacco account for most of this decline. Sugar is by far the most important commodity received from Porto Rico, amounting to 66 per cent of the total receipts during the year just closed, while leaf tobacco amounted to 19 per cent and fresh oranges, pineapples, and grape fruit 7 per cent.

*The regular United States import and export statistics include trade with the Philippine Islands, but do not include trade between Continental United States and Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1927 and 1928

Article imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928 prel	1927	1928 prel
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS		Thousands	Thousands	1,000	1,000
Animals, live:				dollars	dollars
Birds	No	565	612	964	1,128
Cattle	No	237	548	7,462	19,953
Foxes, silver	No	3	2	643	421
Hogs	lb	40,466	15,169	4,766	1,581
Horses -					
For breeding	No	1	1	1,616	1,112
Other horses	No	2	2	511	555
Poultry	lb	2,019	1,604	456	385
Sheep	No	43	30	290	276
Other live animals	a/	a/	a/	922	797
Total live animals				17,630	26,202
Dairy products:					
Butter	lb	10,710	4,955	3,620	1,725
Casein or lactarine	lb	26,320	24,220	3,248	3,290
Cheese	lb	89,782	75,423	25,385	22,896
Milk and cream					
Condensed, evaporated, etc.					
Cream -					
Powdered, malted, etc.	lb	1,239	950	109	92
Milk -					
Sweetened	lb	260	895	28	69
Unsweetened	lb	1,420	1,777	138	134
Powdered	lb	4,010	7,395	479	987
Sweet or sour & buttermilk -					
Cream	gal	5,273	4,819	8,067	7,613
Milk	gal	6,106	5,425	1,026	948
Total dairy products				42,100	37,754
Eggs and egg products:					
Egg albumen -					
Dried	lb	3,839	2,361	2,442	1,351
Frozen, prepared or pre- served	lb	3,967	553	520	83
Egg, whole -					
Dried	lb	1,132	575	574	301
Frozen	lb	8,114	611	1,434	99
Egg yolks -					
Dried	lb	4,463	3,486	1,647	1,592
Frozen	lb	4,501	1,229	818	197
Eggs of poultry, in the shell	doz	296	256	97	77
Total eggs and egg pro- ducts				7,592	3,710

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1927 and
1928, continued

Article imported	Year ended June 30			
	Quantity		Value	
	Unit	1927	1928 prel	1927 1928 prel
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS - continued		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars 1,000 dollars
Hides and skins, raw (except fur):				
Buffalo hides -				
Dry and dry salted	lb	3,606	5,534	750 1,478
Wet salted	lb	116	322	118 76
Total buffalo hides	lb	3,722	5,856	768 1,554
Calfskins -				
Dry and dry salted, less than 6 pounds	lb	8,907	7,693	3,855 4,255
Wet salted, less than 12 pounds	lb	30,621	30,305	7,066 9,128
Total calfskins	lb	39,528	37,998	10,921 13,383
Cattle hides -				
Dry and dry salted, over 12 pounds	lb	11,287	26,461	2,202 7,167
Wet salted, over 25 pounds	lb	145,651	280,901	21,376 58,545
Total cattle hides	lb	156,938	307,362	23,578 65,712
Deer and elk skins	lb	2,682	2,460	936 735
Goat and kid skins -				
Dry and dry salted	lb	67,660	70,509	32,724 34,029
Green or pickled	lb	15,911	14,242	3,940 3,593
Total goat and kid skins	lb	83,571	84,751	36,664 37,622
Horse, colt and ass hides -				
Dry and dry salted	lb	2,627	3,975	391 869
Wet salted	lb	7,178	9,910	675 1,458
Total horse, colt and ass hides	lb	9,805	13,885	1,066 2,327
Kangaroo and Wallaby skins .	lb	826	981	593 783
Kip skins -				
Dry and dry salted, 6-12 pounds	lb	7,894	3,313	181 1,132
Wet salted, 12-25 pounds .	lb	4,181	6,552	764 1,806
Total kip skins	lb	5,075	9,865	945 2,938

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928 prel	1927	1928 prel
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS continued					
Hides and skins, raw (except fur) - continued					
Sheep and lamb skins-					
Slats, no wool	lb	27,815	9,666	9,480	3,520
Pickled skins	lb	17,953	39,768	4,817	11,843
Woolled, dry and green ...	lb	14,060	10,612	3,278	2,713
Total sheep and lamb skins	lb	59,828	60,046	17,575	18,076
Miscellaneous hides and skins, n e s	lb	6,901	9,132	2,016	3,293
Total hides and skins ..	lb	368,876	532,436	85,052	146,423
Meats and meat products:					
Beef, fresh	lb	16,517	40,041	1,755	4,829
Veal, fresh	lb	5,581	7,609	783	1,261
Beef, pickled or cured	lb	--	b/ 3,036	--	b/ 350
Total beef and veal	lb	22,098	50,686	2,538	6,440
Mutton, fresh	lb	507	956	43	77
Lamb, fresh	lb	2,346	3,125	403	575
Total mutton and lamb	lb	2,853	4,081	443	652
Pork, fresh	lb	15,100	8,804	3,180	1,616
Pork, hams, shoulders & bacon	lb	--	b/ 1,382	--	b/ 474
Pork, pickled, salted & other	lb	--	b/ 1,547	--	b/ 581
Foultry -					
Dead	lb	5,006	4,805	1,693	1,239
Prepared	lb	504	560	316	331
Miscellaneous meats -					
Meats, canned	lb	33,519	40,354	4,070	4,941
Meat extracts	lb	521	469	764	641
Other prepared meats	lb	15,088	19,252	3,022	2,774
Other fresh meats	lb	3,396	5,323	418	764
Total meats				16,447	20,393
Oils and fats, animal -					
Edible	lb	3,482	c/ 14,514	308	c/ 1,091
Tallow	lb	a/	b/ 9,420	d/	b/ 713
Other	lb	a/	b/ 1,492	d/	b/ 148
Inedible -					
Grease & oils, n e s ...				382	330
Wool grease	lb	12,466	9,389	499	352
Total oils and fats ...				1,189	2,634
Total meats & meat products				17,536	23,027

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1927 and
1928, continued

Article Imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928 prel	1927	1928 prel
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS continued		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Silk, unmanufactured:					
Cocoons	lb	90	10	110	7
Raw silk	lb	73,402	75,851	412,487	376,861
Waste	lb	11,670	11,360	8,796	6,346
Total silk, unmanufactured	lb	85,162	87,221	421,393	383,214
Wool and mohair, unmanufactured					
Carpet wool -					
On the skin or in the grease	lb	93,005	104,071	23,769	24,933
Washed or scoured	lb	46,693	41,414	12,819	12,005
Total carpet wool	lb	144,698	145,485	36,588	36,938
Clothing wool -					
In the grease and washed ..	lb	16,268	16,741	5,275	7,366
Scoured	lb	502	635	239	445
Total clothing wool	lb	16,770	17,376	5,514	7,811
Combing wool -					
In the grease and washed ..	lb	101,715	78,783	37,817	32,376
Scoured	lb	1,193	1,499	694	922
Total combing wool	lb	102,908	80,282	38,511	33,298
Hair of the Angora goat (mohair), cashmere, alpaca, & other like animals -					
Angora (mohair)	lb	6,547	2,204	2,967	1,053
Cashmere, alpaca, etc.	lb	205	686	103	351
Total mohair, cashmere alpaca, etc.	lb	6,752	2,890	3,070	1,404
Total wool and mohair, unmanufactured	lb	271,128	248,033	83,683	79,451
Miscellaneous animal products -					
Beeswax and other animal wax	lb	4,478	4,878	1,592	1,563
Bladders, intestines, etc. ...	lb	452	165	293	107
Blood, dried	ton	15	10	754	628
Bones, hoofs and horns, unmanufactured	lb	113,150	128,484	1,383	1,754

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928 prel	1927	1928 prel
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS continued					
Miscellaneous animal products, continued					
Aristles -					
Crude, not sorted, etc.	lb	1	2	1	2
Sorted, bunched or prepared	lb	5,457	4,659	7,352	6,166
Feathers, crude, not advanced -					
Ostrich feathers	lb	59	72	220	188
Other feathers	lb	3,243	3,090	1,804	1,756
Gelatin -					
Edible	lb	2,368	2,068	453	437
Inedible	lb	2,048	2,345	1,108	1,392
Glue and glue size	lb	6,671	9,112	537	770
Glue stock and hide cuttings	lb	46,442	43,108	1,862	1,997
Hair, unmanufactured -					
Horse hair, tails or manes	lb	4,574	4,420	2,474	2,286
Other animal hair	lb	12,073	7,450	1,592	1,565
Honey	lb	259	229	41	30
Sausage casings	lb	c/ 8,692	--	c/ 6,912	--
Sheep, lamb & goat casings	lb	b/ 2,495	7,634	c/ 3,539	9,889
Other casings	lb	b/ 7,656	11,907	b/ 3,849	4,206
Tannage	ton	23	44	951	1,239
Miscellaneous animal products inedible n e s		a/	a/	1,373	1,186
Total animals and animal products				723,176	736,748
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Chocolate and cocoa:					
Chocolate, prepared	lb	2,850	3,257	936	1,094
Cocoa, prepared	lb	3,749	3,983	565	600
Cocoa or cacao beans	lb	425,184	411,543	50,767	55,703
Coffee	lb	1,444,817	1,535,393	293,429	297,838
Cotton, unmanufactured:					
Long staple (478 lbs)	bale	102	115	12,461	13,137
Short staple (478 lbs)	bale	293	252	24,745	26,666
Total cotton, unmanufactured (478 lbs)	bale	400	367	37,206	44,803

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928 prel	1927	1928 prel
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS -					
FRUITS:					
Dried -					
Currants	lb	13,011	11,034	764	941
Dates	lb	49,434	44,128	2,683	1,913
Figs	lb	39,504	31,459	2,725	2,014
Raisins & other dried grapes	lb	3,970	1,817	445	261
Total dried fruits	lb	105,919	38,438	6,622	5,129
Fresh -					
Apples	bu	81	153	155	303
Bananas	bunch	57,102	64,029	32,169	35,591
Berries	lb	5,731	5,170	487	425
Cherries, natural state ...	lb	5,733	15,146	591	1,948
Citrus -					
Grapefruit	lb	16,442	3,507	501	96
Lemons	lb	48,775	96,804	1,126	2,829
Limes	lb	4,592	4,673	116	121
Oranges	lb	924	1,532	49	82
Grapes	cu ft.	84	144	311	328
Pineapples	a/	a/	a/	2,250	1,398
Total fresh fruits				37,735	43,121
Prepared or preserved -					
Cherries	lb	15,974	1,049	1,814	192
Fruits, canned or preserved-					
Citron or citron peel ...	lb	4,008	4,033	623	480
Ginger root, preserved ..	lb	1,167	893	162	101
Jellies, jam, marmalades and fruit butter ...	lb	3,901	5,894	560	555
Olives	gal	5,212	6,458	4,653	4,475
Pineapples	lb	2,802	1,962	364	145
Miscellaneous fruits, n e s	lb	22,143	27,269	1,608	1,673
Total fruits				54,141	55,871
Grains and grain products:					
Grains -					
Buckwheat	lb	4,016	3,412	68	62
Corn	bu	1,098	5,463	919	4,323
Oats	bu	99	202	37	107

Continued

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1927 and
1928, continued

Article imported	Year ended June 30				
	Quantity		Value		
	Unit	1927	1928 prel	1927	1928 prel
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS - continued		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Grains and grain products, continued					
Grains, continued					
Rice -					
Cleaned, except patna ...	lb	54,088	33,674	2,577	1,379
Uncleaned.....	lb	11,728	5,996	410	313
Wheat	bu	13,235	15,706	18,091	19,802
Total grains				22,102	25,986
Meal and flours -					
Patna rice for use in canned goods	lb	2,265	1,826	163	114
Rice, flour, meal, etc.	lb	2,972	2,606	98	61
Wheat flour	lb	1,137	1,123	51	37
Miscellaneous grain products -					
Biscuits, wafers, cakes, etc.	lb	1,876	2,497	571	752
Bran, shorts, and other by- products & feeds of wheat -					
Of direct importation	ton	103	99	2,447	2,910
Withdrawn from bonded mills	ton	31	120	2,090	3,785
Bread, yeast - leavened	lb	2,351	2,462	296	327
Macaroni, vermicelli, etc. ..	lb	4,172	3,546	353	382
Other grain products, n e s	a/	a/		309	262
Total grains and grain products				28,480	34,616
NUTS:					
Almonds -					
Shelled	lb	15,699	18,257	5,781	6,277
Unshelled	lb	638	464	75	51
Brazil and cream nuts	lb	42,867	13,439	3,480	1,711
Chestnuts, including marrons	lb	25,766	11,267	1,291	648
Coconuts in the shell	No	56,846	64,338	1,376	1,718
Coconut meat, desiccated or prepared -					
Product of the Philippine Islands	lb	31,381	37,508	2,741	3,230
Other	lb	21,209	24,507	1,805	2,046

Continued

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1927 and
1928, continued

Article imported	Year ended June 30			
	Quantity		Value	
	Unit	1927	1928 prel.	1927 1928 prel.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars 1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS continued				
NUTS, CONTINUED				
Filberts -				
Shelled	lb	4,950	6,600	1,181 1,056
Unshelled	lb	9,322	11,244	1,348 1,371
Peanuts -				
Shelled	lb	46,852	54,734	2,040 2,966
Unshelled	lb	4,410	13,498	185 579
Pecans	lb	1,057	152	120 24
Pignolia	lb	674	713	225 286
Pistachio	lb	1,218	1,840	470 676
Walnuts -				
Shelled	lb	20,979	16,015	6,916 4,271
Unshelled	lb	25,706	10,314	3,335 1,221
Miscellaneous edible nuts, n e s	lb	3,166	5,376	710 1,281
Total nuts				35,079 29,472
Oilseeds, and oilseed products				
Oil cake and oil-cake meal -				
Bean (soya and other)	lb	42,135	78,246	830 1,475
Coconut or copra	lb	27,802	35,462	301 516
Miscellaneous oil cake and oil-cake meal	lb	77,707	101,565	1,370 1,932
Total oil cake and oil- cake meal				2,501 3,923
Oils:				
Essential and distilled -				
Bergamot	lb	102	101	622 542
Cassia and cinnamon	lb	383	288	524 335
Citronella and lemon grass	lb	1,260	1,595	631 618
Geranium	lb	229	164	542 463
Lavender & spike lavender	lb	253	301	683 845
Lemon	lb	437	507	921 957
Orange	lb	200	211	454 625
Attar of roses	oz	74	29	370 331
Sandalwood	lb	5	8	13 27
Other essential and dis- tilled oils	lb	3,908	3,030	1,895 1,629
Total essential and dis- tilled oils				6,555 6,372

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article imported	Year ended June 30				
	Quantity		Value		
	Unit	1927	1928 prel	1927	1928 prel
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS -		Thousands	Thousands	1,000	1,000
continued				dollars	dollars
Oils, continued					
Expressed and fats -					
Chinese wood, or nut oil ..	lb	102,428	89,012	12,321	10,721
Cocoa butter, edible	lb	256	13	74	8
Coconut oil, product of Philippine Islands	lb	236,775	273,309	23,752	21,740
Linseed oil	lb	1,320	346	106	29
Olive oil, edible -					
In packages weighing less than 40 pounds	lb	53,605	40,555	10,795	8,535
Other	lb	34,517	22,575	7,358	5,769
Olive oil, inedible -					
Sulphured or foots	lb	40,423	39,423	3,461	3,165
Other	lb	6,379	3,803	983	1,225
Plam kernel oil	lb	14,760	56,021	1,329	4,587
Palm oil	lb	110,184	136,123	8,124	12,361
Peanut oil	lb	7,959	4,859	825	525
Rape (Colza) oil	gal	2,731	2,604	1,904	1,647
Sesame oil	lb	7,068	3,747	830	332
Soybean oil	lb	23,553	14,562	1,394	869
Vegetable tallow	lb	5,715	9,108	421	467
Vegetable wax	lb	9,904	6,229	2,663	1,409
Miscellaneous oils, ex- pressed and fats, n e s	lb	16,191	10,695	1,752	1,566
Total expressed and fats				78,307	74,805
Total vegetable oils				84,882	81,177
Oilseeds:					
Castor beans	lb	119,431	113,729	4,114	3,916
Copra	lb	454,543	456,158	21,662	21,372
Cottonseed	lb	31,678	50	444	1
Flaxseed	bu	24,224	18,112	43,093	31,921
Perilla and sesame seed	lb	3,403	6,676	187	323
Poppy seed	lb	5,636	6,352	553	531
Miscellaneous oilseeds, n e s	lb	18,410	20,954	747	798
Total oilseeds				70,800	58,852
Seeds, except oilseeds:					
Alfalfa	lb	4,942	734	951	159
Clover -					
Alsike	lb	3,912	7,540	1,088	1,438
Crimson	lb	2,391	1,319	164	178

Continued -

of
 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports to the United States, 1927 and
 1928, continued

Article imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928 prol.	1927	1928 prol.
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS - continued		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Seeds, except oilseeds - Cont'd					
Clover, continued					
Red	lb	11,012	8,474	2,231	1,120
Miscellaneous clover, n e s	lb	3,030	7,431	914	572
Garden and other seeds -					
Cabbage	lb	231	284	151	147
Canary	lb	13,021	15,358	492	437
Turnip	lb	1,401	1,558	153	169
Miscellaneous garden and flower seeds	lb	8,525	5,422	1,455	1,555
Grass seeds	lb	7,770	7,277	955	920
Sugar-beet seeds	lb	14,516	15,255	1,497	1,323
Vetch and other field seeds, n e s	lb	3,141	4,231	244	266
Miscellaneous seeds, except oilseeds, n e s		a/	a/	e/	e/
Total seeds, except oilseeds				10,381	8,516
Spices:					
Allspice, (pimento) unground	lb	3,011	2,473	367	363
Capsicum, red pepper or cayenne pepper -					
Ground	lb	9	0	2	0
Unground	lb	1,208	3,027	224	490
Caraway seed	lb	5,068	3,973	336	312
Cardamon seed	lb	173	250	161	221
Cassia and cassia vera	lb	10,245	8,554	935	660
Celery seed	lb	937	763	150	118
Cinnamon and chips of, un- ground	lb	951	1,107	413	535
Cloves, unground	lb	7,630	4,760	1,375	704
Cumin seed	lb	941	1,039	57	110
Ginger root, unground, not preserved	lb	4,240	4,445	294	365
Mace, unground	lb	838	767	320	506
Mustard -					
Ground or prepared	lb	1,759	1,583	934	850
Unground	lb	24,987	13,551	1,352	727
Nutmegs, unground	lb	3,952	4,308	1,048	1,069
Paprika	lb	4,793	5,391	1,070	1,010
Pepper, unground -					
Black	lb	21,102	20,196	4,190	6,056
White	lb	4,115	3,782	1,464	1,662

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1927 and
1928, continued

Article imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928 prel	1927	1928 prel
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS- continued		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Spices, continued					
Pimiento, whole	lb	6,495	5,976	775	686
Vanilla beans	lb	1,040	1,393	2,503	2,226
Miscellaneous spices, n e s	lb	4,234	4,130	596	349
Total spices	lb	107,898	92,438	18,906	19,019
Sugar, molasses and sirups:					
Beet sugar (2,000 lbs.)	ton	e/	e/	2	18
Cane sugar (2,000 lbs.) - Product of the Philippine Islands & Virgin Islands	ton	432	621	37,895	52,365
Other	ton	3,989	3,423	216,141	181,969
Maple sugar & maple sirup ..	lb	4,394	7,931	779	1,315
Molasses	gal	260,259	246,895	10,468	9,871
Total sugar, molasses and sirups				265,235	245,538
Tea	lb	97,402	90,099	30,959	29,006
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Cigar leaf, (filler) - Stemmed	lb	16,144	13,909	15,535	12,855
Unstemmed	lb	8,153	7,885	6,858	6,287
Cigarette leaf	lb	59,202	48,433	38,771	25,464
Leaf suitable for cigar wrappers	lb	6,473	6,344	14,767	13,316
Product of Philippine Islands	lb	1,117	2,601	204	349
Scraps and other unmanufac- tured tobacco	lb	1,894	1,933	537	533
Total tobacco, unmanufac- tured	lb	92,983	81,105	76,672	58,804
Vegetables:					
Dried and fresh -					
Beans, dried	lb	63,070	157,921	2,292	6,026
Chick peas or garbanzas ..	lb	61,673	46,456	3,204	2,336
Farinaceous substances, arrowroot, cassava, sago and tapioca	lb	106,971	154,815	3,214	3,879
Garlic	lb	4,284	4,630	251	228
Mushrooms	lb	6,872	8,155	2,076	2,153
Onions	lb	130,967	79,761	2,730	1,808
Peas, dried	lb	15,911	14,932	754	519

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1927 and
1928, continued

Article imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928 prel	1927	1928 prel
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS -		Thousands	Thousands	1,000	1,000
Continued				dollars	dollars
Vegetables, continued					
Dried and fresh, continued					
Peas, split	lb	426	1,175	19	48
Potatoes, white or Irish ..	lb	330,916	228,203	6,701	3,590
Tomatoes, natural state ...	lb	124,429	115,356	4,187	3,760
Turnips	lb	104,966	139,493	713	818
Miscellaneous vegetables, fresh, n e s	a/	a/		3,148	3,173
Prepared or preserved -					
Canned -					
Peas	lb	1,544	1,133	179	140
Tomatoes	lb	80,257	103,750	4,166	5,730
Other vegetables, canned	lb	8,674	2,293	344	800
Lentils	lb	7,787	9,422	347	518
Pickles	lb	1,561	1,014	167	124
Sauces	lb	12,007	12,974	886	993
Tomato paste	lb	15,642	12,064	1,548	1,253
Other vegetables, prepared or preserved	lb	8,907	7,087	645	500
Miscellaneous edible sub- stances -					
Bean cake, miso, or similar substances	lb	994	1,016	86	78
Miscellaneous edible sub- stances, n e s	a/	a/		552	711
Total vegetables				38,709	39,185
Miscellaneous vegetable pro- ducts -					
Agar-agar	lb	433	386	284	255
Argols or wine lees	lb	22,369	20,964	1,748	1,970
Beet pulp, dried	ton	28	16	812	469
Beverages -					
Distilled liquors	Pf.gal	72	73	326	320
Ginger ale or beer, not alcoholic	gal	80	74	93	87
Lemon, lime and sour orange juice, not more than 2 per cent alcoholic	gal	445	301	447	316
Wines	gal	31	47	78	94
Other beverages and fruit juices, n e s	a/	a/		308	421

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article imported	Year ended June 30			
	Quantity		Value	
	Unit	1927	1928 prel	1927 1928 prel
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS -		<u>Thousands:</u>	<u>Thousands:</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
continued				<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
Miscellaneous vegetable products, continued				
Broomcorn	a/	a/	17	21
Drugs, herbs, leaves, roots, etc.-				
Cinchona bark or other from which quinine may be extracted	lb	2,218	1,766	606 486
Licorice extract	lb	969	798	208 156
Licorice root	lb	73,128	73,258	2,134 1,876
Opium, crude, 8.5 per cent or more of morphia	lb	148	134	1,014 979
Pyrethrum or insecticide flowers	lb	10,472	11,377	1,271 2,425
Senna	lb	3,144	2,960	215 196
Other drugs, herbs, leaves, roots, etc.	lb	22,825	23,968	3,511 3,646
Total drugs, herbs, leaves, roots, etc.				8,959 9,764
Fibers, vegetable -				
Flax, unmanufactured -				
Hackled	ton	2	2	1,191 1,909
Other flax	ton	3	4	929 1,714
Hemp, unmanufactured	ton	1	2	396 661
Istle or Tampico	ton	13	14	1,915 1,898
Jute, unmanufactured	ton	79	62	11,710 8,853
Jute, butts, unmanufactured	ton	10	19	778 1,505
Kapok	ton	7	8	3,510 4,254
Manila or abaca	ton	61	48	15,468 11,092
New Zealand fiber	ton	4	3	709 490
Sisal and henequen	ton	116	124	19,384 18,362
Miscellaneous vegetable fibers, n e s	ton	9	7	1,020 839
Total vegetable fibers				57,010 51,582
Hay	ton	186	75	1,755 688
Hops	lb	470	753	324 334
Moss, seaweed, etc., crude	lb	3,941	11,269	319 357
Nursery & greenhouse stock -				
Bulbs, roots and corms -				
Hyacinth	No	24,207	22,207	1,665 1,670
Lily, tulip and narcissus .	No	211,608	217,160	5,126 5,002
Crocus and other	No	20,558	22,497	257 263

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1927 and
1928, continued**

Article imported	Year ended June 30				
	Quantity		Value		
	Unit	1927	1928 prel	1927	1928 prel
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS -		Thousands	Thousands	1,000	1,000
continued				dollars	dollars
Miscellaneous vegetable products, continued					
Nursery & greenhouse stock - continued					
Trees, plants, cuttings and seedlings -					
Fruit stock	No.	11,653	13,064	81	96
Rose stock and plants	No	12,523	10,675	229	139
Miscellaneous trees, plants, etc. n e s	No	973	816	142	230
Total nursery and greenhouse stock				7,500	7,400
Starch	lb	27,148	26,131	999	1,039
Vegetable ivory (tagua nuts) ...	lb	27,808	25,767	959	681
Miscellaneous feeds and fodders, n e s	a/	a/		1,237	1,713
Miscellaneous vegetable products, n e s	a/	a/		1,434	1,828
Total vegetable products				1,182,257	1,143,356
FOREST PRODUCTS					
Dyeing and tanning materials					
Extracts for dyeing, coloring, etc.	lb	1,624	936	157	101
Extracts for tanning -					
Quebracho	lb	106,787	99,441	4,494	4,462
Other extracts for tanning	lb	2,968	1,620	111	88
Gambier or terra-japonica.....	lb	3,892	4,779	313	298
Logwood	ton	27	35	517	615
Myrobalans fruit	ton	17	27	574	990
Quebracho wood	ton	45	73	699	1,259
Sumac	ton	4	5	279	244
Valonia	lb	20,132	10,535	380	272
Other crude dyeing and tanning materials	lb	70,535	59,184	1,443	1,304
Total dyeing and tanning materials				8,967	9,633
Gums, resins and balsams:					
Balsams, crude	lb	346	430	191	199

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928 prel	1927	1928 prel
FOREST PRODUCTS-CONT'D		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Gums, resins & balsams, cont'd					
Camphor -					
Natural, crude	lb	2,175	2,704	1,120	1,057
Refined	lb	1,301	1,401	820	696
Synthetic	lb	2,699	2,356	1,304	931
Chicle	lb	11,760	13,747	5,956	6,997
Gums and resins, n e s -					
Arabic	lb	9,737	9,833	876	806
Tragacanth	lb	1,459	1,770	741	941
Rosin	lb	--	b/ 548	--	b/ 18
Other gums & resins, n e s	lb	18,276	9,664	1,563	1,202
Tar, pitch and turpentine ...		a/	a/	419	291
Varnish, gums and resins -					
Damar	lb	15,196	14,941	2,255	2,007
Kauri	lb	4,578	4,462	725	595
Shellac	lb	28,707	23,012	8,846	10,366
Other varnish, gums, etc. .	lb	52,999	42,595	7,062	5,478
Total gums, resins and balsams				31,878	31,584
Rubber and similar gums:					
Balata	lb	1,040	1,192	404	412
Guayule	lb	9,652	12,130	2,347	2,985
Gutta-percha	lb	3,321	3,452	689	822
Jelutong or pontianak	lb	16,792	16,431	2,925	2,322
Rubber, crude and milk of ...	lb	962,467	926,037	368,542	305,759
Total rubber & similar gums	lb	993,272	959,242	374,907	312,300
Wood:					
Boards, planks, deal, etc-					
Hardwood	M ft	c/ 44		c/ 2,479	
Flooring	M ft	b/ 2	3	b/ 149	167
Other	M ft	b/ 31	61	b/ 1,893	3,465
Softwood	M ft	1,764	1,465	47,132	38,177
Cabinet woods in the log -					
Cedar, Spanish	M ft	4	4	253	285
Mahogany	M ft	77	52	5,891	4,364
Product of the Philippine Islands	M ft	4	6	224	260
Other cabinet woods in the log	M ft	7	6	798	838
Cabinet woods, sawed -					
Product of the Philippine Islands	M ft	31	33	1,587	1,464
Other cabinet woods, sawed	M ft	5	4	387	340

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1927 and
1928, continued

Article imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928	1927	1928
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
FOREST PRODUCTS-CONT'D					
Wood, continued					
Laths.....	M	1,693	1,534	8,800	6,299
Logs and timber, except cabinet woods.....	M ft	106	110	2,066	1,966
Logs of fir, spruce, cedar and western hemlock.....	M ft c/	46		c/ 661	
Cedar logs.....	M ft b/	8	31	b/ 156	481
Logs of fir, spruce or western hemlock.....	M ft b/	67	79	b/ 939	991
Pickets and palings.....	M	56	80	563	472
Poles, telegraph, telephone, etc.....	No	744	822	3,152	3,383
Pulp wood -					
Peeled.....	cord	1,135	c/ 393	11,563	c/ 4,281
Spruce.....	cord		b/ 353		b/ 3,702
Other peeled.....	cord		b/ 188		b/ 1,708
Rossed.....	cord	90	c/ 61	1,169	c/ 839
Spruce.....	cord		b/ 15		b/ 213
Other rossed.....	cord		b/e/		b/e/
Rough.....	cord	392	c/ 306	3,786	c/ 3,185
Spruce.....	cord		b/ 162		b/ 1,368
Other rough.....	cord		b/ 20		b/ 173
Railroad ties.....	No	1,384	830	1,090	658
Shingles.....	M	2,275	2,034	7,599	6,989
Other wood, unmanufactured, or partly manufactured.....	a/	a/		1,256	1,456
Total wood.....				103,613	87,529
Miscellaneous forest products:					
Brier ivy or laurel root.....	lb	4,781	3,925	296	283
Chair cane or reed.....	lb	4,226	3,646	435	405
Cork, bark, or wood, un- manufactured.....	lb	132,581	101,419	3,088	3,054
Osier or willow for basket making.....	lb	977	624	54	29
Rattan, unmanufactured.....	lb	9,545	9,948	821	814
Wood pulp -					
Chemical wood pulp -					
Sulphate -					
Bleached.....	ton	16	7	1,053	536
Unbleached (Kraft pulp)	ton	351	343	20,814	19,771

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1927 and
1928, continued

Article imported	Year ended June 30			
	Quantity		Value	
	Unit	1927. Thousands	1928 prel Thousands	1927 1928 prel dollars
FOREST PRODUCTS, -CONT'D				
Wood, continued				
Wood pulp, continued				
Chemical wood pulp, cont'd				
Sulphite -				
Bleached.....	ton	304	300	24,037 22,896
Unbleached.....	ton	607	637	35,540 33,421
Mechanically ground.....	ton	251	232	7,651 5,811
Total forest products				613,154 528,066
Total vegetable products, including forest products				1,795,411 1,671,422
Total vegetable products, excluding forest products				1,182,257 1,143,356
Total agricultural imports, including forest products				2,518,587 2,408,170
Total agricultural imports, excluding forest products				1,905,433 1,830,104

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June, 1928, Part 2.

- a/ Reported in value only.
b/ January 1 - June 30.
c/ July 1 - December 31.
d/ Included in "Animal oils and fats edible".
e/ Less than 500.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Value of trade between the United States and
noncontiguous territories, 1922-1928

Year ended June 30	Porto Rico		Hawaii		Alaska	
	Shipments to	Shipments from	Shipments to	Shipments from	Shipments to	Shipments from
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1922.....	21,926	53,892	12,734	66,292	7,123	13
1923.....	24,080	61,801	15,976	93,313	8,297	190
1924.....	28,819	66,581	17,539	104,267	9,016	365
1925.....	29,710	70,190	17,954	97,430	9,774	415
1926.....	32,212	70,385	17,806	105,470	9,539	516
1927.....	32,603	84,061	18,019	98,600	8,735	592
1928.....	27,976	82,326	18,995	110,333	9,435	175

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments to the United States from Alaska,
1927 and 1928

Article shipped	Year ended June 30				
	Quantity			Value	
	Unit	1927	1928 prel	1927	1928 prel
		Thousands:	Thousands:	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Animals, live -					
Blue fox.....	No	a/	1	10	38
Other.....	No	2	1	169	32
Wood, timber and lumber.....	M ft	10	3	413	105
Total value of shipments....				592	175

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June 1928, Part 2.

a/ Less than 500.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments to the United States from Hawaii,
1927 and 1928

Article shipped	Year ended June 30				
	Quantity			Value	
	Unit	1927	1928 prel	1927	1928 prel
		Thousands:	Thousands:	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
Animals -					
Horses.....	No	9	0	24	0
Other.....	No	2	2	5	6
Beeswax.....	lb	30	24	9	7
Bones, hoofs, horns, etc.....	lb	54	59	1	1
Hides and skins.....	lb	1,421	1,582	143	232
Honey.....	lb	1,445	1,119	80	60
Meat products - tallow.....	lb	440	528	32	37
Wool, raw.....	lb	177	146	72	44
Total animals and animal products.....				366	387
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Breadstuffs:					
Rice.....	lb	53	322	4	18
Other.....	lb	174	159	16	17
Coffee.....	lb	3,901	5,094	1,019	1,338
Fruits:					
Canned -					
Pineapple.....	lb	410,570	473,139	35,403	37,450

Continued.-

October 8, 1928

Foreign Crops and Markets

599

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments to the United States from Hawaii,
1927 and 1928, continued

Article shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928 prel	1927	1928 prel
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS -		Thousands	Thousands	1,000	1,000
continued				dollars	dollars
Fruits - continued					
Dried, green or ripe -					
Bananas.....	bunch	235	210	235	210
Pineapples.....	box	10	10	34	29
Other.....	lb	2	0	1	0
Prepared or preserved.....	lb	140	735	30	94
Pineapple alcohol.....	gal	67	61	23	21
Nuts.....	lb	71	122	4	5
Sugar and molasses:					
Molasses.....	gal	16,292	15,367	686	637
Sugar -					
Refined.....	lb	22,811	30,125	1,334	1,801
Unrefined.....	lb	1,341,090	1,317,482	59,306	63,244
Total sugar (2,000 lb.)	ton	382	824	60,690	70,045
Pineapple stock feed.....	lb	1,400	2,389	30	29
Tobacco, leaf, unmanufactured	lb	a/	0	a/	0
Vegetables.....	lb	863	850	59	48
Total vegetable products...				98,234	109,951
FOREST PRODUCTS					
Lumber-boards, planks & deals	M ft	a/	a/	a/	a/
Total value of shipments, including forest products				98,600	110,338
Total value of shipments, excluding forest products.				98,600	110,338

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June
1928, Part 2.

a/ Less than 500.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments to the United States from Porto Rico, 1927 and 1928

Article shipped	Year ended June 30				
	Quantity		Value		
	Unit	1927	1928 prel	1927	1928 prel
ANIMAL PRODUCTS		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Beeswax.....	lb	22	24	8	7
Bones, hoofs and horns.....	lb	40	a/	b/	a/
Hides and skins -					
Cattle.....	lb	501	775	58	141
Other.....	lb	59	63	23	30
Honey.....	lb	1,274	1,425	72	86
Total animal products.....				161	264
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Coffee.....	lb	2,489	4,245	757	1,403
Cotton,unmanufactured (478 lbs.)	bales	1	1	230	245
Fruits:					
Fresh -					
Grapefruit.....	box	692	892	2,096	2,704
Oranges.....	box	311	546	733	1,286
Pineapples.....	crate	597	549	1,791	1,654
Other.....	lb	125	318	8	14
Prepared or preserved, (canned or otherwise) -					
Fruit juices.....	gal	2	a/	1	a/
Grapefruit.....	lb	9,262	10,733	1,034	1,003
Guevas.....	lb	12	18	2	3
Pineapples.....	lb	1,402	2,121	128	142
Other.....	lb	4	66	b/	6
Total fruits.....				5,793	6,212
Nuts:					
Coconuts.....	M	23	23	613	698
Copra.....	lb	112	68	6	3
Seeds:					
Annato.....	lb	192	83	11	5
Other.....	lb	67	39	14	8
Sugar and molasses:					
Molassos and sirups.....	gal	20,693	19,390	830	831
Sugar (2,000 lb).....	ton	575	605	54,743	54,570

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments to the United States from Porto Rico, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928 prel	1927	1928 prel
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS - continued		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Tobacco, unmanufactured: Leaf -					
Stemmed	lb	18,460	20,063	15,020	12,532
Unstemmed	lb	7,515	6,591	4,469	2,935
Stems, scraps and trimmings	lb	4,755	9,023	1,091	1,595
Total tobacco (Unmanu- factured)	lb	30,730	35,677	20,580	17,062
Vegetables	lb	2,083	792	148	46
Miscellaneous vegetable pro- ducts:					
Alcohol, denatured	gal	439	743	158	333
Bay oil	lb	13	16	23	25
Roots and plants -					
Ginger root	lb	100	62	4	3
Roots and plants, n e s	lb	30	61	10	15
Total vegetable products				83,900	82,062
FOREST PRODUCTS					
Wood, unmanufactured	bdm ft	1	0	b/	0
Total value of shipments, including forest products ..				84,061	82,326
Total value of shipments, excluding forest products				84,061	82,326

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June 1928, Part 2.

a/ Not separately classified.

b/ Less than 500.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Alaska,
1927 and 1928

Article shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928 prel	1927	1928 prel
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>Animals, live:</u>					
Cattle	No	a/	a/	11	12
Hogs	No	1	1	15	11
Horses	No	a/	a/	7	9
Other live animals -					
Edible		b/	b/	24	21
Inedible		0	0	0	0
Total live animals				57	53
<u>Dairy products:</u>					
Butter	lb	1,399	1,553	653	736
Cheese	lb	279	313	83	97
Milk, condensed, evaporated or powdered	lb	4,994	5,194	458	485
Total dairy products ...	lb	6,672	7,060	1,194	1,318
<u>Eggs in the shell</u>	doz	1,470	1,623	544	569
<u>Meats and meat products:</u>					
Beef and veal, fresh	lb	3,659	3,820	560	691
Beef, canned	lb	177	195	46	51
Beef & veal, pickled or cured	lb	112	80	17	12
Total beef and veal	lb	3,948	4,095	623	754
Mutton and lamb	lb	406	471	95	106
Pork -					
Bacon	lb	701	793	286	282
Hams and shoulders, cured	lb	761	842	273	247
Fresh and pickled	lb	897	1,023	209	209
Total pork	lb	2,359	2,668	768	738
Poultry and game, fresh	lb	342	419	127	147
Sausage, including canned ...	lb	269	331	70	82
Miscellaneous meats and meat products -					
Canned meats, n e s	lb	136	157	37	51
Other meats, & sausage casings	lb	394	307	69	51
Oils and fats, animal -					
Lard	lb	341	424	61	71
Lard compounds	lb	202	213	32	30
Miscellaneous animal oils and fats -					
Edible	lb	43	109	6	13
Inedible	lb	11	14	1	1
Total oils and fats, animal	lb	597	760	100	115

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Alaska
1927 and 1928, continued

Article shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928 prel	1927	1928 prel
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS -					
continued					
Meats & meat products, cont'd					
Total meats and meat products	lb	8,470	9,302	1,889	2,044
Miscellaneous animal products,					
n e s:					
Edible	b/	b/	b/	13	15
Inedible	b/	b/	b/	13	34
Total animals and animal products				3,711	4,033
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Cocoa and chocolate	lb	79	94	22	26
Coffee	lb	816	987	352	401
Fruits:					
Dried or fresh -					
Apples	box	41	35	91	108
Oranges	box	18	18	108	136
Raisins	lb	203	201	19	18
Other dried or fresh	lb	2,297	2,904	221	286
Total dried or fresh				439	548
Prepared or preserved -					
Canned fruits	lb	2,523	2,570	301	289
Preserved fruits, jellies and jams	lb	293	449	58	90
Total fruits				793	927
Grains and grain products:					
Grains -					
Barley	bu	5	4	5	5
Corn	bu	3	2	4	3
Oats	bu	66	70	46	57
Rice, including flour, meal and broken	lb	1,022	1,229	74	82
Wheat	bu	2	2	4	3
Total grains				133	150
Meal and flours -					
Corn meal and flour	bbl	2	3	11	21
Oatmeal and rolled oats	lb	655	544	52	29
Wheat flour	bbl	43	50	358	401
Total grains and flour				584	601

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Alaska,
1927 and 1928, continued

Article shipped	Year ended June 30				
	Quantity		Value		
	Unit	1927	1928 prel	1927	1928 prel
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-CONT'D</u>					
<u>Grains and grain products,</u> <u>continued</u>					
Miscellaneous grain products-					
Other feeds, including					
screening	ton	1	2	62	73
Bread, biscuit and crackers	lb	953	1,096	151	171
Cereal breakfast foods, n e s	lb	446	431	55	50
Other grains and flours	lb	376	525	27	38
Total grains and grain products				829	933
<u>Nuts</u>	lb	186	145	37	39
<u>Oilseeds & oilseed products:</u>					
Oil cake and oil-cake meal ..	lb	45	91	1	2
Oils, expressed -					
Cottonseed	lb	18	4	3	1
Linseed	lb	110	115	13	14
Other vegetable oils and fats -					
Edible	lb	452	540	90	110
Inedible	lb	87	3	7	a/
Total oils, expressed	lb	539	543	113	125
Total oilseed products	lb	715	738	114	127
<u>Seeds, field and garden, except oilseed</u>					
	lb	15	14	7	9
<u>Sugar, molasses and sirups:</u>					
Molasses and sirups	gal	43	47	53	57
Sugar, refined (2,000 lbs.)	ton	3	3	396	438
Total sugar, molasses and sirups				449	495
<u>Tea</u>	lb	157	216	85	115
<u>Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured</u> ..	lb	1	21	1	3
<u>Vegetables:</u>					
Dried and fresh -					
Beans, dried	bu	6	7	25	30
Peas, dried	bu	1	1	5	6
Onions	bu	17	17	42	45

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Alaska,
1927 and 1928, continued

Article shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927 prel	1928 prel	1927	1928 prel
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-CONT'D		Thousands	Thousands	1,000	1,000
<u>Vegetables, continued</u>				<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Dried and fresh, continued					
Potatoes, white	bu	99	112	170	165
Canned vegetables	lb	2,699	3,129	282	313
Other vegetables and pre- parations of	lb	3,589	3,199	169	236
Total vegetables				697	795
<u>Miscellaneous vegetable pro- ducts:</u>					
Beverages and fruit juices ..	gal	99	122	119	146
Hay	ton	3	3	74	79
Starch, including cornflour	lb	66	62	6	6
Vegetable food products, n e s	b/	b/	b/	68	68
Miscellaneous inedible vege- table products, n e s	b/	b/	b/	13	9
Total vegetable products				3,667	4,183
FOREST PRODUCTS					
<u>Naval stores- Rosin, tar, tur- pentine and pitch</u>	lb	181	206	18	15
<u>Wood:</u>					
Boards, planks and scantling-					
Douglas fir	M ft	17	18	424	485
Pine	a/	a/	a/	6	1
Other boards, planks, etc.	M ft	a/	2	24	49
Total boards, planks, etc.	M ft	17	20	454	535
Box shooks	Bd. ft.	15,912	9,368	535	318
Cooperage shooks	set	91	54	179	119
Logs & timber, hewn & sawed	M ft	7	11	146	215
Sningles	M	4	3	12	8
Other sawed lumber	Bd. ft.	98	51	13	9
Total wood				1,339	1,204
Total forest products				1,357	1,218
Total value of shipments, including forest products				8,735	9,435
Total value of shipments, excluding forest products				7,378	8,217

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June, 1928, Part 2.

a/ Less than 500

b/ Reported in value only.

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Hawaii,
1927 and 1928**

Article shipped	Year ended June 30				
	Quantity		Value		
	Unit	1927	1928 prel.	1927	1928 prel
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Animals, live:					
Cattle.....	No	1	1	126	89
Hogs.....	No	a/	2	6	30
Horses.....		a/	a/	17	28
Mules, asses and burros.....		a/	a/	39	62
Other live animals, edible..		b/	b/	83	96
Total live animals.....				271	305
Dairy products:					
Butter.....	lb	1,217	1,502	570	683
Cheese.....	lb	449	510	136	156
Milk, condensed, evaporated or powdered.....	lb	6,374	6,456	781	778
Total dairy products.....	lb	8,040	8,463	1,487	1,617
Eggs in the shell.....	doz	1,651	1,856	475	533
Meats and meat products:					
Beef and veal, fresh.....	lb	376	178	83	35
Beef, canned.....	lb	614	764	137	152
Beef and veal, pickled or cured.....	lb	36	56	7	11
Total beef and veal.....	lb	1,026	998	227	198
Mutton and lamb.....	lb	40	38	10	10
Pork -					
Bacon.....	lb	309	410	132	141
Hams and shoulders, cured	lb	916	1,451	330	450
Fresh and pickled.....	lb	837	1,454	200	272
Total pork.....	lb	2,062	3,315	662	863
Poultry and game, fresh.....	lb	619	780	225	277
Sausage, including canned...	lb	933	1,146	225	272
Miscellaneous meats and meat products -					
Canned meats, n e s	lb	403	396	102	110
Other meats & sausage casings	lb	559	388	161	94
Oils and fats, animal -					
Lard.....	lb	118	213	19	31
Lard compounds.....	lb	1,223	1,323	182	191
Miscellaneous animal oils and fats -					
Edible.....	lb	57	72	8	9
Inedible.....	lb	10	b/	2	c/
Total oils and fats...	lb	1,408	1,608	211	231
Total meats and meat products.....	lb	7,051	8,669	1,823	2,055

October 8, 1928

Foreign Crops and Markets

607

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Hawaii,
1927 and 1928, continued**

Article shipped	Year ended June 30				
	Quantity		Value		
	Unit	1927	1928 prel	1927	1928 prel
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS - continued		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Miscellaneous animal products n e s -					
Edible	b/	b/		6	49
Inedible	b/	b/		47	63
Total animals and animal products				4,109	4,622
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Cocoa and chocolate	lb	609	681	147	170
Coffee	lb	292	554	91	143
Fruits:					
Dried or fresh -					
Apples	box	87	89	134	184
Oranges	box	116	106	440	497
Raisins	lb	417	411	42	32
Other dried or fresh	lb	4,352	b/	327	387
Total dried or fresh ...				943	1,100
Prepared or preserved -					
Canned fruits	lb	1,527	2,197	186	218
Preserved fruits, jellies and jams	lb	502	577	77	88
Total fruits				1,206	1,406
Grains and grain products:					
Grains -					
Barley	bu	306	360	236	394
Corn	bu	181	153	218	201
Oats	bu	62	61	39	48
Rice, including flour, meal and broken	lb	67,363	70,105	3,686	3,391
Wheat	bu	64	60	96	88
Total grains				4,275	4,122
Meal and flours -					
Corn meal and flour	tbl	1	1	5	5
Oatmeal and rolled oats ..	lb	1,152	1,089	32	40
Wheat flour	bbl	134	132	972	948
Total grains and flour .				5,284	5,115

Continued -

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Hawaii,
1927 and 1928, continued**

Article shipped	Year ended June 30				
	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928 prel	1927	1928 prel
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-CONT'D					
<u>Grains and grain products - continued</u>					
Miscellaneous grain products-					
Other feeds, including					
screenings	ton	36	41	1,536	1,730
Bread, biscuit & crackers ..	lb	486	610	102	129
Cereal breakfast food, n e s	lb	1,242	1,019	128	103
Other grains and flours ...	lb	1,377	b/	56	103
Total grains and grain products				7,106	7,180
<u>Nuts</u>	lb	370	422	93	102
<u>Oilseed products:</u>					
Oil cake and oil-cake meal .	lb	2,054	512	50	14
Oils, expressed -					
Cottonseed	lb	511	409	86	66
Linseed	lb	596	547	76	64
Other vegetable oils and fats -					
Edible	lb	1,320	1,387	196	222
Inedible	lb	14	31	2	5
Total oils, expressed	lb	2,441	2,374	360	357
Total oilseed products	lb	4,495	2,826	410	371
<u>Seeds, field and garden</u>	lb	276	135	44	28
<u>Sugar, molasses and sirups:</u>					
Molasses and sirups	gal	91	57	65	89
Sugar, refined (2,000 lbs) .	ton	1	2	167	233
Total sugar, molasses and sirups				532	322
<u>Tea</u>	lb	73	68	34	35
<u>Tobacco, leaf, unmanufactured</u>	lb	1	1	1	1
<u>Vegetables:</u>					
Dried and fresh -					
Beans, dried	bu	18	19	62	60
Peas, dried	bu	1	2	6	10
Onions	bu	62	83	75	109

Continued -

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Hawaii,
1927 and 1928, continued**

Article shipped	Year ended June 30				
	Quantity		Value		
	Unit	1927	1928 prel.	1927	1928 prel.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-CONTD					
Vegetables, continued					
Dried and fresh - Cont'd					
Potatoes	bu	267	314	311	289
Canned vegetables	lb	4,414	5,167	483	477
Other vegetables and prepara- tions of	lb	5,147	b/	431	575
Total vegetables				1,343	1,520
Miscellaneous vegetable pro- ducts:					
Beverages and fruit juices .	gal	119	b/	126	158
Hay	ton	5	5	137	133
Starch, including corn flour	lb	247	297	12	21
Vegetable food products, n e s	b/	b/	b/	79	166
Other vegetable products, inedible, n e s	b/	b/	b/	41	58
Total vegetable products .				11,108	11,814
FOREST PRODUCTS					
Naval stores - Rosin, tar, tur- pentine and pitch					
	lb	295	b/	32	19
Wood:					
Boards, planks & scantlings-					
Douglas fir	M ft	64	32	1,582	745
Pine	M ft	a/	1	9	16
Redwood	M ft	5	3	187	113
Other boards, planks, etc.	M ft	a/	1	14	41
Total boards, planks, etc.	M ft	69	37	1,792	920
Box shooks	Bd ft	23,204	18,379	747	618
Cooperage shooks	Set	1	2	3	1
Logs and timber, hewn & sawed	M ft	3	36	91	838
Shingles	M	29	26	78	85
Other sawed lumber	Bd ft	300	1,920	61	78
Total wood				2,770	2,540
Total forest products				2,803	2,559
Total value of shipments, including forest products				18,019	18,995
Total value of shipments, excluding forest products				15,216	16,436

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June, 1928, Part 2.

a/ Less than 500.

b/ Reported in value only.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Porto Rico,
1927 and 1928

Article shipped	Year ended June 30				
	Quantity		Value		
	Unit	1927	1928 prel.	1927	1928 prel.
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>Animals, live:</u>					
Cattle.....	No	2	1	213	124
Hogs.....	a/	b/	a/	c/	
Horses.....	a/	a/		39	63
Other live animals, edible	b/	b/		5	11
Total live animals.....				257	198
<u>Dairy products:</u>					
Butter.....	lb	511	531	286	253
Cheese.....	lb	2,464	1,687	490	323
Milk, condensed, evaporated or powdered.....	lb	4,510	4,706	623	582
Total dairy products.....	lb	7,485	6,924	1,399	1,158
<u>Eggs in the shell</u>	doz	120	173	39	62
<u>Meats and meat products:</u>					
Beef and veal, fresh.....	lb	1,172	1,116	189	174
Beef, canned.....	lb	465	708	88	82
Beef and veal, pickled or cured	lb	974	1,198	76	151
Total beef and veal.....	lb	2,631	3,022	353	407
Mutton and lamb.....	lb	37	35	12	12
<u>Pork-</u>					
Bacon.....	lb	70	1,260	19	142
Hams and shoulders, cured	lb	7,368	7,605	1,451	1,190
Fresh and pickled.....	lb	10,256	12,621	1,246	1,400
Total pork.....	lb	17,694	21,486	2,716	2,732
Poultry and game, fresh.....	lb	37	46	15	17
Sausage, including canned...	lb	1,643	2,266	416	509
<u>Miscellaneous meats and meat products-</u>					
Canned meats, n e s.....	lb	817	744	105	100
Other meats & sausage casings	lb	7,051	2,852	852	228
<u>Oils and fats, animal -</u>					
Lard.....	lb	16,519	15,959	2,560	2,268
Lard compounds.....	lb	1,018	521	122	68
<u>Miscellaneous animal oils and fats -</u>					
Edible.....	lb	1,680	1,169	275	180
Inedible.....	lb	11	107	2	14
Total oils and fats...	lb	19,228	17,816	2,959	2,550
Total meats & meat products.....	lb	49,118	48,267	7,428	6,535

Continued -

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Porto Rico,
Rice, 1927 and 1928, continued**

Article shipped	Year ended June 30				
	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928 prel	1927	1928 prel
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS - continued		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Miscellaneous animal products, n e s:					
Edible		b/	b/	a/	10
Inedible		b/	b/	42	46
Total animals and animal products				9,165	8,009
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Cocoa and chocolate	lb	695	562	228	167
Coffee	lb	a/	854	a/	206
Fruits:					
Dried and fresh -					
Apples	box	22	b/	56	44
Oranges	box	a/	d/	a/	d/
Raisins	lb	515	639	46	47
Other dried or fresh	lb	963	b/	114	111
Total dried or fresh				216	202
Prepared or preserved -					
Canned fruits	lb	2,072	1,509	263	179
Preserved fruits, jellies and jams	lb	172	219	37	38
Total fruits				516	419
Grains and grain products:					
Grains -					
Barley	bu	a/	e/	1	e/
Corn	bu	11	36	9	46
Oats	bu	261	221	148	151
Rice, including flour, meal and broken	lb	174,479	183,769	8,150	7,311
Wheat	bu	a/	e/	a/	e/
Total grains				8,308	7,508
Meal and flours -					
Corn meal	bbl	134	75	561	351
Oatmeal, flaked and rolled oats	lb	980	871	99	91
Wheat flour	bbl	464	378	3,300	2,547
Total grains and flour ..				13,268	10,497
Miscellaneous grain products-					
Other feeds, including screenings	ton	15	15	735	767
Biscuit and crackers	lb	5,015	3,426	689	559
Cereal breakfast food, n e s	lb	998	654	75	51
Other grains and flour	lb	1,949	b/	69	55
Total grains and grain					

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Porto Rico, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article shipped	Year ended June 30				
	Quantity		Value		
	Unit	1927	1928 prel	1927	1928 prel
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>Nuts.....</u>	lb	157	83	41	34
<u>Oilseed products:</u>					
Oil cake and oil-cake meal...	lb	2,304	979	43	24
Oils, expressed -					
Cottonseed.....	lb	147	59	18	8
Linseed.....	lb	830	871	100	97
Other vegetable oils and fats -					
Edible.....	lb	3,103	1,742	423	219
Inedible.....	lb	17	145	3	22
Total oils, expressed....	lb	4,097	2,817	544	346
Total oilseeds and oil- seed products.....	lb	6,301	3,796	587	370
<u>Seeds, field and garden.....</u>		34	42	6	7
<u>Sugar, molasses and sirups:</u>					
Molasses and sirups.....	gal	11	3	6	3
Sugar, refined (2,000 lbs)...	ton	1 a/		65	45
Total sugar, molasses and sirups.....				71	48
<u>Tea.....</u>	lb	6	7	3	2
<u>Tobacco, leaf, unmanufactured..</u>	lb	4,261	2,827	1,290	875
<u>Vegetables:</u>					
Dried and fresh -					
Beans, dried.....	bu	392	400	1,377	1,350
Peas, dried.....	bu	103	127	367	390
Onions.....	bu	126	113	196	145
Potatoes.....	bu	541	543	679	625
Canned vegetables.....	lb	2,719	2,372	233	192
Other vegetables and pre- parations of.....	lb	3,309	b/	232	270
Total vegetables.....				3,084	2,972
<u>Miscellaneous vegetable pro- ducts -</u>					
Beverages and fruit juices...	gal	453	b/	464	396
Hay.....	ton	a/	1	21	15
Starch, including corn flour	lb	1,476	3,211	51	101

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Porto
Rice, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article shipped	Year ended June 30			
	Quantity		Value	
	Unit	1927	1928 prel	1927 1928 prel
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-CONT'D		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 1,000 dollars dollars
Miscellaneous vegetable products-continued				
Vegetable food products, n e s	b/	b/	51	101
Miscellaneous vegetable products, inedible, n e s	b/	b/	42	57
Total vegetable products ..			20,332	17,708
FOREST PRODUCTS				
Naval stores - Rosin, tar, turpentine and pitch ...	lb	207	b/	11. 10
Wood;				
Boards, planks and scantlings				
Pine	M ft	69	41	2,280 1,389
Other boards, planks, etc.	M ft	2	6	71 195
Total boards, planks, etc.	M ft	71	47	2,351 1,584
Box shooks	Bd ft	9,293	8,826	521 536
Cooperage shooks	set	34	46	29 32
Logs and timber, hewn & sawed	M ft	4	2	137 93
Shingles	M	5	a/	25 a/
Other sawed lumber	Bd ft	308	72	32 .4
Total wood				3,095 2,249
Total forest products				3,106 2,259
Total value of shipments, including forest products				32,603 27,976
Total value of shipments, excluding forest products				29,497 25,717

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June, 1928, Part 2.

a/ Less than 500.

b/ Reported in value only.

c/ Included in "Other live animals, edible."

d/ Included in "Other dried or fresh."

e/ Included in "Other grains and flour."

COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States by countries,
July-August, 1927 and 1928

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country to which exported	July-August		August		August, 1928	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	Long staple	Short staple
LONG AND SHORT STAPLE:	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
Soviet Russia in						
Europe.....	150,724	121,406	68,583	44,653	35,756	8,397
Germany.....	134,721	84,928	71,939	43,241	8,134	35,077
United Kingdom.....	81,873	78,750	45,490	33,784	10,094	23,690
France.....	70,232	60,913	48,743	30,576	5,645	24,201
Italy.....	55,417	69,188	22,257	28,448	2,038	26,410
Spain.....	29,415	26,663	18,368	10,931	2,065	8,866
Belgium.....	23,075	12,513	10,819	5,141	1,029	4,112
Netherlands.....	10,209	13,324	6,859	5,084	537	4,547
Sweden.....	3,007	3,568	1,853	1,284	369	915
Other Europe.....	8,925	6,837	5,269	4,101	396	3,705
Total Europe.....	567,528	478,163	300,180	207,243	66,093	141,150
Canada.....	24,413	23,100	7,313	7,303	415	6,882
Japan.....	74,235	88,592	14,211	35,355	508	34,847
China.....	29,945	20,218	10,352	13,246	530	12,716
British India.....	14,956	0	1,214	0	0	0
Other countries.....	1,700	589	119	321	217	104
Total exports.....	712,877	610,662	333,389	263,468	67,763	195,705
Total imports.....	a/ 61,912	45,870	29,532	26,546		
Total reexports....	a/ 2,281	1,596	1,873	501		
Net exports.....	653,246	566,388	305,930	237,423		
LINTERS:						
Germany.....	32,265	10,975	17,893	3,750		
France.....	3,477	3,036	786	889		
United Kingdom.....	1,475	1,124	432	248		
Other Europe.....	2,201	2,549	993	1,722		
Total Europe.....	39,418	17,744	20,103	6,609		
Canada.....	1,739	2,002	962	1,255		
Other countries.....	8	233	7	2		
Total exports....	41,215	19,979	21,078	7,866		

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Bales of 478 pounds net.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States, by countries,
July-August, 1927 and 1928

Country to which exported	Wheat, including flour		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	July-August		August		August	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels
United Kingdom..	9,333	8,670	6,486	1,471	160	56
Irish Free State	725	836	491	272	9	1
Netherlands.....	4,900	2,558	2,846	1,430	115	98
Belgium.....	2,920	626	1,650	501	3	1
Italy.....	2,034	1,071	1,814	879	2	1
Greece.....	1,464	310	651	291	11	2
France.....	1,357	291	816	102	1	0
Germany.....	1,145	700	768	385	33	21
Denmark.....	447	283	67	0	65	42
Norway.....	407	166	0	0	43	17
Finland.....	291	285	0	0	40	45
Sweden.....	206	100	0	0	6	4
Malta, Gozo and Cyprus.....	144	21	0	0	3	2
Poland and Danzig	7	0	0	0	a/	0
Other Europe....	63	313	0	762	6	5
Total Europe	25,448	10,720	15,589	6,093	497	293
Canada.....	9,246	4,481	7,451	3,079	8	9
Cuba.....	850	920	4	5	97	108
Panama.....	369	935	a/	547	8	10
Mexico.....	205	243	75	117	6	7
Haiti, Republic of	145	252	0	0	11	24
Brazil.....	651	667	0	0	79	71
Colombia.....	153	194	16	12	11	16
Japan, incl. Chosen	331	250	271	250	4	a/
China.....	62	94	a/	0	10	19
Hongkong.....	640	456	0	0	45	76
Kwantung.....	24	24	0	0	5	5
Philippine Is....	511	585	0	0	47	74
Other countries..	1,327	2,167	12	291	224	220
Total exports...	40,461	21,868	27,418	10,394	1,052	932
Total imports...	1,517	3,957	339	1,886	a/	a/
Total reexports	3	7	0	2	1	a/
Net exports....	39,147	18,018	22,579	8,510	1,053	932

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Less than 500.

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States.....	47,097	52,255	56,537	58,583	57,750	98.6
Canada.....	9,845	20,790	22,893	22,460	24,115	107.4
North America (5).....	59,216	74,175	80,519	82,354	83,117	100.9
Europe (22).....	71,078	68,505	66,568	67,735	68,011	100.4
Africa (5).....	6,596	7,940	8,224	7,225	7,715	106.8
Asia (4).....	30,124	33,057	31,749	32,497	33,255	102.3
Total N.Hemis. (34)...	167,014	181,677	167,069	169,811	192,072	101.2
Argentina.....	16,051	19,197	19,274	19,714	20,767	105.3
Total above count. (35)	183,065	200,874	206,334	213,525	212,839	97.4
Russia <u>b/</u>		18,803	21,144	27,057	27,794	102.7
Est.N.Hemis.excl.						
Russia and China...	177,500	192,700	197,100	199,300		
Est.world total excl.						
Russia and China....	204,200	226,500	231,000	234,700		
RYE						
United States.....	2,256	3,974	3,573	3,690	3,585	95.8
Canada.....	117	643	754	743	840	113.1
Europe (21).....	42,302	32,065	37,539	37,531	36,684	97.7
Total N.Hemis. (23)...	45,155	42,682	41,871	41,964	41,059	97.8
Argentina.....	35	501	541	395	1,175	129.1
Total above count. (24)	45,240	43,183	42,415	42,859	42,234	98.5
Russia <u>b/</u>		67,609	66,644	68,207	67,423	98.7
Est.N.Hemis.excl.						
Russia and China....	42,000	45,700	44,800	45,000		
Est. world total excl.						
Russia and China....	48,300	46,300	45,500	46,100		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.b/ Winter acreage only.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States.....	690,108	676,429	831,040	872,535	901,072	103.3
Canada.....	197,119	395,475	407,136	440,025	550,482	125.1
North America (3)....	898,708	1,081,117	1,248,509	1,324,510	1,462,886	110.4
Europe, 20 prev. rept'd..	1,002,086	1,030,345	944,065	958,754	1,095,861	114.3
France.....	325,644	330,844	231,767	276,128	277,669	100.6
Total Europe (21)....	1,327,730	1,361,389	1,175,832	1,234,882	1,373,530	111.2
Africa (4).....	58,885	68,905	52,930	61,428	64,415	104.9
Asia (3).....	383,827	371,047	363,593	375,370	351,308	83.3
Total above count. (31)	2,669,150	2,882,458	2,840,869	2,995,190	3,232,139	107.9
Est. N. Hemis. total excl.						
Russia and China....	2,759,000	3,026,000	2,921,000	3,135,000		
Est. world total excl.						
Russia and China....	3,041,000	3,389,000	3,421,000	3,539,000		
RYE						
United States.....	36,093	46,459	40,795	58,811	43,274	73.6
Canada.....	2,094	9,153	12,179	14,951	16,879	112.9
North America (2)....	38,187	55,614	52,974	73,762	60,153	81.6
Europe, 18 count. prev. reported.....	858,628	832,610	667,797	717,017	779,456	108.7
France.....	52,501	43,662	30,076	33,955	35,352	104.1
Total Europe (19)....	911,129	876,272	697,873	750,972	814,808	108.5
Total above count. (21)	949,316	931,886	750,847	824,734	874,961	106.1
Est. N. Hemis. total excl.						
Russia and China....	1,025,000	1,000,000	807,000	878,000		
Est. world total excl.						
Russia and China....	1,025,000	1,007,000	812,000	887,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925 - 1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 ^{a/}	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
BARLEY	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
California	1,362	1,050	1,080	994	1,083	109.0
United States other than California ...	6,258	6,947	6,890	8,460	11,160	131.9
Canada	1,574	3,524	3,647	3,506	4,880	139.2
North America (2) ..	9,194	11,521	11,617	12,960	17,123	132.1
Europe (22)	21,341	21,660	21,441	21,797	21,999	100.9
Est. European total excl. Russia	27,000	27,300	27,200	27,600		
Africa (5)	8,193	6,659	8,613	7,005	7,518	107.3
Asia (3)	450	631	601	655	891	136.0
Total N. Hemis. (32)	39,178	42,471	42,272	42,417	47,531	112.1
Argentina	230	900	979	1,186	1,277	107.7
Total above count. (33)	39,408	43,371	43,251	43,603	48,808	111.9
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. R. and C. ...	64,200	65,200	64,300	63,100		
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	65,000	67,000	66,000	65,000		
OATS						
United States	37,357	44,872	44,177	42,029	41,974	99.9
Canada	9,597	12,556	12,741	13,240	13,135	99.2
North America (2) ..	46,954	57,428	56,918	55,269	55,109	99.7
Europe (20)	36,717	34,156	34,521	33,808	33,918	100.3
Est. European total excl. R.	49,400	46,200	46,800	45,700		
Africa (3)	607	780	776	683	735	107.6
Asia (3)	12	24	60	65	28	43.1
Total N. Hemis. (28)	84,290	92,388	92,275	89,852	89,732	100.0
Argentina	2,796	3,194	5,174	5,180	3,559	113.9
Total above count. (29)	86,686	95,582	95,136	92,935	93,589	100.4
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. R. and C. ...	97,700	105,200	105,100	102,600		
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	102,200	110,800	110,200	107,800		

^{a/} Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States	104,229	101,359	99,713	98,868	102,580	103.6
Canada	309	239	210	132	139	105.3
North America (2)	104,538	101,598	99,923	99,000	102,719	103.6
Europe (6)	14,867	15,195	15,402	15,970	16,483	103.2
Est. European total excl. Russia	26,400	26,900	26,700	26,100		
Africa (2)	481	571	616	564	793	140.6
Asia (2)	(40)	38	40	40	40	100.0
Total N. Hemis. (12) .	119,926	117,402	115,981	115,574	119,635	103.7
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia	150,000	150,500	139,000	149,600		
Est. world total excl. Russia	171,900	178,900	169,800	179,600		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	2,712,364	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,773,702	2,930,536	105.7
Canada	17,297	10,564	7,513	4,252	5,732	134.5
North America (2)	2,729,661	2,927,525	2,700,030	2,777,970	2,936,318	105.7
Europe (5)	288,810	289,755	353,934	239,962	220,749	92.0
Est. European total excl. Russia	581,000	623,000	662,000	492,000		
Total N. Hemis. (7) ...	3,018,471	3,217,280	3,053,964	3,017,932	3,157,067	104.6
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia	3,631,000	3,907,000	3,737,000	3,638,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia	4,126,000	4,522,000	4,423,000	4,312,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
BARLEY						
California	37,690	32,550	32,400	27,733	33,032	120.8
United States other than California ...	147,122	131,313	152,505	237,057	312,995	132.0
Canada	45,275	37,118	99,987	96,938	144,875	149.5
North America (2)	230,087	300,981	284,892	361,730	490,902	135.9
Europe, 19 coun. prev. reptd. & unchanged .	564,863	550,336	554,811	548,652	603,396	110.0
Austria, revised ...	10,035	9,217	9,074	10,936	11,974	109.5
Total Europe (20)	574,928	559,553	563,885	559,588	615,370	110.0
Est. European total excl. Russia	701,000	689,000	690,000	681,000		
Africa (4)	95,600	94,859	57,257	72,874	90,438	124.1
Asia (3)	128,547	133,071	127,305	107,630	106,297	98.8
Total N.Hemis. (29)	1,029,162	1,032,464	1,033,339	1,101,422	1,303,007	118.3
Est. N.Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	1,407,000	1,456,000	1,402,000	1,465,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	1,425,000	1,492,000	1,438,000	1,498,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,184,145	1,453,829	122.8
Canada	351,690	402,296	383,416	439,713	474,242	107.9
North America (2)	1,495,097	1,889,846	1,630,264	1,623,859	1,928,071	118.7
Europe, 17 coun. prev. reptd. & unchanged .	1,041,868	910,290	1,009,787	959,795	968,876	100.9
Austria, revised ...	29,030	26,761	29,955	30,231	28,577	94.5
Poland, revised ...	195,825	228,145	210,110	233,550	261,107	111.8
Total Europe (19)	1,266,723	1,165,196	1,249,852	1,223,576	1,258,560	102.9
Est. European total excl. Russia	1,931,000	1,792,000	1,921,000	1,848,000		
Africa (3)	17,631	19,509	11,455	13,965	16,225	116.2
Lebanon Republic ...	(30)	62	52	52	41	78.8
Total N.Hemis. (25)	2,779,421	3,074,613	2,891,623	2,861,452	3,202,897	111.9
Est. N.Hemis. total excl. Russia and China	3,474,000	3,729,000	3,592,000	3,515,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	3,581,000	3,848,000	3,699,000	3,610,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28	Sept. 15	Sept. 22	Sept. 29	July 1 to and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
BARLEY, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning July 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	17,044	36,580	2,618	3,363	2,390	Sept. 29	12,577	22,271
Canada	42,533	25,131				Aug. 31	2,707	3,764
Argentina	14,217	b/11,192	0			Sept. 15	b/1,133	b/108
Danubian countries b/ ...	26,508	27,242	2,025			Sept. 15	10,600	7,467
Total	100,302	100,145					27,067	33,610
OATS, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning July 1								
United States	15,041	9,823	773	756	572	Sept. 29	3,127	5,365
Canada	13,396	10,180				Aug. 31	901	7,092
Argentina	40,003	b/29,455	0			Sept. 15	b/5,294	b/381
Danubian countries b/ ...	853	873	0			Sept. 15	98	0
Total	69,303	50,336					9,420	12,806
	Net exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1928 week ending				Total for season including latest week shown	
	1925-26	1926-27	Sept. 8	Sept. 15	Sept. 22	Sept. 29	1926-27	1927-28
CORN, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning November 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	25,533	17,161	152	59	62	131	16,496	19,421
Danubian countries c/	68,529	c/22,500	b/103	b/103			b/25,906	b/15,197
Argentina	169,801	322,876	b/7,204	b/8,032	b/6,177	b/5,232	296,467	245,521
Union of South Africa	18,833	8,562	a/1,843	900			e/3,685	e/20,271
IMPORTS:								
Year beginning November 1							Nov.-August	Nov.-August
United States	576	5,040					2,626	1,334
Total exports less U. S. imports ...	282,120	426,059					349,923	299,076

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. d/ Trade sources since March. e/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

GRAINS: Exports from principal exporting countries, July, August and September 1927 and 1928.

Commodity and country	July		August		September	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928 a/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Exports:						
Wheat, incl. flour-						
United States ..	12,100	7,193	28,361	14,775	39,765	19,737
Canada	8,642	35,947	14,509	29,218	17,119	b/ 22,274
Argentina	9,876 a/	9,852	5,912 a/	6,002	5,420	7,412
British India ..	4,917 a/	776	1,537 a/	264	811	0
Australia	8,012 a/	4,624	4,068 a/	5,824	4,108	2,512
Russia	192 a/	8	472 a/	0	712	0
Danube and Bulg.	328 a/	0	568 a/	184	1,320	296
Total	44,069	58,460	55,497	56,267	68,855	52,231
Corn-						
United States ..	631	796	372	934	507	404
Argentina	39,964 a/	34,604	34,136 a/	41,160	30,003	26,713
Rye-						
United States ..	305	192	1,316	691	7,734	2,021
Russia, Dan. & Bul.	60 a/	0	0 a/	0	583 c/	32
Barley-						
United States...	2,360	1,999	4,065	8,523	6,637	11,689
Oats-						
United States ..	525	98	1,383	2,396	632	2,519
Flaxseed-						
Argentina	5,130 a/	4,079	4,565 a/	7,271	5,628 d/	4,504
Imports:						
Wheat incl. flour-						
United States ..	477	2,070	840	1,867	739 e/	
Flaxseed-						
United States ..	1,331	1,484	1,123	1,068	1,716 e/	

Compiled from official sources except preliminary figures for foreign countries other than Canada which are from Broomhall's Corn Trade News and Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert.

c/ One week only.

d/ Two weeks only.

e/ Not available.

BEET SUGAR: Production in Europe 1927-28 and 1928-29 as estimated
by F. O. Licht and Dr. Gustav Mikusch

Country	Production					
	Licht's estimate			Mikusch's estimate		
	Final 1927-28	Prelim- inary 1928-29	Percent 1928-29 is of 1927-28	Final 1927-28	Prelim- inary 1928-29	Percent 1928-29 is of 1927-28
	Short tons	Short tons	Percent	Short tons	Short tons	Percent
Germany	1,835,330	1,764,000	96.1	1,841,000	1,874,000	101.8
Czechoslovakia	1,366,832	1,146,000	83.8	1,381,000	1,213,000	87.8
France	959,000	893,000	93.1	957,000	882,000	92.2
Belgium	301,053	287,000	95.3	301,000	275,000	91.4
Netherlands	286,541	309,000	107.8	280,000	320,000	114.3
Poland	623,743	705,000	113.0	617,000	716,000	116.0
Italy	312,353	430,000	137.2	310,000	408,000	131.6
Spain	245,957	262,000	106.5	239,000	259,000	108.4
Russia	1,621,836	1,577,000	97.2	1,634,000	1,520,000	99.1
Others	1,224,731	1,233,000	100.7	1,257,000	1,230,000	97.9
Total excluding Russia	7,156,585	7,029,000	98.2	7,163,000	7,177,000	99.9
Total including Russia	8,778,421	8,606,000	98.0	8,817,000	8,797,000	99.8

RUSSIA: Bacon and pork production and export, average 1909-13,
1924-25 - 1927-28

Year	Number of factories	Number of hogs handled by bacon factories	Exports of bacon	Exports of fresh, frozen or chilled pork	Total export of bacon and pork
		1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Average 1909-13		--	16,718	7,516	24,234
1924-25	4	33,052	3,849	--	--
1925-26	5	63,676	6,263	--	--
1926-27	9	227,821	16,634	688	17,322
1927-28 first quarter		176,328			

Pre-war figures official estimates. Post-war from Economic Review of the
Soviet Union published by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, New York

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-September 29, 1927 and 1928

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-September 29, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-Sept. 29		1928, week ending:			
	1927	1928	Sept. 3	Sept. 15	Sept. 22	Sept. 29
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wheat a/	65,590	30,641	3,205	4,496	4,568	3,658
Wheat flour b/	14,664	11,238	653	728	1,372	1,058
Rye	9,535	2,954	587	609	579	306
Corn	1,510	2,134	152	59	62	131
Oats	2,540	5,023	418	773	756	572
Barley a/	13,062	22,315	3,313	2,618	3,763	2,390
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Hams & shoulders, inc. Wilt. sides	98,320	103,100	1,077	1,244	1,696	1,968
Bacon, inc. Cumber- land sides	39,595	101,427	1,403	1,649	1,749	2,923
Lard	518,457	538,111	6,766	9,897	10,351	11,461
Pickled pork	23,120	27,919	475	463	266	386

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Including via Pacific ports this week; wheat 535,000 bushels, flour 174,300 barrels. Barley from San Francisco 530,000. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. In terms of bushels of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Net exports for years		Shipments 1928, week ending a/			Net movement from July 1 as far as reported	
	1926-27	1927-28b/	Sept. 15	Sept. 22	Sept. 29	Aug. 31	Sept. 29
Canada:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports-	bushels	bushels	bush.	bush.	bush.	bushels	bushels
Official	304,540	305,000				Aug. 31	e/ 35,160
5 ports, Brad. c/	177,370	238,730	8,541	7,948	4,693	Sept. 29	42,727
Shipments-							
4 markets d/	e/ 297,961	c/ 325,361	3,410	6,841	10,731	Sept. 29	41,192
Pub. elev. in east e/			5,428	2,000		Sept. 29	35,652
United States	205,896	190,927	5,814	5,715	4,715	Sept. 29	f/ 37,917
Argentina	139,790	136,000	1,200	2,054	2,060	Sept. 29	20,558
Australia	36,584	74,000	1,024	280	512	Sept. 29	13,612
Russia	40,202	7,000	0	0	0	Sept. 29	976
Hungary	21,112	23,135					
Yugoslavia	10,246	1,000					
Rumania	11,502	5,000	96	152	16	Sept. 29	2,216
Bulgaria	2,266	2,125					
British India	8,660	12,364	0	0	0	Sept. 29	6,952
Total	849,654	803,449	10,090	9,937	12,031		174,197

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks in these columns do not all end on the same day but are nearest the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Excluded from total. d/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. e/ Not available. f/ Exports through September 29 less imports through August.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	October 6, 1927	September 27, 1928	October 4, 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	49.00	48.00	48.50
Copenhagen, official quotation .	39.37	40.12	40.12
Berlin, 1a quality		41.49	41.49
London: a/			
Danish	42.36	42.47	42.69
Dutch, unsalted	42.58	41.93	41.06
New Zealand,	39.11	39.76	39.32
New Zealand, unsalted	40.84	41.50	41.50
Australian	38.24	37.15	36.72
Australian, unsalted	39.32	40.19	b/
Argentine, unsalted	36.28	37.58	36.50
Siberian	34.33	34.93	34.98

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.
b/ No quotation.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending		
		Oct. 5, 1927	Sept. 26, 1928	Oct. 3, 1928
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets .	Number	78,813	72,265	70,137
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	14.69	14.96	15.50
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	14.77	15.13	15.00
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	15,527	13,299	16,279
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	23,216	32,280	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides ...	\$ per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	a/
Canadian " " ...	"	20.43	a/	a/
Danish " " ...	"	21.29	24.33	23.25

a/ No quotation

Index		Page
Crop and Market Prospects.....	564	Meat, continued:
---	---	Prices (pork), foreign markets,
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS:		1928.....
IMPORTS INTO U. S., 1927-28....	577, 581	563, 625
Trade, U.S. and possessions,		Oats:
1927-28.....	580, 597	Area, world, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28
Apples:		Exports:
Crop prospects, Europe, 1928.....	574	Specified countries, 1928.
Prices, Liverpool, Oct. 3, 1928...	573	U. S., Sept. 29, 1928.....
Barley:		Prices, U.S., Sept. 28, 1928.....
Area, world, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	618	Production, world, av. 1909-13,
Exports:		an. 1925-28.....
Specified countries, 1923....	569, 621	an. 1925-28.....
U. S., Sept. 29, 1928.....	569	Peanuts, crop prospects, China, 1928
Prices, U.S., Sept. 28, 1928.....	569	Pears, crop prospects, Europe, 1928
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		Rice, production (cleaned), Japan,
an. 1925-28.....	568, 620	1928.....
Butter, prices, foreign markets,		Rye:
1928.....	576, 626	Area, world, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28
Corn:		Production, world, av. 1909-13,
Area, world, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	619	an. 1925-28.....
Exports:		Sugar, international conference
Specified countries, 1923....	570, 621	cancelled, Sept. 22, 1928.....
U. S. Sept. 29, 1928.....	570	Sugar beets:
Prices, U.S. and Argentina,		Production, Rumania, 1928.....
Oct. 1, 1928.....	571	Production estimates, Europe
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		(Licht and Mikusch), 1928-29
an. 1925-28.....	570, 619	571, 623
Cotton, exports (unmanufactured),		Tobacco, frost damage, Ontario,
U.S., July-August, 1927-28.....	614	Canada, Sept. 27, 1928.....
Flaxseed:		Wheat:
Crop prospects, specified		Area, world, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28
countries, 1927-28.....	573	Crop conditions:
Supply situation, world, 1928.....	563	Europe, Oct. 4, 1928.....
Grains:		Southern Hemisphere, Oct. 1, 1928
Exports:		Exports (including flour):
Principal countries, 1923....	621, 622	Principal countries, Sept. 29,
U.S., by weeks, 1928.....	624	1928.....
Procurements, Russia, Sept. 30, 1923	566	U.S., Sept. 29, 1928.....
Livestock, situation (cattle),		Market conditions:
Canada, 1928-29.....	575	Europe, Oct. 2, 1928.....
Meat:		Japan, Oct. 1, 1928.....
Industry development (bacon),		Prices, U.S., Sept. 28, 1928.....
Russia, Sept. 15, 1928.....	574, 623	Production, world, av. 1909-13,
		an. 1925-28.....
		Receipts and shipments, Canada,
		Sept. 28, 1928.....
		Wool, sales, Australia, Oct. 2, 1928

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME 17

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NO. 16

EXPORTABLE SURPLUS OF ARGENTINE WHEAT

The surplus of wheat in Argentina on October 11 available for export or carryover is officially estimated at 15,492,000 bushels, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture. The exportable surplus on October 11, 1927 was similarly estimated at 32,374,000 bushels, and on October 11, 1926 at 41,159,000 bushels. The 1927-28 crop was estimated at 239,162,000 bushels, which, plus a carryover of 13,235,000 bushels from the 1926-27 crop, gives a total supply of 257,397,000 bushels. From this must be deducted 77,161,000 bushels, which is the official estimate of the amount needed for domestic consumption, leaving a surplus of 180,236,000 bushels available for export and carryover for the year. Using official reports of exports for January through March, and trade reports for the remainder of the season to date, the exports have amounted to slightly over 167,000,000 bushels.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

German hog prices showed further advance during the week ended October 10, according to information cabled by L. V. Steere, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin, the average price at that city being \$16.32 per 100 pounds for heavy hogs compared with \$15.50 the previous week, and \$14.26 for the corresponding week of 1927. Hog receipts advanced during the week, but were still under those of the corresponding week of 1927. Lard prices at Hamburg advanced from \$15.00 to \$15.09 per 100 pounds, against an average for September of \$15.31, and \$15.15 for the corresponding week last year. See table, page 651.

The British bacon market displayed additional weakness during the week ended October 10, with the average Liverpool quotation on Danish Wiltshire sides falling to \$22.16 per 100 pounds, according to cabled advices from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. That figure is the lowest recorded since the week ended May 30, and is \$2.28 under the average for September. The average for the corresponding week a year ago was \$21.25. See table, page 651.

The tone of the Bradford (England) wool market improved somewhat during the week ended October 12, according to information cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. There have been more inquiries for tops, particularly merinos. An improved demand was noted for hosiery yarns. Crossbred yarns were dull on account of low-priced offerings from Germany. The movement of spring cloth counts has been slow, and price adjustments are expected.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

BREAD GRAINS

Wheat production in 1928

The 1928 wheat production in 31 countries is reported at 3,234,932,000 bushels against 2,996,190,000 bushels in 1927 when these countries represented about 85 per cent of the estimated world total production outside of Russia and China. The production of wheat in the United States is now estimated at 903,865,000 bushels, an increase of not quite 3,000,000 bushels over the forecast of September 1. The production in 1927 was estimated at 872,595,000 bushels. Durum wheat is now estimated at 84,895,000 bushels, and spring wheat, other than durum, is estimated at 240,381,000 bushels. Durum wheat production in 1927 was estimated at 76,155,000 bushels and spring wheat, other than durum, at 243,152,000 bushels. The quality of the wheat crop in the United States is slightly better than average, being reported at 89.4 per cent of a "high medium grade", compared with 88.4 last year and an average of 88.8 for the ten years, 1918-1927.

The quality of the Canadian wheat crop is reported at 95 per cent when 100 per cent represents the average weight per measured bushel for the previous ten years. In 1927 the quality was 97 per cent and in 1926 it was 96 per cent. Harvesting weather was favorable in most districts of western Canada, but threshing results show that frost had done some damage, particularly to grades, according to a telegram from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. Wet weather in eastern Canada in September interfered somewhat with harvesting operations.

The Hungarian 1923 wheat crop has been further revised upward to 93,528,000 bushels, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. The previous estimate was 91,785,000 bushels. Last year's crop is placed at 76,933,000 bushels. The rye estimate for this year is now placed at 32,518,000 bushels. It was previously placed at 32,321,000 bushels compared with 22,500,000 bushels in 1927. Present indications are, however, that the wheat crop is not as large as estimated. These new estimates were received too late to be included in the tables on pages 642 and 643, or in the totals.

Foreign crop conditionsEurope

Scattered rains which fell over France, Germany, Poland, the Baltic countries and Italy were beneficial in conditioning the soil for seeding and for germination of the grain already sown, particularly in France and Italy, where fall work had been retarded by lack of rain, according to Mr. Steere. The rains in Russia at the end of September and the beginning of

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

- - - - -

October were very helpful in the Steppes region and North Caucasus, but more rain is needed. The weather during the week ended October 11 was mostly dry, but some rains were reported along the Black Sea coast extending into North Caucasus. Some rain also fell over northern and western Russia.

Southern Hemisphere

Cooler weather prevailed in Argentina during the week ended October 8, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. The temperature in the northern wheat zone averaged 57°F., or 5° below normal, and 54° in the southern wheat zone, or 4° below normal. There was a weekly total of 0.8 inch of rain in the north, being slightly above normal, and 0.2 inch in the south, or 0.4 inch below normal. The outlook for the new wheat crop in Australia was greatly improved by general rains. Rain is still urgently needed in Queensland, but that state is not important in wheat production.

Movement to marketUnited States

Exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1 to October 6 were 48,280,000 bushels against 89,518,000 bushels for the corresponding period last year. The export of 6,406,000 bushels during the week ended October 6 was the largest weekly shipment during the present season. During the corresponding week last year, 9,264,000 bushels were exported.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Division of Canada on October 5 were 86,422,000 against 61,153,000 bushels on September 28, 1928, and 31,114,000 bushels on October 7, 1927. Receipts at Fort William-Port Arthur during the week ended October 5 were 19,574,000 bushels, and shipments were 13,731,000 bushels. Total receipts for the season are 31,420,000 bushels against 17,325,000 bushels last year. Total shipments are 55,321,000 bushels against 29,510,000 bushels last year. Total receipts at Vancouver and Prince Rupert are 5,162,000 bushels against 739,000 bushels last year, and shipments 4,809,000 bushels against 461,000 bushels last year.

European grain market conditions

European grain markets were rather active and reported a considerable turnover during the week ended October 9, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

L. V. Steere at Berlin. A good export demand also strengthened the Danubian markets where business had been light the previous week. Private estimates are placing the stocks of old wheat in France on August 1 at 24,000,000 bushels, indicating an underestimate of the 1927 crop. The price of wheat at Hamburg was \$1.41 on October 10 against \$1.38 on October 3, 1928, and \$1.58 on October 12, 1927. Price of rye at Berlin was \$1.26 on both October 3 and October 10, 1928, and \$1.43 on October 12, 1927.

Russian grain procurements during September were 1,800,000 short tons against 1,867,000 short tons during September 1927, according to Mr. Steere at Berlin. Although the plans for the month were not executed in either Ukraine or North Caucasus, important commercial grain regions, the total procurements exceeded the plans by 13 per cent. Total wheat procurements during the month were 29,725,000 bushels against 27,998,000 bushels in 1927, rye 8,937,000 bushels against 14,015,000 in 1927, barley 4,914,000 bushels against 1,378,000 in 1927, and oilseeds 213,000 short tons against 377,000 short tons in 1927. The increase in barley procurements is the result of the excellent crop this year, which has been estimated at nearly 50,000,000 bushels above the 1927 crop.

United States wheat prices

The trend of the general average of cash wheat prices turned downward during the week ended October 5. The weighted average cash price of all classes and grades of wheat at the six primary markets declined four cents to \$1.07 per bushel as compared with \$1.26 a year ago. The price of No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City and No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis remained unchanged at \$1.10 and \$1.09 per bushel respectively, as compared with \$1.32 and \$1.22 respectively a year ago. No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis declined five cents to \$1.25 as compared with \$1.33 last year, and No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis dropped three cents to \$1.45 per bushel, or four cents under the price a year ago. The price of western white wheat at Seattle improved slightly, as it advanced approximately one cent to \$1.18 per bushel, as indicated by an average of daily cash quotations. Cash prices have weakened slightly since October 5. The spread of the cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg narrowed from a point of six cents in favor of Minneapolis for the week ended September 28 to one cent in favor of Winnipeg for the week ended October 5, as compared with no spread a year ago.

Future closing prices of wheat declined quite noticeably after the first two days of the week following October 4. The spread between the high and low price of the week was approximately four cents at Chicago. The reaction in the market apparently was due to the very large and increasing visible supplies of wheat in the United States and Canada and

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

the slight increase in the latest estimate of the domestic crop. For the week ended October 6, the United States visible supply was approximately 122,000,000 bushels as compared with 87,000,000 bushels a year ago. Closing prices of December futures on October 11, as compared with prices a week before, were only one cent lower at Chicago, Kansas City and Minneapolis, unchanged at Winnipeg, and one cent lower at Liverpool. While futures were only one cent lower than a week ago at Liverpool, they were five cents lower than the highest point during the week, 140 cents per bushel. Closing prices of December futures at Chicago were 117 cents as compared with 134 cents last year, and were 135 cents at Liverpool as compared with 152 cents last year. Future prices advanced slightly at Buenos Aires.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Sept. 7	133	110	132	106	143	125	135	104	145	147
14	129	107	129	105	136	123	126	104	142	143
21	120	108	129	107	134	126	122	107	140	145
28	127	111	131	110	136	130	123	109	143	148
Oct. 5	126	107	132	110	133	123	122	109	149	145
12	128		131		136		126		147	
19	126		128		137		124		142	
26	121		125		131		120		141	
Nov. 2	123		128		132		121		143	

WHEAT: Closing prices of December futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Sept. 13	130	113	123	107	129	110	129	110	131	129	b/133	b/110
20	129	115	123	109	127	112	123	113	150	131	c/134	b/110
27	130	118	125	112	128	115	131	116	152	135	c/133	b/113
Oct. 4	132	118	126	112	129	114	131	118	152	136	c/131	b/115
11	134	117	125	111	128	113	131	118	152	135	c/131	d/117
18	125		120		123		127		151		c/130	
25	125		119		123		127		150		c/127	
Nov. 1	126		121		123		127		147		d/127	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. b/ October future. c/ November future. d/ February future.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Rye production

The 1928 rye crop in 21 countries is 874,961,000 bushels against 824,734,000 bushels in 1927, when these countries represented 94 per cent of the estimated world total outside of Russia and China. The quality of the crop in the United States is reported at 88.6 per cent of a "high average quality" against 92.2 per cent in 1927. The quality of the rye crop in Canada, expressed in terms of a percentage when 100 per cent represents the average weight per measured bushel for the previous ten years, was reported at 95 per cent this year against 101 per cent last year and 96 per cent in 1926.

FEED GRAINS

Barley

The 1928 production of barley in 30 countries, which last year raised almost 79 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop, now totals 1,360,667,000 bushels, or 18.1 per cent more than in 1927. The October 1 estimate of the barley crop in California is 33,032,000 bushels, the same as the September 1 estimate, but the estimate for the United States as a whole has been increased more than 4,500,000 bushels during the month to 495,468,000 bushels, which is 32.6 per cent above last year's crop. The quality of the United States crop is reported to be 88.9 per cent, or slightly poorer than last year when it was 90.3 per cent, but slightly above the average for the past ten years. The quality of barley in Canada as a whole at the end of September is officially reported to be 96 per cent of the average of the past ten years compared with a quality of 98 per cent last year.

The total crop in the 21 European countries so far reported is almost 10 per cent above that for the same countries last year. For tables on barley acreage and production, see pages 644 and 646. Procurements in Russia for September amounted to 4,914,000 bushels against 1,378,000 bushels for the corresponding month last year.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on October 5 amounted to 9,259,000 bushels compared with 3,624,000 bushels on the same date last year. Total barley receipts at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver since August 1 stand at 10,042,000 bushels, and shipments at 7,036,000 bushels.

Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 37,321,000 bushels against 29,932,000 bushels for the same periods last year. Barley exports from the United States increased to 2,803,000 bushels for the week ended October 6 from the 2,390,000 bushel export of the preceding week. During the same week the average price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis dropped 1 cent to 64 cents a bushel, and 8 cents below the price

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

for the corresponding week last year. For detailed figures on barley trade, see page 647.

Oats

The 1928 production of oats in 26 countries, which last year raised more than 91 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop, totals 3,538,304,000 bushels, an increase of 10.4 per cent over that of the same countries in 1927. The October 1 estimate of the oats crop in the United States is 1,452,966,000 bushels, a slight decrease of less than 1,000,000 bushels from the September 1 estimate, but 22.7 per cent more than last year's harvest. The quality of the oats is much better than last year, being estimated at 89.1 per cent of a "high medium grade," while last year the quality was reported at 80.3 per cent. The quality of the oats crop in Canada as a whole at the end of September was officially reported to be 94 per cent of the average at the same time for the past ten years, and just the same as the quality last year.

Oats production in the 20 European countries so far reported amounts to 1,584,830,000 bushels, an increase of nearly 2 per cent over that for the same countries in 1927. For tables showing oats acreage and production, see pages 644 and 646.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on October 5 amounted to 3,428,000 bushels compared with 1,676,000 bushels at the same time last year. Receipts at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver since August 1 total 1,738,000 bushels, while shipments during that time total 2,812,000 bushels.

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available now stand at 13,945,000 bushels as compared with 10,101,000 bushels for the corresponding periods last year. United States exports of oats for the week ended October 6 amounted to only 490,000 bushels, a smaller export than for any of the preceding three weeks. The price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago during that week rose 1 cent to 42 cents per bushel, which was 7 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. For detailed figures on oats trade, see page 647.

Corn

The 1928 corn production in 7 countries so far reported, which last year raised 83 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total, now stands at 3,119,477,000 bushels, or 3.4 per cent more than for the same countries in 1927. The October 1 estimate of the United States corn crop is more than 27,000,000 bushels below the September 1 estimate, being now placed at 2,903,272,000 bushels, 4.7 per cent above the harvest of last year. Corn

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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production in 5 European countries so far reported totals 210,473,000 bushels, more than 12 per cent below the production of last year.

There has been a marked decrease in the prospective corn production of Bulgaria this season on account of the severe drought during the last part of the summer. The October estimate of the crop there is 18,306,000 bushels, according to a cable received too late to be included in the corn production table on page 645. This is more than 11 per cent below the 20,614,000 bushel crop of last year and the smallest crop since 1922. It is more than 10,000,000 bushels below the July estimate for the production this year, at which time a record crop was expected. It is expected that there will be practically no surplus for export except that made available by the substitution of small grains for corn in domestic feeding. Barley, oats and wheat crops are larger than last year. Corn production and export figures for Bulgaria from 1922 to 1928 are given on page 648.

Corn production in Yugoslavia is stated in a consular report to be almost a complete failure in certain regions, but in two of the large producing areas the harvest is reported as good. It is believed, therefore, that the corn crop will not be far below the 120,000,000 bushel average for the five-year period 1923-1927.

In Rumania, in spite of the official estimate that the crop would not be much below last year, and that there would be some carryover and exportable surplus, the authorities have taken steps to import Argentine corn, the first deliveries having been received shortly before the middle of September at Braila, according to the consular service.

Total net exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa from November 1, 1927 to the latest dates available stand at 305,784,000 bushels as compared with 356,561,000 bushels for the same periods last year. The United States export of 268,000 bushels of corn for the week ended October 6 is the largest since the week of August 20, while the Argentine exports of 5,709,000 bushels for that week, and 5,232,000 bushels for the week before are the smallest since early in June.

During the week from October 2 to October 9, the price of No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago increased about 8 cents from 95 cents to \$1.03 per bushel. For the same week the quotation on Argentine corn for early delivery as cabled from Buenos Aires increased 4-1/2 cents from 91 to 95-1/2 cents per bushel. The spread between the United States and the Argentine corn prices thus increased from less than 4 to 7-1/2 cents per bushel. During the corresponding week last year the spread was about 15 to 17 cents. For detailed figures on corn trade, see page 647.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

POTATOES

The 1928 potato crop in the United States is estimated at 463,722,000 bushels on the basis of October 1 conditions against 406,964,000 bushels in 1927. Although some fields are still green, the yield will now depend largely on the extent to which growers gather the seconds and culls. If the price continues low, it is expected that an undetermined quantity of potatoes included in the present forecast will be left in the fields. This year's acreage is large and yields are fairly heavy in most of the important states, the chief exceptions being Maine and some of the western states, where yields are rather light. Production is particularly heavy this year in some of the Corn Belt states and those states will be less dependent than usual on shipped-in supplies. The yields of sweet potatoes are running below expectations both in the Atlantic Coast states, where rains have been excessive, and in the southwest, where some of the important producing sections have suffered from drought. The crop is now estimated at 78,512,000 bushels, which is 3,106,000 bushels less than the September forecast, and 15,416,000 bushels below the large crop of last year.

The total European production in 9 countries is 583,077,000 bushels against 676,970,000 bushels in 1927. No estimates have been received to date on the size of the crop in Germany, Poland, or France, the three most important European potato producing countries, which grow about three-fourths of the total European crop. The first estimate of production in Czechoslovakia is 252,432,000 bushels, almost 25 per cent below the 1927 crop. For detailed figures on acreage and production of potatoes, see page 649.

RICE

Rice production in the United States is forecast, on the basis of October 1 condition, at 1,078,694,000 pounds (cleaned) against the revised estimate of 1,231,639,000 pounds in 1927. Harvesting and threshing are well under way, and yields are considerably below the exceptional yields of 1927.

COTTONProduction in India and Egypt

Weather conditions in India were not favorable during cotton planting time, owing to deficient or ill distributed rainfall, but since that time conditions have been generally favorable, according to all reports

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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received to date. In Bombay recent rains have been excellent for the crops, which are in good condition, according to cabled information received by the United States Weather Bureau for the week ended September 29. In Punjab there was little precipitation, but some flood damage was reported in parts. Irrigated crops were reported to be in good condition and unirrigated below average. Madras crop conditions are fair. Picking has begun in Punjab and the United Provinces.

Cotton acreage in Punjab, India, is now estimated at 2,246,000 acres for this season compared with 2,279,000 acres estimated at the same date last year, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The condition of the crop in Punjab is reported at 92 per cent of normal, the condition at the same date last year being 94 per cent of normal. Punjab produces on an average about 8 per cent of the Indian cotton crop. The final estimate of cotton acreage for all India was 24,722,000 acres last season.

Production of cotton in Egypt for the current season is estimated at 1,430,000 bales of 478 pounds net compared with 1,252,000 bales for last season, according to a cable received from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Production of Sakellaridis is estimated at 489,000 bales compared with 522,000 bales last season, and other varieties 941,000 bales compared with 730,000 bales last season. See table, page 648.

Demand situation in Continental Europe

Activity in both spinning and weaving branches of the cotton industry over most of Continental Europe experienced some further decline during August and September, according to reports received from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Nevertheless, there are indications that the low point in operations as a whole will soon be reached. There has been some recent seasonal improvement in incoming orders for both spinning and weaving mills everywhere, and manufacturers are now generally more optimistic as to the future, in spite of the fact that current margins are very unsatisfactory, operations still declining and the wholesale trade still reluctant to make important commitments.

The basic reason for anticipation the development of a better tone and more stability of output before long is that mill production, at least in the countries which were operating at a high level in 1927, has now been reduced to a point probably below the normal rate of goods consumption. This is pointed to by reports on mill activity and by the decreasing tendency in mill and trade stocks of products in recent weeks. Seasonal improvement in wholesale and retail demand, can also be expected, although not to the degree experienced a year and two years ago, as the trade seems to be moderately well supplied for general requirements and not inclined to stock up. Firmness in goods prices as a result of the working down of stocks and the development of more stability in raw material prices may be expected, however, to stimulate trade commitments in the not distant future. See Foreign Service release, F.S./C-31, October 11, 1928.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

TOBACCODamage to Porto Rican tobacco industry from hurricane

The greatest damage caused by the hurricane of September 13 to the tobacco industry of Porto Rico consisted in the loss of practically all the tobacco-curing barns in the tobacco districts of the Island, according to a report to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. I. L. Torres, Assistant Agricultural Director in the Porto Rican Department of Agriculture. Few of the barns were insured. Comparatively small damage was done to seed beds and the tobacco lands. It is estimated that 4,000,000 pounds of tobacco were destroyed by the hurricane and a fire which occurred a short time after. It is thought that the present crop will probably be 50 per cent below normal, unless special assistance is given to the farmers to reconstruct the destroyed curing barns. Production in 1927-28 is estimated at about 20,000,000 pounds from an area of 40,310 acres, compared with 46,664,000 pounds from an area of 85,000 acres in 1926-27. See Foreign Service release, F.S./T-51, October 13, 1928.

Production in Union of South Africa

The latest official estimate places the 1928 tobacco crop of the Union of South Africa, exclusive of native production, at 24,000,000 pounds, of which 1,100,000 pounds is Turkish tobacco. This year's crop is 21 per cent above last year's. Native tobacco production amounted in 1926, the latest year for which figures are available, to 1,111,000 pounds. Both pipe and cigarette tobaccos are grown in the Union, but only the former is exported to Great Britain, according to the Report of the Imperial Economic Committee.

SUGARCzechoslovakia sugar beet crop lower

The production of sugar beets in Czechoslovakia for the 1928 season is estimated at 6,207,000 short tons, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This is 2,748,000 short tons, or 30.7 per cent below last year's crop of 8,955,000 short tons and 26.3 per cent below the 1923-1927 average of 8,421,000 short tons. The decrease is due in part to a decrease in acreage compared with last year and also in part to the long drought and unfavorable weather conditions experienced in central Europe during several weeks of the past summer.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

Progress of Hawaiian sugar crop

Continued heavy rains fell on windward Hawaii and upland sections of all islands during the first half of the week ended September 15, but during the last half of the week dry, sunny weather prevailed, according to a trade report. With the warm, dry weather during the latter part of the week, conditions were favorable for crop growth and field work in nearly all sections. Unofficial reports indicated some slight damage to crops and property on the Island of Hawaii from the heavy rain of the early part of the week.

Production of cane sugar in Australia

The production of cane sugar in Australia in the 1928 sugar year is estimated to be the same as that of 1927, which was placed at 569,000 short tons, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This is 22.4 per cent above the 465,000 short tons produced in 1926, and is surpassed only by the crop of 1925, when 580,000 short tons were produced. The outlook for coming crop is reported to be most unfavorable unless early rain is received.

O I L S A N D O I L S E E D S

Reduced olive oil crop in Spain

The production of olive oil in Spain for the 1928-29 season is estimated at 408,000,000 pounds, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This estimate is only 28 per cent of last year's record crop of 1,467,000,000 pounds, and 52 per cent of the six-year average for 1922-1927 of 788,000,000 pounds, and if borne out by later conditions will be the smallest crop reported for Spain since 1912.

F R U I T , V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: The Liverpool auction for American apples on Wednesday, October 9, showed strength at the opening but closed weaker, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. The demand in general was good to active for

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

barreled apples and slow for boxed varieties. Supplies of Virginia York Imperials were heavy but other barreled apples were only in light to moderate supply. Washington Jonathans were in liberal supply but supplies of other boxed stock were light to moderate. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-186, October 12, 1928.

FOREIGN PRUNE MARKETS: Stocks of prunes in both Hamburg and London declined steadily with a corresponding advance in spot prices during the month of September, according to cables received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. While business in new crop Yugoslav and California prunes has not yet developed on a large scale, the trade in both Hamburg and London is expected to settle down on an advanced price basis during October. According to the latest reports, the Yugoslav exportable surplus of prunes is now estimated at 25,000 short tons. The exportable surplus last year amounted to about 27,000 short tons. The French Prune d'Ente crop is still being estimated at from 2,500 to 3,000 short tons, as compared with 5,000 short tons last year. See Foreign Service release, F.S./P-61, October 8, 1928.

BAHAMA TOMATO CROP DAMAGED BY HURRICANE: It is estimated that 95 per cent of the tomato growers of the Bahamas lost approximately 75 per cent of their plantings during the hurricane of September 15, according to a report from Vice Consul J. Frank Points at Nassau. As the growers had plants on hand ready for replanting, however, the total shipments from the Bahamas to the United States this season will be only about 50 per cent below those for last season. The first pickings are expected to be about two weeks late, which would permit the first shipment from the Bahamas between November 15 and 20. Exports of tomatoes from the Bahamas to the United States during the 1927-28 season amounted to 189,000 bushels as compared with 127,000 bushels during 1926-27. Tomatoes are practically the only vegetable grown in the Bahama Islands for exportation to the United States and the American market takes most of the crop. The local consumption of tomatoes is small.

WALNUT CROP PROSPECTS IN THE DAUPHINE AREA OF FRANCE: The Grenoble (Mayettes, Parisiennes and Franquettes) walnut crop in the Dauphine area of southeastern France is now being estimated at 80,000 sacks of 110 pounds each, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Hugh H. Watson at Lyon. It is believed that about 40,000 sacks will consist of Mayettes, 15,000 sacks of Franquettes, and 25,000 sacks of Parisiennes. Final estimates place the 1927 crop in this area at 50,000 sacks, of which 40 per cent were Mayettes, 35 per cent Parisiennes, and 25 per cent Franquettes. The crop this year is late. While the nuts of this area are ordinarily on the market by September 30, they are not expected to be available this year until around

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

October 10, a little earlier if rain comes and a little later if the dry weather continues. The crop being late and the weather dry and warm, the nuts this year will fall well ripened and will dry in a few days. It is not expected, however, that shipments to the United States can be made before November 1, with the exception of nuts which are dried artificially.

THE ALMOND SITUATION IN SOUTHERN SPAIN: The yield of shelled almonds in the Malaga district of southern Spain this year will not be as large as anticipated, according to a report dated September 1 received from Consul Austin C. Brady at Malaga. Earlier in the year it was estimated that the production of Jordan almonds would be less than in 1927 by about 10 per cent, but that the yield of Valencia almonds would be greater, and that the total crop would be about the same as last year. In 1927 the crop amounted to 13,000 bales of "Jordans" and 16,000 bales of "Valencias". A normal crop in the Malaga area is considered to be about 14,000 bales of "Jordans" and about 25,000 bales of "Valencias".

DAIRY PRODUCTS

BUTTER PRICES SLIGHTLY LOWER IN EUROPEAN MARKETS: While quotations on New Zealand and Australian butter in London were unchanged from the previous week, the Copenhagen official quotation on October 11 showed a decline from the equivalent of 40.1 cents to 39.6 cents. The New York quotation on 92 score declined in the same week from 43½ to 47 cents thus narrowing the margin over Copenhagen to about 7½ cents. Indications are that the London market, although reported as quiet, is still firm and that Southern Hemisphere arrivals are not yet sufficiently heavy to have any particularly depressing effect. For a detailed comparative statement of prices as cable by American Agricultural Commissioners, see page 651.

RUSSIAN AGRICULTURAL TAXATION

There are numerous complaints of incorrect assessment of the "single agricultural tax", the total amount of which was increased this year by 30 per cent compared with last, according to a statement of Chairman Kalinin of the Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R., published in the Russian paper, "Economic Life", for September 25, 1928. Especially unsatisfactory is the administration of the new law, which aims to assess and subject to taxation so-called "non-labor" incomes derived by peasants from such activities as speculation, lending operations, etc. It is often applied without discrimination and results in excessive and illegal assessments. For previous discussion of this subject and its effect on procurements, see "Foreign Crops and Markets" for May 16, 1927, p. 679, and March 26, 1928, p. 424.

RUSSIAN GRAIN PROCURING PRICES INCREASED

The increase of grain procuring prices decreed by the Soviet Government this summer, following a definite abolition of the application in the procuring work of coercive, so-called "extraordinary" measures, had been largely carried through in August, according to an editorial in the Russian paper, "Economic Life," of September 16, 1928. Wheat procuring prices in August were increased by 21 per cent in North Caucasus, 17 per cent in Ukraine, and 14 per cent in Lower Volga region, the principal wheat regions of European Russia, compared with last year. Rye procuring prices were increased by 20 per cent in the Central Agricultural Region and 27 per cent in Ukraine.

The increase in procuring prices, accompanied by a decline in free market prices, has materially reduced the disparity between these prices, which was very large at the beginning of the present procuring campaign. Thus, wheat prices in the free market of Ukraine exceeded prices paid by the procuring organizations by 175 per cent, and in the Volga region by 92 per cent, while last year free market prices exceeded procuring prices by 36 per cent in Ukraine, and by 26 per cent in the Volga region. In the consuming area, the disparity between the prices of the free market and regulated prices was even greater, due to a shortage of grain supply, than in the producing regions. This disparity, for instance, was 190 per cent for rye flour in the western region, and 200 per cent in the Central Industrial Region at the beginning of the campaign. Here, too, the price relation has shown an improvement under the influence of revived local grain trade and developing procuring campaign, although free market prices show a less stable trend. The local free grain markets, which in many places were closed or interfered with in the course of the application of "extraordinary" procuring measures, have been revived with the recent lifting of restrictions on free local grain trade.

Another effect of the recent movements in grain prices has been the ironing out of abnormal divergencies and establishment of a better relation between prices in adjacent regions, such as North Caucasus and Ukraine, Volga and Ural, etc. This phenomenon of inter-regional disparity of prices, both procuring and in the free market, was always in evidence during the previous procuring campaigns, although some improvement in the situation was noted last year.

As to the effect of the new price structure on grain procurements, to stimulate which the recent increase was intended, it is pointed out that inasmuch as a number of other factors influence the volume of procurements, no positive conclusions can as yet be reached. It is considered, however, beyond doubt that the rapid growth of procurements in August in southern regions and their continuous development in the first part of September in practically all the regions is caused to a considerable extent by the increased procuring prices. Late reports indicate that grain procurements during September were only about 3.5 per cent less than last year, notwithstanding the delayed harvest, the less favorable geographical distribution of the crop, and other unfavorable factors.

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BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average, 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per cent
WHEAT	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	
United States.....	47,097	52,255	56,337	58,583	57,750	98.6
Canada.....	9,945	20,790	22,896	22,460	24,115	107.4
North America (3)...	59,216	74,175	80,519	82,354	83,117	100.9
Europe (22).....	71,078	66,505	65,568	67,725	63,011	100.4
Africa (5).....	6,596	7,940	8,224	7,235	7,715	106.8
Asia (4).....	30,124	33,057	31,749	32,497	33,235	102.3
Total N. Hemis. (34)	167,014	181,677	187,060	189,811	192,078	101.2
Argentina.....	16,051	19,197	19,274	19,714	20,757	105.3
Total above count.(35)	183,065	200,874	206,334	218,525	212,835	97.4
Russia b/		18,803	21,144	27,057	27,794	102.7
Est. N.Hemis. excl.						
Russia and China....	177,500	192,700	197,100	199,300		
Est. world total excl.						
Russia and China....	204,200	226,500	231,000	234,700		
RYE						
United States.....	2,236	3,974	3,578	3,690	3,535	95.8
Canada.....	117	643	754	743	840	113.1
Europe (21).....	42,802	38,063	37,539	37,531	36,684	97.7
Total N. Hemis. (23)	45,155	42,682	41,871	41,964	41,059	97.8
Argentina.....	85	501	544	395	1,155	129.1
Total above count(24)	45,240	43,183	42,415	42,859	42,214	98.5
Russia b/		67,609	66,646	68,297	67,423	98.7
Est.N. Hemis. excl.						
Russia and China....	45,000	45,700	44,800	45,000		
Est. world total excl.						
Russia and China....	48,300	46,300	45,500	46,100		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Winter acreage only.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-28

Crop and countries reported in 1928 ^{a/}	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	690,108	673,429	831,040	872,595	903,865	103.6
Canada	197,119	395,475	407,136	440,025	550,482	125.1
North America (3) ...	892,708	1,081,117	1,248,509	1,324,510	1,465,679	110.7
Total Europe (21)....	1,327,730	1,361,389	1,175,832	1,234,882	1,373,530	111.2
Africa (4)	58,885	68,905	52,930	61,428	64,415	104.9
Asia (3)	323,827	371,047	363,539	375,370	331,308	88.3
Total above count.(31)	2,669,150	2,882,458	2,840,869	2,995,190	3,234,932	108.0
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	2,759,000	3,026,000	2,981,000	3,136,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	3,041,000	3,389,000	3,421,000	3,539,000		
RYE						
United States	36,093	46,456	40,795	58,811	43,274	73.6
Canada	2,094	9,158	12,179	14,951	16,879	112.9
North America (2)....	38,187	55,614	52,974	73,762	60,153	81.6
Total Europe (19) ...	911,129	876,272	697,873	750,972	814,608	108.5
Total above count.(21)	949,316	931,886	750,847	824,734	874,961	106.1
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China..	1,023,000	1,000,000	807,000	873,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China ...	1,025,000	1,007,000	812,000	887,000		

^{a/} Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925 - 1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
BARLEY						
California.....	1,362	1,050	1,080	994	1,083	109.0
United States other than California.....	6,258	6,947	6,890	8,460	11,160	131.9
Canada	1,574	3,524	3,647	3,506	4,880	139.2
North America (2)	9,194	11,521	11,617	12,960	17,123	132.1
Europe (22)	21,341	21,660	21,441	21,822	21,999	100.3
Est. European total excl. Russia	27,000	27,200	27,200	27,700		
Africa (5)	8,193	8,359	8,613	7,005	7,518	107.3
Asia (3)	450	631	601	655	891	136.0
Total N. Hemis. (32) ..	39,178	42,471	42,272	42,442	47,531	112.0
Argentina	230	900	979	1,186	1,277	107.7
Total above count.(33)	39,408	43,371	43,251	43,628	48,808	111.9
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	64,200	65,100	64,300	63,100		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	65,000	66,900	66,100	65,100		
CATS						
United States.....	37,357	44,872	44,177	42,029	41,974	99.9
Canada	9,597	12,556	12,741	13,240	13,135	99.2
North America (2)	46,954	57,428	56,918	55,269	55,109	99.7
Europe (20)	36,717	34,156	34,521	33,833	33,918	100.3
Est. European total excl. Russia	49,400	46,200	46,500	45,700		
Africa (3)	607	780	776	683	735	107.6
Asia (3)	12	24	60	65	28	43.1
Total N. Hemis. (26) ..	84,290	92,388	92,275	89,850	89,790	99.9
Argentina	2,396	3,124	3,171	3,150	3,599	113.9
Total above count.(29)	86,686	95,512	95,446	93,010	93,389	100.4
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	97,700	105,200	105,100	102,600		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	102,200	110,800	110,200	107,800		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1923 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per cent
CORN	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	
United States	104,223	101,359	99,713	98,868	102,330	103.6
Canada	309	239	210	132	132	105.3
North America (2)	104,532	101,598	99,923	99,000	102,512	103.6
Europe (6)	14,867	15,195	15,402	15,970	16,483	103.2
Est. European total, excl. Russia	26,400	23,900	26,700	28,100		
Africa (2)	481	571	616	564	793	140.6
Asia (2)	(40)	32	40	40	40	100.0
Total N. Hemis. (12)	119,926	117,402	115,931	115,574	119,835	103.7
Est. N. Hemis. total, excl. Russia	150,000	150,500	149,000	149,600		
Est. world total excl. Russia	171,900	173,700	179,800	179,700		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per cent
CORN	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	
United States	2,712,364	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,773,708	2,903,272	104.7
Canada	17,297	10,564	7,813	4,262	5,732	134.5
North America (2)	2,729,661	2,927,525	2,700,030	2,777,970	2,909,004	104.7
Europe (5)	238,810	233,755	353,934	239,962	220,749	92.0
Est. European total excl. Russia	581,000	633,000	662,000	492,000		
Total N. Hemis. (7)	3,013,471	3,217,280	3,053,964	3,017,932	3,129,753	103.7
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia	3,631,000	3,905,000	3,738,000	3,639,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia	4,126,000	4,522,000	4,424,000	4,312,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
BARLEY						
California	37,690	32,550	32,400	27,335	33,032	120.8
United States other than California	147,122	181,313	152,505	237,057	317,561	134.0
Canada	45,275	87,118	99,987	96,939	144,875	149.5
North America (2)	230,087	300,981	234,892	361,330	495,468	137.1
Europe, 20 count. prev. rept'd	574,928	559,553	563,885	559,588	615,370	110.0
France	52,826	47,159	45,855	50,327	53,094	105.5
Total Europe (21)	627,754	606,712	609,740	609,915	668,464	109.6
Est. European total excl. Russia	701,000	689,000	690,000	681,000		
Africa (4)	95,600	94,859	57,257	72,874	90,438	124.1
Asia (3)	128,547	133,071	127,305	107,630	106,297	98.8
Total N. Hemis. (30) ..	1,081,938	1,135,623	1,079,194	1,151,749	1,360,667	118.1
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia & China	1,407,000	1,456,000	1,402,000	1,465,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	1,425,000	1,492,000	1,437,000	1,498,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,184,146	1,452,966	122.7
Canada	351,690	402,296	383,416	439,713	474,242	107.9
North America (2)	1,495,097	1,889,846	1,630,264	1,623,859	1,927,208	118.7
Europe, 19 count. prev. rept'd	1,266,723	1,165,196	1,249,852	1,223,576	1,258,560	102.9
France	368,462	327,645	364,120	343,279	336,270	98.0
Total Europe (20)	1,635,185	1,492,841	1,613,972	1,566,855	1,594,830	101.8
Est. European total excl. Russia	1,931,000	1,732,000	1,921,000	1,848,000		
Africa (3)	17,631	19,509	11,455	13,965	16,225	116.2
Lebanon Republic	(30)	62	52	52	41	78.8
Total N. Hemis. (26) ..	3,147,943	3,402,258	3,255,743	3,204,731	3,538,304	110.4
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	3,474,000	3,729,000	3,592,000	3,515,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	3,581,000	3,848,000	3,696,000	3,608,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928 week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28	Sept. 22	Sept. 29	Oct. 6	July 1 to and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
BARLEY, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
<u>Year beginning</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
<u>July 1</u>								
United States	17,044	36,580	3,363	2,390	2,803	Oct. 6	13,875	25,074
Canada.....	42,533	25,131				Aug. 31	2,707	3,764
Argentina.....	14,217	b/11,192	0			Sept. 22	b/1,183	b/1,108
Danubian coun- tries b/....	26,508	27,242	8,025			Sept. 22	12,167	8,375
Total	100,302	100,145					29,932	37,321
OATS, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>July 1</u>								
United States	15,041	9,823	756	572	490	Oct. 6	3,262	5,855
Canada	13,396	10,180				Aug. 31	901	7,534
Argentina	40,008	b/29,455	205			Sept. 22	b/5,840	b/ 556
Danubian coun- tries b/....	858	878	0			Sept. 22	98	0
Total	69,303	50,336					10,101	13,945
	Net exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1928 week ending			Total for season including latest week shown		
	1925-26	1926-27	Sept. 15	Sept. 22	Sept. 29	Oct. 6	1926-27	1927-28
CORN, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<u>Year beginning</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
<u>November 1</u>								
United States	25,533	17,161	59	62	131	268	16,646	19,689
Danubian count. c/	68,529	c/82,500	b/ 103	0			b/36,077	b/15,197
Argentina	169,801	322,876	b/8,100	b/6,177	b/5,232	b/5,709	301,579	d/251,232
Union of South Africa	18,833	8,562	e/ 900	e/ 729			e/ 4,885	e/21,000
IMPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>							Nov.-	Nov.-
<u>November 1</u>							August	August
United States	576	5,040					2,626	1,334
Total exports less U. S. imports	282,120	426,059					356,561	305,784

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. d/ Trade sources since March. e/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

BULGARIA: Corn production and exports, 1922-1928

Year	Corn production	Net exports year beginning July 1	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	
1922	16,367	a/	2,215
1923	31,779	a/	4,183
1924	24,756		5,624
1925	25,825		3,799
1926	27,312		5,365
1927	20,614	b/	2,319
1928, July estimate	28,582		
October estimate	18,306		

a/ Year ended December 31. b/ Eleven Months.

COTTON: Area and production in countries reporting for
1928-29 with comparisons

Item and country	Average 1909-10 to 1915-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	Per cent 1928-29 is of 1927-28
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
AREA					
United States	34,152	47,087	40,133	44,916	111.9
India a/	11,471	14,730	15,156	15,196	100.3
Egypt	1,743	1,854	1,574	1,805	114.7
Russia	1,569	1,731	1,984	2,250	113.4
Chosen	146	529	502	505	100.6
Bulgaria	2	7	13	15	115.4
Total above count..	49,083	65,947	59,367	64,687	
Est. world total excl. China.....	62,500	80,900	73,800		
PRODUCTION (b)	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per cent
United States	13,035	17,377	12,555	13,993	108.0
Egypt	1,453	1,586	1,252	1,430	114.2
Tanganyika	8	20	14	20	142.9
Total above count..	14,494	19,523	14,221	15,443	
Ext. world total incl. China	20,900	28,000	23,800		

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture except as otherwise stated.

a/ First estimate which includes only area planted up to August 1.

POTATOES: Acreage and production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
ACREAGE	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States	3,677	3,092	3,122	3,517	3,842	109.2
Canada	483	522	523	572	600	104.9
Europe, 15 countries prev. reported	9,265	8,575	8,490	8,575	8,600	99.1
Germany	6,775	6,941	6,819	6,954	7,031	101.1
Total Europe (16) ..	18,040	15,516	15,309	15,629	15,631	100.0
Tunis	(3)	3	2	2	3	150.0
Total above count (19) Est. N. Hemis. total, excl. Russia & China	20,203	19,133	18,956	19,720	20,076	101.8
Est. world total excl. Russia & China	30,100	30,700	30,500	31,700		
PRODUCTION	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	357,699	323,465	354,328	406,964	463,722	113.9
Canada	77,843	67,028	78,228	77,430	89,147	115.1
Europe, 8 countries previously reported	336,727	377,907	349,187	342,267	330,614	96.6
Czechoslovakia	245,210	275,523	185,431	334,703	252,463	75.4
Total Europe (9)	561,937	653,420	524,618	676,970	583,077	86.1
Tunis	(100)	162	154	103	165	160.2
Total above countries (12)	1,017,579	1,044,085	967,328	1,161,467	1,136,111	97.8
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	4,647,000	5,291,000	4,418,000	5,241,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia & China	4,723,000	5,367,000	4,504,000			

a/ Figures in parentheses indicate the number of countries included.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-October 6, 1927 and 1928

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-October 6, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-October 6		1928, week ending			
	1927	1928	Sept. 15	Sept. 22	Sept. 29	Oct. 6
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wheat <u>a/</u>	73,435	35,369	4,496	4,568	3,658	4,728
Wheat flour <u>b/</u> ...	16,083	12,911	728	1,372	1,058	1,678
Rye	11,413	3,758	609	579	306	794
Corn	1,660	2,402	59	62	131	268
Oats	2,675	5,513	773	756	572	490
Barley <u>a/</u>	14,360	25,119	2,618	3,363	2,390	2,803
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Ham & shoulders, inc. Wilt. sides ..	99,189	103,630	1,244	1,696	1,968	530
Bacon, inc. Cumber- land sides	90,626	102,176	1,649	1,749	2,923	749
Lard	529,373	546,270	9,897	10,361	11,461	8,159
Pickled pork	23,517	24,139	463	266	386	220

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Including via Pacific ports this week: Wheat 2,117,000 bushels, flour 136,700 barrels. Barley from San Francisco 140,000. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. In terms of bushels of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Net exports for years		Shipments, 1928, week ending, <u>a/</u>			Net movement from July 1 as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28b/	Sept. 22	Sept. 29	Oct. 6	To & inc. 1927-28	1928-29	
Canada:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
Exports-	bush..	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.		bush.	bush.
Official.....	304,540	305,000				Aug. 31	23,150	65,165
5 ports, Brad. <u>c/</u>	177,370	238,730	7,948	4,693	7,383	Oct. 6	47,758	87,933
Shipments-								
4 markets, <u>d/</u> ...	297,961	326,361	6,841	10,731	14,413	Oct. 6	46,297	112,879
Pub. elev. in east <u>e/</u>			5,244	3,455		Sept. 29	37,954	73,975
United States ...	205,896	190,927	5,940	4,715	6,406	Oct. 6	188,201	144,323
Argentina	139,790	186,000	2,662	2,060	1,491	Oct. 6	22,010	24,758
Australia	96,584	74,000	280	512	256	Oct. 6	17,404	13,278
Russia	49,202	7,000	0	0	0	Oct. 6	1,160	
Hungary	21,142	22,133						
Yugoslavia	10,216	1,000						
Rumania	11,388	5,000	152	16	312	Oct. 6	2,416	792
Bulgaria	2,236	2,125						
British India ...	8,660	12,264	0	0	0	Oct. 6	7,528	1,040
Total	849,654	805,449	15,875	18,034	22,881		185,016	197,070

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Excluded from total. d/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. e/ Not available. f/ Exports through October 6, less imports through August.

October 15, 1928

Foreign Crops and Markets

651.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	October 13, 1927	October 4, 1928	October 11, 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, S2 score	47.50	48.50	47.00
Copenhagen, official quotation ..	39.37	40.12	39.63
Berlin, 1a quality	40.19	41.49	41.49
London: <u>a/</u>			
Danish	42.15	42.69	41.93
Dutch, unsalted	42.30	41.06	41.28
New Zealand	38.24	39.32	39.32
New Zealand, unsalted	40.41	41.50	<u>b/</u>
Australian	37.30	36.72	35.72
Australian, unsalted	39.11	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>
Argentine, unsalted	36.06	35.50	36.28
Siberian	35.67	34.92	34.54

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.
b/ No quotation.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ended		
		Oct. 12, 1927	Oct. 3, 1928	Oct. 10, 1928
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets .	Number	78,504	70,137	74,957
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	14.26	15.50	16.32
Prices of land, tes., Hamburg.	"	15.13	15.00	15.09
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	15,614	16,279	17,847
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	25,328	33,246	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides ...	\$ per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	a/
Canadian " " ...	"	20.43	a/	a/
Denish " " ...	"	21.51	23.25	22.16

a/ No quotation.

Index

Page ::

Page

Crop and Market Prospects.....	628 ::	Oats, continued:	
-----	::	Receipts and shipments, Canada	
Agricultural taxation, Russia, 1928	640 ::	Oct. 5, 1928.....	633
Almonds, situation, Spain, Sept. 1, 1928	640 ::	Olive oil, production, Spain, 1928-29	638
Apples, prices, Liverpool, Oct. 3, 1928	639 ::	Potatoes:	
Barley:	::	Area, world, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	649
Area, world, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	644 ::	Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
Exports:	::	an. 1925-28.....	635, 649
Specified countries, 1928... 633, 647 ::		Prunes:	
U. S., Oct. 6, 1928.....	632 ::	Market conditions, Hamburg and	
Production, world, av. 1909-13,	::	London, September 1928.....	639
an. 1925-28.....	632, 645 ::	Production, France, 1928.....	639
Receipts and shipments, Canada,	::	Rice, production, U. S., Oct. 1, 1928	635
Oct. 5, 1928.....	632 ::	Rye:	
Butter, prices, foreign markets,	::	Area, world, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28..	642
1928.....	640, 651 ::	Production:	
Corn:	::	Hungary, 1928.....	628
Area, world, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28..	645 ::	World, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28... 632, 643	
Exports:	::	Sugar:	
Bulgaria, 1922-1928.....	634, 648 ::	Crop conditions, Hawaii,	
Specified countries, 1928..	634, 647 ::	Sept. 15, 1928.....	633
U. S., Oct. 6, 1928.....	634 ::	Production, Australia, 1928.....	633
Imports, U. S., Nov.-Aug., 1927-28	647 ::	Sugar beets, production,	
Prices, U. S. and Argentina,	::	Czechoslovakia, 1928.....	637
Oct. 9, 1928.....	634 ::	Tobacco:	
Production:	::	Hurricane damage, Porto Rico,	
Bulgaria, 1922-1928.....	634, 648 ::	Sept. 15, 1928.....	637
World, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	633, 645 ::	Production, Union of South	
Cotton:	::	Africa, 1928.....	637
Area:	::	Tomatoes, hurricane damage,	
Punjab (India), October 1928... 636 ::		Bahamas, Sept. 15, 1928.....	639
World, av. 1909-10 to 1913-14,	::	Walnuts, production, Dauphine area	
an. 1926-27 to 1928-29.....	648 ::	(France), 1928.....	639
Demand situation, Europe,	::	Wheat:	
Aug.-Sept., 1928.....	636 ::	Area, world, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	642
Production:	::	Crop conditions:	
India and Egypt, October 1928... 636 ::		Europe, Oct. 11, 1928.....	628
World, av. 1909-10 to 1913-14,	::	Southern Hemisphere, Oct. 8, 1928... 629	
an. 1926-27 to 1928-29.....	648 ::	Exportable surplus, Argentina,	
Grains:	::	Oct. 11, 1928.....	627
Exports, U. S., by weeks, 1928.... 650 ::		Exports (including flour):	
Procurements, Russia, Sept. 1928... 630 ::		Principal countries, Oct. 6,	
Procuring prices, increase,	::	1928.....	650
Russia, August 1928.....	641 ::	U. S., Oct. 6, 1928.....	629
Meat (pork):	::	Market conditions, Europe,	
Exports, U. S., by weeks, 1928.... 650 ::		Oct. 9, 1928.....	629
Prices, foreign markets, 1928 627, 651 ::		Prices, U. S., Oct. 5, 1928.....	630
Oats:	::	Production:	
Area, world, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	644 ::	Hungary, 1928.....	628
Exports:	::	World, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	628, 643
Specified countries, 1928.... 633, 647 ::		Receipts and shipments, Canada,	
U. S., Oct. 6, 1928.....	633 ::	Oct. 5, 1928.....	629
Production, world, av. 1909-13,	::	Wool, market conditions, England	
an. 1925-28.....	633, 646 ::	(Bradford), Oct. 12, 1928.....	627

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue: EUROPEAN MARKET CONDITIONS

CORN PRODUCTION IN YUGOSLAVIA

The first official estimate of the 1928 corn crop in Yugoslavia is 81,216,000 bushels, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This is the smallest crop there since 1921, and is nearly 4 per cent below the 1927 crop, and 40 to 45 per cent below the large harvests of 1924 to 1926. During those years there was a large exportable surplus, although exports were falling off considerably in 1926-27. The exports from the 1927 crop have been practically negligible, and there will doubtless be no surplus available for export from this year's crop. The low Yugoslav corn figures are in keeping with the statement covering European feed grains appearing on page 658.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

German hog prices for the week ended October 17, recovered from the recent drop to reach the highest level since December 1926, according to information cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. The average for heavy hogs at Berlin for the week cited stood at \$16.59 per 100 pounds, an increase over the preceding week of 27 cents, and exceeded a year ago by \$2.92. Hog receipts at 14 representative markets continued the seasonal increase of recent weeks. Lard prices, however, were lower, the Hamburg average of \$14.88 per 100 pounds being 22 cents under the preceding week, and 23 cents under a year ago. See table, page 685.

In the British bacon market, additional price declines occurred during the week ended October 17, according to information cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. The Liverpool average for Danish Wiltshire sides declined 44 cents from the preceding week to reach \$21.72 per 100 pounds, the lowest level since late last May. The current quotation is about 22 cents under that of a year ago. See table, page 685.

The Bradford (England) wool market exhibited an improved tone for tops of finer grades during the week ended October 19, but there was no demand for grades below 56's, according to a cable to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Thompson at Bradford. Activity in Botany yarn showed a slight increase, but there was no demand for crossbred. The market for piece goods was slow, with a reduction in prices expected in sympathy with lower raw material values.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

B R E A D G R A I N SWheat production in 1928

Wheat production in 34 countries reporting for 1928 is 3,226,557,000 bushels against 3,010,112,000 bushels in 1927 when these countries represented 85 per cent of the estimated world total production exclusive of Russia and China. The estimate of production in Spain this year has been reduced to 128,935,000 bushels from an earlier estimate of 141,097,000 bushels. The estimate of the Italian crop has been reduced to 228,580,000 bushels from 236,295,000 bushels. Production in Russia in 1928 is 859,789,000 bushels, according to the September Monthly Bulletin of the International Institute of Agriculture. An earlier report from the Institute placed the crop at 749,564,000 bushels. The total Russian bread grain crop is still below last year, however. For detailed figures on world wheat area and production, see tables on pages 673 and 675.

Seventy-five per cent of the wheat, excluding the durum wheats, inspected in Canada during September graded No. 1 to No. 4 inclusive against 68 per cent last year, but during the first eight days of October only 55 per cent could be so graded, and, according to a report of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, there is a tendency to become lower rather than higher.

The German Agricultural Council estimated that 57 per cent of the 1928 wheat crop weighed over 59 pounds per bushel, 36 per cent between 57 and 59 pounds, and only 7 per cent less than 57 pounds. In 1927, 29 per cent of the winter wheat crop weighed over 59 pounds per bushel, 43 per cent between 57 and 59 pounds, and 28 per cent less than 57 pounds. In 1927 winter wheat amounted to about 90 per cent of the total crop.

Foreign crop conditionsEurope

General rains fell over France, Germany, Poland, the Alps regions, and the Baltic countries during the week ended October 18, according to a cable from American Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. The week was clear in Italy, the Balkan countries and Russia, except for light rains in parts of Ukraine. The general rains in Northwestern Europe should have been beneficial in conditioning the soil for seeding and germination of the fall sown crops already sown, since lack of rain had been retarding operations up to the time of the light rains last week.

The sowing campaign in Ukraine, according to information up to September 20, was proceeding successfully in the central part of the country,

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

in the so-called "forest-steppe" area, but much less so in the southern steppe section, due to the lack of rain, according to a correspondent's report in "Economic Life." The latter section comprises the bulk of the Ukrainian winter wheat acreage. The condition of winter crops in Ukraine is reported as generally satisfactory except in the extreme south.

The situation with regard to seed supply in the Ukraine this fall, which caused apprehension earlier in the season, is considered satisfactory, according to an official statement, although some defects in the distribution of seed are noted, leading to an excessive supply in some regions and shortage in others. Seed loans distributed this year are sufficient to secure an area equal to, if not larger than, last year.

Southern Hemisphere

The weather in Argentina continues favorable to the development of the new wheat crop. The temperature during the week ended October 15 averaged 2° below normal in the northern wheat zone and 2° above normal in the southern zone, according to reports to the United States Weather Bureau. In the north the rainfall was 0.4 inch, or just half the normal amount, while in the south it was 0.6 inch, or exactly normal.

Movement to marketUnited States

Exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1 to October 13 were 52,969,000 bushels against 98,769,000 bushels during the corresponding time last year. Exports during the week ended October 13 were 4,689,000 bushels against 6,406,000 bushels the previous week and 9,250,000 bushels a year ago. See table, page 684.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Division of Canada on October 12 were 112,321,000 bushels against 37,616,000 bushels on October 14, 1927. Total receipts at Fort William-Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert were 23,306,000 and shipments were 14,106,000 bushels. Total receipts at elevators at these points from August 1 to October 12 were 79,227,000 bushels against 32,633,000 bushels during the same period last year. Total shipments from August 1 to October 12 were 73,664,000 bushels against 37,595,000 bushels last year.

European grain markets

European grain markets were fairly active with important transactions everywhere during the week ended October 16, according to cabled reports.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

from Mr. Steere at Berlin.. Farmers' offers, however, continue generally small. Both wheat and rye prices in Germany advanced slightly during the week. Wheat prices at Hamburg on October 18 were quoted at \$1.42 per bushel against \$1.41 on October 10, 1928, and \$1.52 on October 12, 1927. Rye prices at Berlin on October 18 were \$1.27 against \$1.26 on October 10, 1928 and \$1.43 on October 12, 1927.

In south Russia the autumn field work has delayed the procurement of grain, but collections in Siberia and other eastern regions continue to increase, Mr. Steere reports. Advices received from the consuming centers indicate an increasing tensity and strenuous efforts are being made to increase the shipments of grain from Siberia. Grain exports from Russia during the first eleven months of the season October 1 - September 30, 1927-28 were about 600,000 short tons, all of which, however, was shipped before January 1, 1928. The figure for the corresponding 11 months the previous season was 2,765,000 short tons.

United States wheat prices

Cash wheat prices, which had been unchanged to lower during the week ended October 5, advanced somewhat during the week ended October 12. The weighted average cash price of all classes and grades of wheat at the six principal markets regained half the loss of the previous week and advanced two cents to \$1.09 per bushel as compared with \$1.28 last year. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City advanced one cent to \$1.11; No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis and No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis advanced four cents to \$1.49 and \$1.13 per bushel, respectively, while the price of No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis declined one cent to \$1.24 as compared with \$1.36 last year. The price of western white wheat at Seattle continued to strengthen, and advanced approximately two cents to \$1.20 per bushel as indicated by an average of daily cash quotations. The spread of the cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg widened three cents during the week and was four cents in favor of Winnipeg the week ended October 12 as compared with a spread of five cents in Winnipeg's favor a year ago.

Future closing prices of wheat, while somewhat below the prices of the preceding week, held fairly steady during the week following October 11. December futures at Chicago closed at around 116 cents per bushel until October 18, when the closing price was 115-1/4 cents. Factors affecting the markets were but little changed from last week. Large increases in an already large visible supply continues to be a depressing factor. Closing prices of December futures on October 18, as compared

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

with prices a week before, were two cents lower at Chicago and Minneapolis, and one cent lower at Kansas City, while at Liverpool they were one cent higher and unchanged at Winnipeg. On October 18, December closing prices were approximately ten cents under prices of a year before at the United States markets, nine cents under at Winnipeg and 15 cents under at Liverpool. February futures at Buenos Aires were unchanged from the week before at 117 cents and were some 13 cents less than last year.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Sept. 14	128	107	129	105	136	123	126	104	142	143
21	126	108	129	107	134	126	122	107	140	145
23	127	111	131	110	136	130	123	102	143	148
Oct. 5	126	107	132	110	133	125	122	109	143	145
12	128	109	131	111	136	124	126	113	147	149
19	126		128		137		124		142	
26	121		125		131		120		141	
Nov. 2	123		128		132		121		143	
9	126		130		135		130		142	

WHEAT: Closing prices of December futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Sept. 13	130	113	123	107	129	110	129	110	151	129	b/138	b/110
20	129	115	123	109	127	112	128	118	150	131	c/134	b/110
27	130	118	125	112	128	115	131	116	152	135	c/133	b/113
Oct. 4	132	118	126	112	129	114	131	118	152	136	c/131	b/115
11	134	117	125	111	128	113	131	118	152	135	c/131	d/117
18	125	115	120	110	123	111	127	118	151	136	c/130	d/117
25	125		119		123		127		150		c/127	
Nov. 1	126		121		123		127		147		d/127	
8	126		122		123		127		148		d/129	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. b/ October future. c/ November future. d/ February future.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

Rye production

The 1928 rye production to date as reported by 21 countries amounts to 878,197,000 bushels against 826,978,000 bushels in those countries in 1927, when they represented 93 per cent of the estimated world total production outside of Russia and China. The German Agricultural Council estimates that 55 per cent of the winter rye crop weighs over 55 pounds per bushel, 38 per cent weighs between 53 and 55 pounds, and 7 per cent less than 53 pounds. In 1927, 23 per cent of the winter crop weighed over 55 pounds, 46 per cent between 53 and 55 pounds, and 31 per cent weighed less than 53 pounds. A detailed table giving production in all countries reporting to date is given on page 674. Estimates of German condition of wheat and rye and total farm stocks available for sale are given on page 671.

FEED GRAINS

Reports of production to date indicate a feed grain crop in Europe about the same size as the inadequate crop of last year. Total production of barley, oats and corn now reported is slightly above last year, but possible decreases in countries not yet reporting may bring the total of the three chief feed grains for the continent down to last year's level or below. For barley and oats only about 10 to 15 per cent of the crops is still unreported, but for corn about a third of the crop is still to be heard from, and reports on conditions have not been favorable. Argentine and South African supplies of old corn appear to be at least as low as last year. No indication is available as yet as to the possible size of the new Southern Hemisphere corn crop. The short feed crop last year encouraged the curtailing of live stock in Europe, especially hogs, and there is no increase expected in the European demand for this year's feed crop.

Barley

Total barley production in the 32 countries so far reported, which last year raised about 20 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere harvest, now stands at 1,377,977,000 bushels, an increase of 17 per cent over the 1927 figure. An increase received during the past week in the previous estimate of the barley crop in the Netherlands, and small decreases in the earlier estimates for Spain, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Rumania, and Finland make a net decrease of almost 9,000,000 bushels for the 21 European countries reported, which now show a total production of 659,673,000 bushels, being 8.1 per cent above that of last year, and almost 32,000,000 bushels above the pre-war average.

Revised figures for some of the countries in North Africa have increased the total for the 5 countries reported to 92,826,000 bushels, a

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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point more than 25 per cent above that for the same countries last year, but below the pre-war average. An increase in the earlier estimate of the barley crop of Japan raises the total production of the 4 Asiatic countries reported to 130,010,000 bushels, but this is still almost 2 per cent below that of last year, and below 1926, 1925, or the pre-war average. For barley acreage and production tables, see pages 676 and 678. Recent weather conditions in the Southern Hemisphere have been generally favorable for barley. Harvesting and threshing of barley in Canada have continued under mostly favorable conditions. Reports received up to October 8 indicated that 82 per cent of the barley had been threshed in the three Prairie Provinces. Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on October 12 stood at 10,826,000 bushels against 3,523,000 bushels on the same date last year. Receipts at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver since August 1 have totaled 12,593,000 bushels, and shipments 8,930,000 bushels.

Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 40,424,000 bushels, against 31,455,000 bushels for the same periods last year. The 3,095,000 bushel export from the United States during the week ended October 15 was the heaviest export of the past three seasons with the exceptions of the weeks of September 24 and September 10, 1928. For detailed figures on barley trade, see page 680. Barley prices in the United States have remained fairly steady since the middle of August. The average price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis for the week ended October 12 was 64 cents per bushel, the same as for the preceding week, but 10 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year.

It is reported that throughout Europe at present there is a fair demand for feeding barley owing to the scarcity and high price of corn. The Danubian and North African barley is being less freely offered, while the Canadian is in better demand at high prices. A report from Denmark dated October 3 stated that feed barley was firmer there and that quotations had risen. Foreign barley had been of slight interest there during the past season on account of the high prices. The malting barley in both Germany and Great Britain is said to have been harvested in good condition this year and reduced import requirements are expected.

Oats

The 1928 oats production in 26 countries, which last year furnished about 91 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop outside of Russia, now totals 3,540,331,000 bushels, which is 10.2 per cent more than for the same countries in 1927. Revisions of the earlier estimates of the oats crops in several countries have been received during the past week, but they have made no material difference in the situation.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

Slight increases in the estimates for Spain and Czechoslovakia, and slight decreases in the estimates for the Netherlands, Rumania, Lithuania, and Finland leave the European production for the 20 countries so far reported 1,594,767,000 bushels, about 1.4 per cent above that for the same countries last year. An increase of about 2,000,000 bushels in the earlier estimate of the Algerian oats crop, and a slight increase in the Moroccan estimate raise the North African total for the 3 countries reported to 18,315,000 bushels, about 31 per cent above that for last year. For tables on oats acreage and production, see pages 676 and 679.

Reports received up to October 8 indicated that 66 per cent of the oats crop of the three Prairie Provinces of Canada had been threshed by that time. Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on October 12 amounted to 4,980,000 bushels compared with 1,994,000 bushels on the same date last year. Receipts at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver since August 1 have totaled 2,249,000 bushels, and shipments 3,180,000 bushels.

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 14,476,000 bushels compared with 10,417,000 bushels for the same periods last year. United States exports of oats for the week ended October 15, were 531,000 bushels, about the same as for the past two weeks, but considerably larger than for corresponding periods of the past two seasons. For detailed figures on oats trade, see page 680. Oats prices in the United States remain at about the level previously reported. The average price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago for the week ended October 12 was 42 cents per bushel, the same as for the preceding week, but 6 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year.

Corn

The 1928 corn production in 9 countries so far reported, which last year raised almost 85 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop, now stands at 3,191,148,000 bushels, or 2.6 per cent above that for the same countries in 1927. This increase, however, is all in the United States, Canada, and Morocco.

The total for the 6 European countries reported to date is only 275,667,000 bushels compared with 327,340,000 last year, 472,024,000 in 1926, and a pre-war average of 391,486,000 bushels. The first official estimate of the principal corn crop in Italy is 62,280,000 bushels. This is only a little more than 75 per cent of the principal crop in 1927, and about 55 per cent of the 1926 crop. Since, for the past two years the spring-sown, or principal crop, has been about 95.5 per cent of the total, it is estimated that the total crop this year will be about 65,200,000 bushels. For corn acreage and production tables, see page 677.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

Exports from this year's Argentine corn crop from April 1 to October 13 have amounted to about 181,600,000 bushels, according to trade reports, compared with the official estimate of 198,000,000 bushels for the same period last year. Assuming domestic consumption this year to be about the same as last year, these exports would leave a balance from the current crop about equal to that at the same time last year still available for export. Last year almost 92,000,000 bushels was actually exported from this time till the end of March, but there may have been a larger carryover from the preceding crop than there was this year. This year the official estimate of exportable surplus available after August 3 was 145,700,000 bushels. Subtracting the 71,700,000 bushels which have been shipped out since that date, there would still be a surplus of 74,000,000 bushels available.

These figures agree very closely with a statement recently issued by "The Times of Argentina". They estimate that from April 1 to the middle of September about 181,100,000 bushels of corn had been exported. They claim that the total exportable surplus was 236,200,000 bushels, which, with a carryover of 19,700,000 bushels, would make a total of 255,900,000 bushels. On this basis they believe that only 74,800,000 bushels were left in the country by the middle of September, and that by the end of the year the supply would be completely cleaned out, or at any rate, that the carryover into 1929 would not be very much.

Argentine corn prices as cabled from Buenos Aires have been gradually but steadily increasing since the latter part of August. The price for early delivery about August 25 was down to 82.3 cents per bushel, while by October 17 it had risen to 95 cents. During the same period last year the price varied only from about 76 to 79 cents per bushel. In Europe the corn prices have been high during the past summer. Yellow La Plata corn at Liverpool reached its peak of \$1.286 in April and fell when the new crop came onto the market, but still averaged \$1.194 in August compared with 97.7 cents for August 1927. The Argentine export duty on corn, which was increased a little in July, was decreased again slightly in August.

Exports of corn from South and East Africa from April 1 to the end of September have amounted to 12,171,000 bushels compared with 4,714,000 bushels for the same period last year. Since the production in the Union of South Africa this year was 68,614,000 bushels against 65,203,000 last year, if it is assumed that the domestic consumption for the current year is about the same as last year, the exportable surplus after October 1 would be about 4,000,000 bushels less than last year. Trade reports during the last few weeks agree that the market for corn is very firm abroad. They state that Argentina is the only country at present with corn for quick delivery, since there are only comparatively small quantities left for export in South Africa.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

POTATOES

Potato production in Canada is now estimated at 84,657,000 bushels against 77,430,000 bushels in 1927. The production in Ontario, an important potato producing province, is about the same as in 1927, but the crop is suffering from blight and rot. In Quebec, which ranks next to Ontario in production, the crop is estimated to be above last year, but some rot is reported from the central, eastern and northern sections of the province. Production in the United States stands at 463,722,000 bushels, an increase of 13.9 per cent over 1927. Reports have not been received from the most important European producers but reports from 10 countries total 718,065,000 bushels against 795,928,000 bushels in 1927. The largest decrease is noted in the estimate for Czechoslovakia. See tables, page 681.

SUGAR BEETS

The total sugar beet acreage in Europe, Canada and the United States for the current year is 2.1 per cent above that of 1927, according to new and revised estimates received since the last published table in the September 17 issue of "Foreign Crops and Markets". These countries represent practically the total world acreage of sugar beets, since the only other country which reports sugar beet statistics regularly is Australia, where the acreage is only about 2,000 or 3,000 acres.

Revised estimates received during the month are for Canada, Germany, France and Poland, while new estimates have been received for Yugoslavia and Scotland. Canada now reports an acreage 16.3 per cent above that of last year, while the early estimate showed a decrease of .2 per cent. The German sugar beet acreage is officially estimated at 1,120,000 acres, or 4.5 per cent above 1927. The previously published estimate of 1,044,000 acres was that reported by the German Sugar Association, which evidently refers to the actual acreage for which contracts were made. Revisions slightly above the early estimates are reported in France and Poland. The acreage devoted to beets in Scotland fell far below that of 1927, but is about equal to that of 1926. Scotland is one of the countries attempting to build up a beet sugar industry. The reduction in acreage for the current year is said to be due to the unsatisfactory returns last year when weather conditions were very unfavorable for all root crops.

According to the latest estimates received, production of sugar beets in 7 European countries, the United States and Canada is 6.9 per cent below the crop produced by these countries in 1927. The European countries reporting for 1928 are Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Russia. Estimates have been received for Czechoslovakia

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

and Netherlands since the table published in "Foreign Crops and Markets", September 17, page 467. Czechoslovakia reports a crop of 6,207,000 short tons, which is 30.7 per cent below the crop of 8,954,872 short tons harvested in 1927. A revised estimate for Netherlands indicates a crop 20.4 per cent above that of 1927 as compared with a 10.7 per cent increase indicated in an early estimate. Acreage and production of sugar beets are summarized on page 682.

COTTON

Acreage planted to cotton in India up to October 1 of this year is estimated at 21,700,000 acres compared with 20,592,000 acres planted to the same date last year, according to a cable received from the Indian Department of Statistics at Calcutta. The revised estimate of total acreage planted to cotton in India last season was 24,722,000 acres. During the last fifteen years the estimate of acreage planted up to October 1 has averaged 83.1 per cent of the final estimate and the range has been from 75.2 per cent to 91.4 per cent of the final estimate. Planting is still continuing in India and a complete report of total acreage planted this season will not be issued until around February 15.

Total production of cotton in Mexico for this year is estimated by the Mexican Department of Agriculture at 272,000 bales of 478 pounds net compared with 179,000 bales for last year. This increase in the size of the crop is due to the fact that the total area planted is 60 per cent larger than last year.

Picking became general in the Laguna District, Mexico, in the last days of July and continued throughout August, according to Vice Consul Higgins at Mexico City. The ginning mills were in full operation in August. The yield per acre is not expected to be as large as last year's yield and may be only 40 per cent of the March estimate for this year. Late frosts in April, drought in May and June, and poor quality of seed caused the change in the estimate. July rains improved to some extent the condition of the crop and picking was begun before the boll weevil and other pests had an opportunity to inflict much damage. In Sonora, crop conditions are normal. The area under cultivation has been increased by new sowings in the Yaqui Valley.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

FLAX FIBER

The production of flax fiber in Poland for 1928 is estimated at 165,000,000 pounds, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This is 16,000,000 pounds above last year's crop of 149,000,000 pounds, and is a record production for post-war Poland. In 1923 production reached only 90,000,000 pounds, advancing to 132,000,000 in 1925.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

THE BRITISH AND HAMBURG APPLE MARKETS: Prices received for American apples on the Liverpool auction on Wednesday, October 17, were considerably lower because of the liberal supplies available, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. Mr. Smith points out that excessive quantities of apples are being exported and that if the present rate of export consignment continues, lower prices may be expected. Both barreled and boxed apples are arriving in splendid condition, states Mr. Smith. The barreled stock was characterized by good color and bright appearance. Most of the barreled apples are arriving tight.

Prices paid for boxed and barreled apples in the Glasgow market were about the same as those paid in Liverpool, but London prices were slightly higher than the Liverpool level. Retail prices on dessert apples in London range from 8 to 12 cents per pound, and on cooking varieties from 5 to 8 cents per pound. This is considered very reasonable, but the demand is dull, states Mr. Smith. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-189, October 19, 1928. Prices received for American apples on the Hamburg auction on Thursday, October 19, were considerably lower for barreled stock, but boxed varieties sold at about the same levels as those prevailing last week. Prices on barreled stock in general were affected by the liberal quantities offered, states Mr. Smith. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-190, October 19, 1928.

THE CHINESE MARKET FOR AMERICAN APPLES: China is expected to afford a growing market for Pacific Coast apples as the Chinese come to appreciate the quality of the fruit, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner Paul O. Nyhus. Purchasing power and transportation conditions are factors which at present restrict the market largely to the port cities. Keen competition is offered by poorer quality but lower priced native and

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

Korean fruit, while Canada also offers competition to United States apples in the Shanghai market. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-188, October 17, 1928.

SPANISH GRANO ONION SHIPMENTS: Shipments of grano onions from Spain to the United States from September 30 to October 15 amounted to 250 cases, 24,189 half cases, and 117,723 crates, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Clement S. Edwards at Valencia. With these shipments the total movement of grano onions to the American market from the beginning of the season late in July to October 15 amounted to 1,747 cases, 235,073 half-cases, and 567,872 crates, or approximately 714,000 bushels, as compared with 340,000 bushels during the corresponding period last season. The aggregate shipments for the season to date represent a revision in the statistics reported by the Bureau under date of September 29 in which Consul Edwards gave the scheduled arrivals in New York for the week ending October 7. The figures that were changed are those for the steamer Kofuku Maru, which was scheduled to arrive in New York on October 6. See Foreign Service release, F.S./C-103, October 16, 1928.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

SHORTAGE OF FARM HORSES IN RUSSIA: A serious shortage of draft horses is being experienced in the principal grain producing regions of R. S. F. S. R. (Russia proper), according to the official publication of the Commissariat of Agriculture for that area. Horse power is said to comprise 89 per cent of the total draft power of R. S. F. S. R. Figures have been published for the principal agricultural regions of European Russia, exclusive of Ukraine, which show a large number of farms entirely without draft animals. Of the farms in these regions where 2½ and 5 acres are sown to crops, from 50 to 80 per cent of the farms own no horses or other draft animals. Of those having 5 and 10 acres sown to crops 40 to 50 per cent are without draft animals, and even in the group of farms having 15 to 25 acres under cultivation, 7 to 15 per cent are cultivated either by hand or renting draft power, or in some cases by renting out the land. The Statistical Handbook of U. S. S. R. for 1927 points out that over 60 per cent of the farms in the producing area of R. S. F. S. R. had a sown area of under 11 acres in 1926. According to the Commissariat's figures, farms of that size make up the groups in which from 40 to 99 per cent of the farms lack draft power. Assuming the above figures to be approximately correct, such a condition would be an important contributor to the causes which have made Russia a buyer in the international wheat market.

D A I R Y P R O D U C T S

EUROPEAN BUTTER PRICES IN SEASONAL DECLINE: With shipments afloat from countries of the Southern Hemisphere more than twice as large as in the corresponding period of last year, butter prices in the principal European markets declined generally during the week ended October 18. This is the first decline on colonial butters in recent months and indicates that forthcoming supplies from the Southern Hemisphere will have a dominating influence on the foreign butter markets during the fall and winter months. Prices on Australian and New Zealand are not much different at present than those prevailing a year ago, but shipments now afloat are heavy and prospects for the new season are excellent. The Copenhagen quotation on October 18 was the equivalent of 38.3 cents against 39.6 cents on the previous Thursday, and 38.9 cents a year ago. The New York quotation on 92 score was unchanged at 47 cents, making the margin practically 9 cents, which is wide for this time of year. See page 685 for price details as cabled by American agricultural commissioners in Europe. Shipments afloat on October 13 amounted to 12,264,000 pounds from New Zealand, 5,320,000 pounds from Australia, and 952,000 pounds from Argentina. On October 8, 1927, shipments were 7,392,000 pounds, 784,000 pounds, and 494,000 pounds respectively. The total for the above 1928 figures comes to 18,536,000 pounds against 8,670,000 pounds a year ago.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR AMERICAN HONEY IN GERMANY

The poorest honey crop in several decades is expected in the important producing sections of northern Germany this year, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul E. Talbot Smith at Hamburg. Apiculture in Schleswig Holstein continues on the decline as a result of the unfavorable weather which has prevailed during the last four summers. Bee stocks have decreased and a number of hives remain without mother bees. Only very small quantities of honey were collected by the bees during the summer because of the stormy, cold and rainy weather. Many apiarists have given up their hives, and membership in beekeepers' clubs has sharply decreased. In the southern and eastern sections of Germany, however, the honey crop is expected to be about average. The section of the country producing heather honey experienced the worst weather, and practically no heather honey is expected this year. See Foreign Service release, F.S./EO-1, October 16, 1928.

EUROPEAN MARKET CONDITIONS

General economic and industrial conditions affecting the European demand for American agricultural products showed little variation during September and October, according to mailed and cabled reports from American Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin, and from the Department of Commerce. Great Britain reports some slight recovery in the unemployment situation, but with no improvement over this time last year. The Continental situation has been influenced adversely by rather extensive strikes in the textile industries of northern France, the German Rhineland, and Poland, and in Germany there has been some further tendency toward a generally lower level of industrial activity in spite of some seasonal improvement. In Belgium and the Netherlands, however, conditions appear to be practically unchanged, while in central Europe and France business reports have been generally somewhat more encouraging. Employment nearly everywhere on the Continent continues to compare very favorably with this time a year ago, indicating a relatively good purchasing power, at least among industrial workers, during the coming winter.

The grain harvests have been finished in the northern half of the Continent under very favorable circumstances, Mr. Steere reports, and the crop outturn is now viewed more favorably than it was a month ago. A tendency toward improved grain prices over those of last month also gives a little better outlook for rural income. From the standpoint of the trade balances of several countries, particularly Germany and Poland, the larger cereal yields are also very favorable. Less satisfactory hay and root crops, however, may tend to offset the decreased requirements for bread grains. The Continental apple crop is proving to be less satisfactory than was expected. That fact, together with the good development of early season demand for imported as well as domestic fruit, points to a favorable Continental market for American apples this winter. The outlook for American cotton, however, has been growing steadily less favorable for some months with spinning and weaving mills reducing their rate of activity in northern and central Europe, and no improvement in the conditions surrounding the Manchester industry. On the Continent, however, there are some indications that the bottom has been reached, and that coming months will see some revival in consumer demand for cotton goods. Recent active trade and spinner buying of raw cotton seems to indicate not only confidence in current price levels, but also some faith in the goods market outlook. The cotton industry in France and Italy is relatively better engaged than in most other countries.

Great Britain

Industrial conditions in Great Britain appear to have improved slightly since September 15 in so far as they may affect the demand for American agricultural exports, according to reports received from the Department of Commerce and from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. There has been some improvement in the unemployment situation in recent weeks, although more people remain cut of work than at this time last year. British observers point to the heavier exports

EUROPEAN MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

of finished goods as a favorable factor, and there has been some seasonal improvement in coal mining and sales, but most heavy industries, and textiles, continue to operate at relatively low rates.

In the wheat market, conditions reflect the more active Continental demand of recent weeks, which has been accompanied by some increase in prices. December futures at Liverpool have shown a decidedly stronger tone since the middle of September, but remain well under the levels of a year ago. The raw cotton market has exhibited no outstanding developments. Liverpool prices have been fairly steady since the recovery from the slight downward drop in mid-September, and Manchester reports some slight improvement in the demand for textiles, especially from overseas markets. In the fruit market, domestic supply conditions continue to favor the sale of American apples, and fairly satisfactory prices have been obtained in recent weeks for fruit in good condition. By October 17, however, imports had become large enough to reduce prices materially. Relatively low stocks of prunes at the beginning of October were a strengthening factor in that market, with higher prices anticipated as the month advanced.

In the pork market, bacon prices have been moving downward since mid-September to reach levels comparable with those of last May. Average Liverpool quotations on Danish Wiltshire sides for the week ended October 17 were reported by American Agricultural Commissioner Foley at \$21.72 per 100 pounds. That figure was \$2.72 under the September average and 22 cents below the average for the corresponding week of last year. Hog receipts have begun their seasonal upward movement, both in Great Britain and Ireland. Lard prices exhibited an upward movement as late as October 1. The "Manchester Guardian's" average of \$14.39 per 100 pounds for American Prime Steam Western at Liverpool for September was the highest monthly level since June, but about 25 cents under a year ago. The recent series of London wool sales closed with prices 10 to 15 per cent below those of the preceding sale.

Germany

The general level of German industrial production and distribution is still relatively high, Mr. Steere reports, a condition which makes for a generally favorable market for imported agricultural products. These conditions have prevailed in spite of the slowly declining tendency in German business activity noticeable in recent months. The industries exhibiting the greatest decline are textiles and clothing, and to some extent coal. More recently the machinery, metal goods and related lines have reported declines in sales and production. Many basic industries, however, are still operating at high levels, in some cases higher than a year ago. They include iron and steel, coal and coke, chemicals, etc. Carloadings exceed those of 1927, even though the crop movements have just about begun. The reduced domestic demand in some lines appears to be stimulating efforts at greater exports, and the larger crops are expected to reduce import totals. Employment, while showing a less favorable tendency, was still comparatively good as of September 15. On that date, 659,000 persons were receiving ordinary and crisis support against 518,000 on the

EUROPEAN MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

The wheat market, in common with most of western Europe, has shown additional strength since the middle of September. The barley market has been disturbed by the placing of a government restriction on imports of American barley. In the fruit market, the relatively low crop of German apples has lent strength to the demand of recent weeks for overseas fruit, both in German markets and those commonly supplied from German sources. Latest advices, however, give some indication of lower prices as a result of plentiful supplies of imported fruit. As regards prunes, Hamburg stocks were relatively low on October 1, with higher prices expected as the month advanced.

In the pork market, the average price of heavy hogs at Berlin declined in September to \$15.89 per 100 pounds, or 45 cents under the August average, according to information cabled by Mr. Steeré. By October 17, however, the average price had recovered to \$16.59, which compared favorably with the relatively high rates of early September and was \$2.93 above the corresponding week of a year ago. The seasonally heavier receipts of hogs began to be noted in September. Recent lard quotations from Hamburg show some reduction from the high point reached by September 12, and the October 17 average of \$14.82 per 100 pounds was about 30 cents under last year's average for the corresponding week. In the international butter market, the continued strength of German demand has been an important factor in diverting supplies from export countries away from United States markets. Recent advices, however, indicate some seasonal decline in prices.

WHEAT AND BARLEY CROPS IN EGYPT

The 1928 production of wheat in Egypt is estimated at 37,294,000 bushels, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture. This figure is about 16 per cent below the production last year. Following the 1927 crop, however, only 6,320,000 bushels were imported, compared with imports ranging from 7,300,000 to 12,500,000 bushels following the 1922-25 crops, which ranged from 34,200,000 to 40,700,000 bushels. The 1928 barley crop is estimated at 10,793,000 bushels, which is almost 10 per cent below the 11,961,000 bushel harvest of 1927.

Year	Wheat		Barley production
	Production	Net imports, year beginning July 1	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1922	36,011	7,300	11,306
1923	40,654	7,654	11,988
1924	34,186	9,398	10,754
1925	36,169	12,494	11,144
1926	37,207	8,797	10,097
1927	44,346	6,320	11,961
1928	37,294		10,793

PRODUCTION OF HOPS IN ENGLAND AND WALES

The production of hops in England and Wales in 1928 is estimated at 27,104,000 pounds from an acreage of 23,762 acres, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner E. A. Foley. This year's crop is 5.1 per cent below that of 1927, and is the smallest one harvested since 1923, when 28,648,000 pounds were produced. The yield per acre this year was unusually low, being only 1,141 pounds per acre as compared with a yield of 1,242 pounds in 1927, and 1,313 pounds, the average yield for the ten-year period 1918-1927. The low yield for the current year was due to unfavorable weather conditions during the growing season. The quality of the crop, however, is said to be very good, according to trade reports.

Acreage and production of hops in England in recent years has been as follows:

Year	Acreage	Production
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
1924	25,897	49,728
1925	26,256	39,760
1926	25,599	37,184
1927	23,004	28,560
1928	23,762	27,104

The low crop harvested this year together with a reported decrease in stocks will probably mean increased hop imports into the United Kingdom during the coming year. The United States has been the most important source of British hop imports in the past years.

Foreign trade in hops in the United Kingdom during the last four seasons is given below. The accumulation of heavy stocks is an important factor in the low imports, during the season 1925-26 and 1926-27. The increase in duty on imports of foreign hops which went into effect August 15, 1925 has apparently not been keeping hops out, since in 1927-28, when the stocks on hand began to be less burdensome, the imports were higher than in 1924-25. There is a tendency, however, to increase imports from British possessions, which in the following table are included with other countries.

Year beginning September 1	Imports			Exports
	From United States	From other countries	Total	
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
1924	8,417	1,647	10,064	4,623
1925	4,162	734	4,896	9,583
1926	4,726	1,085	5,811	6,948
1927	6,066	4,301	10,967	2,253

GERMANY: Weight of wheat and rye per bushel, 1927 and 1928

Variety and weight per bushel	1927	1928
WINTER WHEAT: <u>a/</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Less than 57 pounds	28	7
57 - 59 pounds	43	36
Over 59 pounds	29	57
WINTER RYE:		
Less than 53 pounds	31	7
53 - 55 pounds	46	38
Over 55 pounds	23	55

a/ Ninety per cent of the total wheat crop in 1928 was winter wheat

GERMANY: Grain stocks in farmers' hands and stocks available for sale, September 14, 1927 and 1928

Crop	Stocks held by farmers		Stocks available for sale	
	Sept. 15, 1927	Sept. 15, 1928	Sept. 15, 1927	Sept. 15, 1928
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Winter wheat ..	97,296	<u>a/</u> 101,426	77,705	<u>a/</u> 85,472
Winter rye	226,796	251,025	133,425	164,361
Winter barley .	10,890	10,985	6,095	5,582
Spring barley .	94,983	93,419	68,236	72,400
Oats	420,632	404,707	163,907	170,403

a/ Not definitely stated to be winter wheat only, but no change has been reported in the system of expressing stocks of winter and spring wheat separately, so this is assumed to be winter wheat. Winter wheat comprises 90 per cent of the 1928 wheat production.

RUSSIA: Supply and distribution of commercial grain a/,
1926-27 and 1927-28

Item	1926-27	1927-28 preliminary
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Visible supply of grain at beginning of season ...	2,156	2,166
Receipts -		
Return of seed loans	220	94
Procurements within the plan <u>b/</u>	11,598	11,124
Other procurements and purchases	2,771 48	2,455 97
Imports		
Total receipts	14,637	13,770
Total receipts and supply	16,793	15,936
Distribution -		
Consumption within the plant	1,263	1,549
Urban consumption	6,544	7,020
Seed loans	291	448
Purchases by rural population from the visible supply	3,250	3,213
Special purchases by rural and urban population for stock	441	989
Exports	2,869	576
Losses	74	66
Total	14,732	13,866
Visible supply of grain at the end of the period	2,166	2,070
Total distribution and supply	16,898	15,936

Compiled from Statistical Review, published by the Central Statistical Bureau of U. S. S. R. August, 1927 and July, 1928.

a/ Does not include purely local trade in villages. Actual figures for visible supply, imports, exports, seed loans and procurements within the "plan," others estimated. b/ See table below.

GRAIN PROCUREMENTS IN RUSSIA, 1926-27

Crop	1926-27	
	Procurements	Per cent of total
	1,000 bushels	Per cent
Wheat	217,628	53
Rye	90,216	20
Oats	72,205	9
Barley	21,893	4
Corn	15,800	4
Other crops ;r.....		10

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1923 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
WHEAT						
United States.....	47,097	52,255	56,377	58,583	57,750	98.6
Canada.....	9,345	20,730	22,896	22,460	24,115	107.4
North America (3) ...	59,216	74,175	80,519	82,354	83,117	100.9
Europe, 19 count. prev. rept'd.....	63,064	59,726	59,636	60,299	60,741	100.7
Germany, revised.....	4,029	3,835	3,957	4,360	4,277	98.1
Austria, revised.....	635	484	500	505	505	100.0
Poland, revised.....	3,350	2,702	2,719	2,814	2,666	94.7
Total Europe (22)	71,078	66,747	66,812	67,978	68,189	100.3
Africa, 3 count. prev. rept'd.....	4,871	5,282	5,629	4,836	5,350	109.5
Tripolitania, revised..	(25)	37	37	35	25	71.4
Morocco, revised.....	(1,700)	2,621	2,558	2,304	2,354	102.2
Total Africa, (5) ...	6,596	7,940	8,224	7,225	7,729	107.0
Asia, 3 count. prev. rept'd.....	29,424	31,994	30,681	31,490	32,443	103.0
Syria, revised.....	(700)	1,063	1,068	1,007	895	88.9
Total Asia (4)	30,124	33,057	31,749	32,497	33,338	102.6
Total above N. Hemis. count. (34)	167,014	181,919	187,304	190,054	192,373	101.2
Argentina	16,051	19,197	19,274	19,714	20,757	105.3
Total above count. (35)	183,065	201,116	206,578	209,768	213,130	101.6
Russia	74,209	59,777	70,562	75,941	66,676	87.8
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	177,500	192,700	197,100	199,300		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	204,200	226,500	231,000	234,700		
RYE						
United States	2,236	3,974	3,578	3,690	3,535	95.8
Canada	117	643	754	743	840	113.1
Europe, 18 count. prev. rept'd	16,852	13,494	13,068	12,961	12,987	100.2
Germany	12,713	11,635	11,694	11,667	11,479	98.4
Austria	1,110	949	972	948	946	99.8
Poland	12,127	12,118	11,937	12,081	11,225	92.9
Total Europe (21)	42,802	38,196	37,671	37,657	36,637	97.3
Total N. Hemis. (23)	45,155	42,813	42,003	42,090	41,012	97.4
Argentina	85	501	541	895	1,155	129.1
Total above count. (24)	45,240	43,314	42,547	42,985	42,167	98.1
Russia	61,055	70,295	69,797	69,585	63,462	91.2
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	48,000	45,700	44,800	45,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	48,300	46,300	45,500	46,100		

RYE: Production in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual
1925-1928

Country	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
United States	36,093	46,456	40,795	58,811	43,274	43.6
Canada	2,094	9,158	12,179	14,951	16,879	112.9
Total	38,187	55,614	52,974	73,762	60,153	81.6
EUROPE						
Netherlands	16,422	16,396	13,644	13,594	17,047	125.4
Belgium	23,644	21,704	20,108	21,354	27,676	126.6
Luxemburg	651	360	353	354	331	93.5
France	52,501	43,662	30,076	33,955	35,352	104.1
Spain	27,636	29,880	23,504	26,515	24,200	91.3
Portugal	2,300	4,599	3,638	4,677	3,418	73.1
Italy	6,317	6,704	6,496	5,937	6,550	110.3
Switzerland	1,783	1,642	1,583	1,589	1,705	107.3
Germany	369,337	317,412	252,187	260,025	303,280	112.7
Austria	23,725	21,656	18,712	20,126	19,239	95.6
Czechoslovakia	63,538	58,097	45,908	49,297	52,674	106.9
Hungary	31,377	32,524	31,416	22,365	32,518	145.4
Yugoslavia	9,004	7,864	7,454	5,923	8,563	144.6
Greece	1,129	1,566	1,412	2,420	2,337	96.6
Bulgaria	8,345	7,154	7,133	8,243	9,019	109.4
Rumania	20,644	7,997	11,242	9,323	11,833	126.9
Poland	219,943	257,249	197,289	223,939	232,274	103.7
Lithuania	24,293	26,117	15,610	21,188	19,086	90.1
Finland	10,490	13,683	11,908	12,892	10,942	84.9
Total Europe(19)...	911,129	876,272	697,873	753,216	818,044	108.6
Total above coun(21)...	949,316	931,836	750,347	826,378	878,197	106.2
Est.N.Hemis.total,excl.						
Russia and China	1,023,000	1,000,000	807,000	878,000		
Est.world total excl.						
Russia and China...	1,025,000	1,007,000	812,000	887,000		
Russia	735,505	877,500	903,100	933,033	783,433	84.0

WHEAT: Production in specified countries, average 1909-1913,
annual 1925-1928

Country a/	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>Percent</u>
United States	630,108	676,429	861,040	872,595	903,865	103.6
Canada	197,119	395,475	407,136	440,025	550,482	125.1
North America(3) ...	893,708	1,081,117	1,248,509	1,324,510	1,465,679	110.7

WHEAT: Production in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Country <u>a/</u>	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
Europe, 12 count. prev. rept'd	820,305	745,860	508,094	697,238	731,247	104.9
Netherlands, revised ...	4,976	5,577	5,487	5,096	6,981	137.0
Spain, revised	130,446	162,592	146,599	144,825	128,935	89.0
Italy, revised	184,393	240,845	220,644	195,809	228,580	116.7
Austria	12,813	10,671	9,438	11,960	12,324	103.0
Czechoslovakia, revised	37,879	39,309	34,130	40,385	41,434	102.6
Hungary, revised	71,493	71,675	74,909	76,933	93,328	121.3
Yugoslavia, revised	62,024	78,647	71,427	56,568	105,361	186.3
Lithuania, revised	3,264	5,285	4,180	5,273	6,823	129.4
Finland, revised	137	929	924	1,064	894	84.0
Total Europe (21).....	1,327,730	1,361,390	1,175,832	1,235,151	1,355,907	109.8
Africa, 2 count. prev. rept'd	6,724	12,309	13,205	8,303	12,056	145.2
Morocco, revised	(17,000)	23,872	16,174	24,618	22,193	90.1
Algeria, revised	25,161	32,724	23,551	28,323	33,987	120.0
Tripolitania	(100)	92	176	173	18	10.4
Total Africa (5)	58,985	68,997	53,106	61,417	68,254	111.1
Asia, 3 count. prev. rept'd	333,827	371,047	363,598	375,370	331,308	88.3
Lebanon Republic	(4,000)	1,470	874	1,213	661	54.5
Syria		7,535	11,815	12,451	4,748	38.1
Total Asia (5)	387,827	380,052	376,287	389,034	336,717	86.6
Total above count.(34)	2,673,250	2,891,556	2,853,734	3,010,112	3,226,557	107.2
Russia	758,941	770,030	819,744	719,026	859,789	114.8
Ext. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	2,759,000	3,026,000	2,981,000	3,136,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	3,041,000	3,389,000	3,421,000	3,539,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
BARLEY						
California	1,362	1,050	1,080	994	1,083	109.0
United States other than California	6,258	6,947	6,890	8,450	11,160	131.9
Canada	1,574	3,524	3,647	3,606	4,808	139.2
North America (2)	9,194	11,521	11,617	13,950	17,123	132.1
Europe, 22 count. prev. reported	21,341	21,660	21,441	21,815	21,999	100.8
Poland	3,048	3,025	3,048	3,063	3,164	103.3
Total Europe (23).....	24,389	24,685	24,489	24,878	25,163	101.1
Est. European total						

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928, cont'd.

Crop and countries reported in 1928 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
BARLEY, CONT'D.						
Africa, 3 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged	4,863	4,919	5,085	4,310	4,847	112.7
Tripolitania, revised ..	(330)	371	371	235	148	63.0
Morocco, revised	(3,000)	3,369	3,157	2,469	2,526	102.3
Total Africa (5)	8,193	8,659	8,613	7,005	7,521	107.4
Asia, 2 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged	(63)	145	123	94	118	125.5
Syria, revised	(387)	486	478	561	731	130.3
Total Asia (3)	(450)	631	601	655	849	129.6
Total N. Hemis. (33) ..	42,226	45,496	45,320	45,498	50,656	111.3
Argentina	230	900	979	1,186	1,277	107.7
Total above count. (34)	42,456	46,396	46,299	46,684	51,933	111.2
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	64,200	65,100	64,300	63,100		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	65,000	66,900	66,100	65,100		
OATS						
United States	37,357	44,872	44,177	42,029	41,974	99.9
Canada	9,597	12,556	12,741	13,240	13,135	99.2
North America (2)	46,954	57,428	56,918	55,269	55,109	99.7
Europe, 20 count. prev. rept'd	36,717	34,156	34,521	33,898	33,918	100.1
Austria	833	760	777	769	768	99.9
Poland	6,666	6,369	6,437	6,474	6,662	102.9
Total Europe (22)	44,266	41,285	41,735	41,141	41,348	100.5
Est. European total excl. Russia	49,400	46,200	46,500	45,800		
Morocco, revised	25	45	56	63	75	119.0
Algeria, revised	419	635	621	527	607	115.2
Tunis	133	100	99	93	91	97.8
Total Africa (3)	607	780	776	683	773	113.2
Asia (3)	12	24	60	65	26	40.0
Total N. Hemis. (30) ..	91,839	99,517	99,489	97,158	97,256	100.1
Argentina	2,396	3,194	3,171	3,160	3,599	113.9
Total above countries (31)	94,235	102,711	102,660	100,318	100,855	100.5
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	97,700	105,200	105,100	102,700		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	102,200	110,800	110,200	107,900		

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States.....	104,229	101,359	99,713	98,868	102,380	103.6
Canada.....	309	239	210	132	139	105.3
North America (2)...	104,538	101,598	99,923	99,000	102,519	103.6
Europe, 5 countries prev. repta. & unchanged	3,223	5,492	5,371	5,543	5,498	99.2
Rumania, revised.....	9,644	9,713	10,081	10,427	11,010	105.6
Total Europe (6)...	14,867	15,195	15,402	15,970	16,508	103.4
Est. European total excluding Russia...	26,400	26,900	26,700	29,100		
Morocco, revised.....	(438)	515	562	527	637	120.9
Tunis.....	43	56	54	37	52	140.5
Total Africa (2)...	481	571	616	564	689	122.2
Asia (2).....	(40)	38	40	40	40	100.0
Total N. Hemis. (12)	119,928	117,402	115,981	115,574	119,756	103.6
Est. N. Hemis. total excluding Russia...	150,000	150,500	149,000	149,600		
Est. world total excluding Russia...	171,900	178,700	179,800	179,700		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States.....	2,712,364	2,918,961	2,892,217	2,773,708	2,903,272	104.7
Canada.....	17,297	10,564	7,813	4,262	5,732	134.5
North America (2)...	2,729,661	2,927,525	2,700,030	2,777,970	2,909,004	104.7
Europe, 4 count. prev. repta. & unchanged...	262,533	263,930	226,622	219,348	192,161	87.6
Italy.....	102,676	109,952	118,090	87,378 b/	65,200	74.6
Bulgaria, revised.....	26,277	25,825	27,312	20,614	18,306	88.8
Total Europe (6)...	391,486	399,717	472,024	327,340	275,667	84.2
Est. European total excl. Russia.....	581,000	623,000	652,000	492,000		
Morocco.....	(3,500)	3,850	4,371	4,788	6,477	135.3
Total N. Hemis. (9)	3,124,647	3,331,052	3,176,425	3,110,098	3,191,148	102.6
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia.....	3,681,000	3,903,000	3,768,000	3,676,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia.....	4,126,000	4,522,000	4,454,000	4,350,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ The official estimate of the principal on Spring-corn crop, is 62,280,000 bushels. As the principal crop has been about 95.5 per cent of the total for the past two years, the above estimate is made on this basis.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
California	37,690	32,550	32,400	27,335	33,032	120.8
United States other than California ...	147,122	181,313	152,505	237,057	319,561	134.0
Canada	45,275	87,118	99,327	96,968	144,875	149.5
North America (2) ...	230,087	300,981	284,892	361,330	495,468	137.1
Europe, 15 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged	405,110	386,795	365,220	379,741	421,340	111.0
Netherlands, revised ...	3,270	3,556	3,558	3,027	4,547	150.2
Spain, revised	74,689	93,925	96,284	92,200	82,712	89.7
Czechoslovakia, revised	71,108	57,206	52,500	59,012	59,302	101.0
Greece, revised	6,953	6,946	7,620	11,811	9,959	84.3
Rumania, revised	61,677	46,817	77,328	57,950	75,628	130.5
Finland, revised	4,947	6,467	7,170	6,571	5,825	89.6
Total Europe (21) ...	627,754	606,712	609,740	610,332	659,673	108.1
Est. European total excl. Russia	701,000	692,000	690,000	695,000		
Africa, 2 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged	11,626	10,793	10,666	4,363	13,091	300.0
Tripolitania	(1,800)	1,237	2,138	1,148	230	20.0
Morocco, revised	(38,000)	48,227	23,391	33,956	42,761	125.9
Algeria, revised	45,974	35,832	23,000	34,555	36,744	106.3
Total Africa (5)	97,400	96,686	59,395	74,022	92,826	125.3
Asia, 2 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged	32,763	41,603	39,230	36,071	34,522	95.7
Syria	(4,440)	4,053	9,022	13,970	11,983	85.8
Japan, revised	95,784	91,468	88,071	82,485	83,505	101.2
Total Asia (4)	132,987	137,124	136,327	132,526	130,010	98.1
Total N. Hemis. (32) ..	1,088,228	1,141,513	1,090,354	1,178,210	1,377,977	117.0
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China	1,407,000	1,456,000	1,402,000	1,480,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China ...	1,425,000	1,492,000	1,437,000	1,512,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
OATS	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	1,143,407	1,487,530	1,248,848	1,194,146	1,452,966	122.7
Canada	351,690	402,296	383,416	439,713	474,242	107.9
North America (2) ...	1,495,097	1,889,826	1,630,264	1,623,859	1,927,208	118.7
Europe, 14 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged	1,338,781	1,226,976	1,307,821	1,283,569	1,323,384	103.1
Netherlands, revised ..	18,070	20,314	22,530	22,873	23,768	103.9
Spain, revised	29,110	43,443	37,680	39,216	37,596	95.9
Czechoslovakia, revised	96,147	89,863	95,072	100,422	90,406	90.0
Rumania, revised	59,776	50,926	79,850	59,810	64,262	107.4
Lithuania, revised	23,910	20,849	30,122	23,851	19,538	81.9
Finland, revised	20,391	40,410	40,835	43,609	35,813	82.1
Total Europe (20) ...	1,635,185	1,492,841	1,613,978	1,573,350	1,594,767	101.4
Est. European total excluding Russia ...	1,931,000	1,792,000	1,921,000	1,854,000		
Morocco	(500)	985	626	1,395	2,297	164.7
Algeria	13,489	15,768	8,693	10,607	13,779	129.9
Tunis	3,642	2,756	2,136	1,963	2,233	114.1
Total Africa (3) ...	17,631	19,509	11,455	13,965	18,315	131.1
Lebanon Republic	(30)	62	52	52	41	78.8
Total N. Hemis. (26)	3,147,943	3,402,253	3,255,749	3,211,226	3,540,371	110.2
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	3,474,000	3,729,000	3,592,000	3,522,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China ...	3,531,000	3,848,000	3,693,000	3,614,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28	Sept. 22	Oct. 6	Oct. 13	July 1 to and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
BARLEY, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning July 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	17,044	36,580	2,390	3,803	3,095	Oct. 13	14,631	28,169
Canada	42,523	25,131				Aug. 31	2,707	3,764
Argentina	14,217	b/ 11,192	0			Sept. 29	b/ 1,200	b/ 108
Danubian coun- tries b/	26,508	27,242	8			Sept. 29	12,917	8,383
Total	100,302	100,145					31,455	40,424
OATS, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning July 1								
United States	15,041	9,823	572	490	531	Oct. 13	3,325	6,386
Canada	15,395	10,180				Aug. 31	901	7,534
Argentina	40,003	b/ 29,455	0			Sept. 29	b/ 6,074	b/ 556
Danubian coun- tries b/	258	878	0			Sept. 29	117	0
Total	69,503	50,836					10,417	14,476
	Net exports for years		Weekly a/ shipments, 1928 week ending				Total for season including latest week shown	
	1925-26	1926-27	Sept. 22	Sept. 29	Oct. 6	Oct. 13	1926-27	1927-28
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
CORN, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning November 1								
United States	25,533	17,161	62	131	268	59	16,722	19,748
Danubian count	c/ 68,529	c/ 82,500	0	0			b/ 36,077	b/ 15,197
Argentina	169,801	322,876	b/ 6,180	b/ 5,237	b/ 5,039	b/ 7,085	307,542	d/ 257,656
Union of South Africa	18,833	8,562	e/ 729	e/ 600			e/ 5,229	e/ 21,600
IMPORTS:								
Year beginning November 1								
United States	576	5,040					Nov.- August	Nov.- August
Total exports less U. S. imports	282,120	426,059					2,626	1,334

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. d/ Trade sources since March. e/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe from South and East Africa.

POTATOES: Acreage and production, average 1909-1913, annual
1925-1923

Countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
ACREAGE	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States	3,677	3,092	3,122	3,517	3,842	109.2
Canada	483	522	523	572	598	104.5
Europe, 16 count. prev. rept'd	16,040	15,516	15,309	15,529	15,631	100.0
Poland	5,693	5,829	5,834	5,946	6,102	102.6
Total Europe (17)	21,733	21,345	21,143	21,575	21,733	100.7
Tunis	(3)	3	2	2	3	150.0
Total above count. (20)	25,893	24,962	24,790	25,666	26,176	102.0
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	30,100	30,700	30,500	31,700		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	30,800	31,500	31,300			
PRODUCTION	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	357,699	323,465	354,328	406,964	463,722	113.9
Canada, revised	77,843	67,028	78,228	77,430	84,657	109.3
Europe, 6 count. prev. rept'd	388,345	426,025	325,215	490,335	395,334	80.6
England and Wales	99,893	119,929	103,152	114,053	118,901	104.3
Netherlands, revised....	104,051	115,976	109,235	90,021	126,396	140.4
Hungary, revised	71,118	84,859	68,879	73,667	51,814	70.3
Finland, revised	13,443	26,570	31,209	27,352	25,620	92.0
Total Europe (10)	681,850	773,419	637,770	795,923	718,065	90.2
Tunis	100	162	154	103	165	160.2
Total above count. (13)	1,117,402	1,164,074	1,070,420	1,250,425	1,266,603	98.9
Est. H. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	4,647,000	5,291,000	4,418,000	5,241,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	4,723,000	5,367,000	4,504,000			

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

**SUGAR BEETS: Acreage and production, average 1909-1913,
annual 1925-1928**

Country <u>a/</u>	Average 1909- 1913 <u>b/</u>	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
ACREAGE	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Per cent
Canada	16,724	43,413	46,988	44,103	51,294	116.3
United States	435,495	647,000	677,000	721,000	629,000	87.2
Total North Amer- ica (2)	502,219	690,413	723,988	765,103	680,294	88.9
Europe, 17 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged <u>c/</u>	3,162,160	3,436,306	3,330,321	4,021,175	4,182,000	104.0
Scotland	<u>d/</u>	1,493	3,649	10,300	3,500	34.0
Germany	<u>e/</u> 1,074,979	995,902	995,652	1,072,267	1,120,000	104.5
France	611,548	536,950	563,457	589,852	545,424	92.5
Poland	431,406	425,115	457,184	499,305	563,000	112.8
Yugoslavia	35,162	81,820	36,000	106,000	<u>f/</u> 119,000	112.3
Total Europe (22)	5,315,255	5,477,587	5,486,713	6,298,899	6,532,924	103.7
Total above 24 countries	5,817,474	6,168,005	6,210,731	7,064,002	7,213,218	102.1
World total <u>g/</u> ...	5,813,290	6,169,825	6,212,531	7,063,802		
PRODUCTION	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Per cent
Canada	159,600	458,200	525,000	391,000	486,000	124.3
United States	4,860,200	7,366,000	7,233,000	7,753,000	6,380,000	82.3
Total North Amer- ica (2)	5,019,800	7,824,200	7,748,000	8,144,000	6,866,000	84.3
Europe 5 count. prev. rept'd & unre- vised <u>h/</u>	14,023,997	11,743,556	10,793,262	14,983,887	16,352,000	108.5
Netherlands	1,977,417	2,451,300	2,335,784	2,041,000	2,458,000	120.4
Czechoslovakia	8,237,918	10,003,156	7,274,134	8,954,872	6,207,000	69.5
Total Europe (7)	24,239,332	24,198,012	20,394,200	25,979,759	24,917,000	95.5
Total above 9 count	29,259,132	32,022,212	28,142,200	34,123,759	31,783,000	93.1
World total <u>g/</u> ...	61,577,398	62,752,185	58,957,734	66,266,426		

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated.

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Figures for Europe are estimates for present boundaries.

c/ See Foreign Crops and Markets July 25, page 146, August 20, page 290, and September 17, 1928, page 467.

d/ No sugar beets grown during this period.

e/ One year only, 1912.

f/ Unofficial estimate.

g/ Exclusive of acreage and production in minor producing countries for which no data are available.

h/ See Foreign Crops and Markets September 17, 1928, page 467.

COTTON: Area and production in countries reporting for 1928-29,
with comparisons

Item and country	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	Per cent 1928-29 is of 1927-28
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per cent
AREA	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	
United States.....	34,152	47,087	40,138	44,916	111.9
India (second estimate) <u>a/</u>	18,569	22,143	20,592	21,700	105.4
Mexico.....	253	613	306	420	160.1
Algeria.....	2	19	12	10	83.3
Syria.....	---	77	74	37	50.0
Alaouite.....	---	---	2	9	450.0
Other countries previously reported and unchanged <u>b/</u>	3,460	4,121	4,073	4,574	112.3
Total above countries	56,436	74,060	65,197	71,736	110.0
Est. world total excl. China.....	62,500	80,900	73,800	---	---
PRODUCTION <u>c/</u>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per cent
	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	
United States.....	13,033	17,977	12,955	13,993	108.0
Mexico.....	167	360	179	272	152.0
Other countries previously reported and unchanged <u>d/</u>	1,451	1,606	1,263	1,450	114.5
Total above countries	14,651	19,943	14,400	15,715	109.1
Est. world total incl. China.....	20,900	28,900	23,800	---	---

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture, except as otherwise stated.

a/ Includes only area planted up to October 1.

b/ Includes Egypt, Russia, Chosen and Bulgaria.

c/ in bales of 478 pounds net.

d/ Includes Egypt and Tanganyika.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-October 13, 1927 and 1928

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-October 13, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-October 13		1928, week ending			
	1927	1928	Sept. 22	Sept. 29	Oct. 6	Oct. 13
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wheat a/	80,923	32,292	4,563	3,633	4,728	3,923
Wheat flour b/ ...	17,846	13,677	1,372	1,058	1,678	766
Rye	13,644	4,084	579	306	794	326
Corn	1,736	2,461	62	131	263	59
Oats	2,733	6,044	756	572	490	531
Barley a/	15,110	23,214	3,363	2,390	2,803	3,095
	<u>Jan. 1-Oct. 13</u>					
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Hams & shoulders, inc. Wilt. sides..	100,107	104,374	1,696	1,968	751	523
Bacon, inc. Cumber- land sides	92,513	103,048	1,749	2,923	895	726
Lard	541,378	561,436	10,361	11,461	9,547	13,778
Pickled pork	23,758	24,550	235	386	400	231

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Including via Pacific ports this week: wheat 343,000 bushels, flour 27,900 barrels. Barley from San Francisco 337,000. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. In terms of bushels of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Net exports for years		Shipments, 1928, week ending a/			Net movement from July 1 as far as reported	
	1926-27	1927-28b/	Sept. 23	Oct. 6	Oct. 13	Sept. 30	Oct. 13
Canada:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports-	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Official	304,540	305,000				Sept. 30	c40,269
5 ports, Brad. c/	177,370	233,730	4,693	7,333	4,379	Oct. 13	53,430
Shipments-							
4 markets d/ ..	c297,961	c326,361	10,731	14,413	14,106	Oct. 13	54,807
Pub. elev. in East e/			3,455	3,705		Oct. 6	40,476
United States ...	205,896	190,937	4,715	6,406	4,689	Oct. 13	f97,452
Argentina	139,790	186,000	2,112	1,494	2,077	Oct. 13	22,657
Australia	96,584	74,000	512	256	592	Oct. 13	17,844
Russia	49,202	7,000	000	000	000	Oct. 13	1,360
Hungary	21,142	22,132					
Yugoslavia	10,216	1,000					
Rumania	11,338	5,000	16	312	e/	Oct. 6	2,416
Bulgaria	2,236	2,125					
British India ...	8,660	12,264	000	000	000	Oct. 13	7,528
Total	849,654	805,449	18,036	22,881	21,464		204,064

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks in these columns do not all end on the same day but are nearest the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Excluded from total. d/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. e/ Not available. f/ Exports through October 13 less imports through August.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	October 20, 1927	October 11, 1928	October 18, 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	48.50	47.00	47.00
Copenhagen, official quotation ..	38.90	39.63	38.29
Berlin, 1a quality	40.19	41.49	39.98
London: <u>a/</u>			
Danish	41.50	41.93	40.84
Dutch, unsalted	41.28	41.28	40.52
New Zealand	37.91	39.32	39.11
New Zealand, unsalted	41.40	<u>b/</u>	40.84
Australian	37.80	36.72	36.28
Australian, unsalted	39.11	<u>b/</u>	40.41
Argentine, unsalted	36.28	36.28	35.63
Siberian	33.02	34.54	34.33

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

b/ No quotation.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ended		
		Oct. 19, 1927	Oct. 10, 1928	Oct. 17, 1928
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets .	Number	83,605	74,957	75,467
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	13.67	16.32	16.59
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg.	"	15.17	15.09	14.83
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	14,076	17,847	15,080
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	30,014	34,416	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides ...	\$ per 100 lbs.	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>
Canadian " " ...	"	20.43	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>
Danish " " ...	"	21.94	22.16	21.72

a/ No quotation.

Index

	Page		Page
Crop and Market Prospects	654	Grain, continued:	
		Market conditions, Europe,	
		Oct. 16, 1928	655
Apples:		Movement (feed), principal	
Chinese market for American, 1928	664	countries, Oct. 13, 1928	660
Prices, Hamburg and Liverpool,		Honey, market for American,	
Oct. 17, 1928	664	Germany, Oct. 1, 1928	666
Barley:		Livestock, shortage (horses),	
Area, world, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	676	Russia, 1928	665
Exports, U.S., Oct. 13, 1928	659, 680	MARKET CONDITIONS, EUROPE,	
Market conditions, Europe,		OCTOBER 15, 1928	667
Oct. 15, 1928	659	Meat (pork):	
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		Exports, U.S., by weeks, 1928 ...	684
an. 1925-28	658, 676	Prices, foreign markets, 1928	653, 685
Receipts and shipments, Canada,		Cats:	
Oct. 12, 1928	659	Area, world, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	676
Butter, prices, foreign markets,		Exports, U.S., Oct. 13, 1928	660
1928	666, 685	Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
Corn:		an. 1925-28	659, 679
Area, world, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	677	Receipts and shipments, Canada,	
Exports:		Oct. 8, 1928	660
Argentina, Oct. 13, 1928	661	Onions, shipments to U. S., Spain,	
South Africa, Sept. 30, 1928 ..	661	Oct. 15, 1928	665
Prices, U.S., and Argentina,		Potatoes, area and production,	
Oct. 17, 1928	661	world, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	662, 681
Production:		Rye:	
Yugoslavia, 1928 ;	653	Area, world, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	673
World, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	660, 677	Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
Cotton:		an. 1925-28	658, 674
Area:		Sugar beets, area and production,	
India, Oct. 1, 1928	663	world, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	662, 682
World, av. 1909-10 to 1913-14,		Wheat:	
an. 1926-27 to 1928-29	683	Area, world, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	673
Production:		Crop conditions:	
Mexico, 1928-29	653	Europe, Oct. 18, 1928	654
World, av. 1909-10 to 1913-14,		Southern Hemisphere, Oct. 15, 1928	655
an. 1926-27 to 1928-29	683	Exports, U.S., Oct. 13, 1928	655
Flax fiber, production, Poland,		Prices, U.S., Oct. 5, 1928	656
1928	664	Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
Grains:		an. 1925-28	654, 675
Commercial supply and dis-		Receipts and shipments, Canada,	
tribution, Russia, 1927-28	672	Oct. 14, 1928	655
Exports, U. S., by weeks, 1928 ..	684	Shipments, including flour, prin-	
Farm stocks and weight per		cipal countries, Oct. 13, 1928 ..	684
bushel, Germany, Sept. 15, 1928	671	Wool, market conditions, England,	
		(Bradford), Oct. 19, 1928	653

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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OCTOBER 29, 1928

NO. 18

Feature of Issue: FOREIGN PORK SITUATION

EXPORTS OF FROZEN AND DRIED EGGS TO UNITED STATES FROM CHINA SHOW BIG INCREASE

Exports of frozen eggs from China to the United States so far this season have totaled 5,000 short tons compared with 1,250 short tons to the corresponding date last season, according to a radiogram to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner Paul O. Nyhus in Shanghai. Favorable market conditions are given in explanation of the larger shipments, states Mr. Nyhus. Exports of dried whole eggs, dried yolk, and frozen yolk have also been substantially larger.

Demand for dried egg albumen, both in the United States and Europe, has been very weak throughout the year, with prices the latter part of October around 48 cents per pound c.i.f. New York. There are good stocks of dried egg albumen, states Mr. Nyhus, but most of it is of a quality below American requirements. The demand for dried yolks continues firm, with extremely small stocks at Hankow and Shanghai. Spray yolks were being quoted at 49 cents per pound c.i.f. New York.

The fall operations in the freezing plants are now well under way and there is active competition among the packers for eggs. Freezing operations are expected to be fully up to last fall, but the fall season is normally of comparatively minor importance for this work as most of the eggs fit for shipment as shell eggs are packed in shell form for export to Europe. Shell exports to Europe this spring were light, but there is a strong European demand at present, states Mr. Nyhus.

The interior native plants manufacturing dried yolk and albumen will continue to operate for another month or two, but their output will be small because of the seasonally light egg production. This year the dried egg products from these native factories have arrived quite promptly at the port cities of Hankow and Shanghai, but somewhat slowly at Tientsin.

Statistics on imports of Chinese eggs into the United States bear out the above statement on the Chinese egg market situation. During the first nine months of the present calendar year, imports of frozen eggs from China totaled 9,637,000 pounds against 2,429,000 pounds during the same period in 1927. Imports of dried whole eggs and dried and frozen yolks also increased, but takings of dried and frozen albumen fell off.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

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BREAD GRAINS

Wheat production in 1928

The 1928 wheat production in 35 countries reported to date is 3,263,517,000 bushels against 3,054,241,000 bushels in those countries in 1927, when they represented 86 per cent of the estimated world total production outside of Russia and China. The first estimate of production in Egypt is 37,294,000 bushels, or 16 per cent below the 1927 production. The Agricultural Department of Alberta, Canada, reports that the 1928 wheat crop is showing a very marked decrease in yield and a reduction in grade as compared with the estimates made some weeks earlier. Official reports to the Department by threshermen in all parts of the province show that the wheat crop will average approximately 20 bushels to the acre, and they emphasize the fact that injury to both the yield and quality of the crop from frost is more serious than was apparent from earlier reports. From a wheat acreage of 6,707,526 acres, as shown by the Dominion Government estimate, and on the basis of the average yield shown in threshers' returns, Alberta's wheat crop will amount to about 134,000,000 bushels. The September estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics placed the crop of that province at 170,000,000 bushels. See pages 718 and 719 for summary tables on area and production.

Grain production in Russia

Unofficial reports published by the Russian press now estimate a total cereal crop of 82,000,000 short tons, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. The 1928 grain crop was officially estimated at 23,500,000 short tons against 82,800,000 short tons in 1927, according to a report of the Soviet Union Information Bureau issued October 24. The official report estimates the production in Ukraine to be only about two-thirds of last year's production and in North Caucasus and Ukraine to be 10 per cent below 1927.

Foreign crop conditionsEurope

Fall sown grains in Europe are making good progress, but rain is needed in the Balkan countries, according to a cable from Mr. Steere. During the week ended October 25 good rains were general except in the Balkans where the weather was clear. In Russia the weather was mostly clear, but there were rains in the north and along the eastern borders of the Black Sea.

Ninety-five per cent of the area planned had been sown by October 1 in the central, so-called "forest-steppe" section of Ukraine, according to

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

the statement of the Ukrainian Commissariat of Agriculture, reported in the Russian paper, "Economic Life". Rains in the southern "Steppe" districts of Ukraine were accompanied by the development on a large scale of sowing operations, which were retarded by dry conditions. Increase in the fall sowing operations as a result of rain is also reported from North Caucasus, according to this paper. There is a sufficient supply of agricultural implements in most districts of the region, except of seed cleaning apparatus, drills and some types of harrows. North Caucasus and Ukraine together account for the bulk of the Russian winter wheat acreage.

Southern Hemisphere

The second official estimate of the area sown to wheat in Argentina is 20,900,000 acres, an increase of 143,000 acres over the first estimate and an increase of 1,186,000 acres over the 1927-28 acreage. Weather conditions have been generally favorable to the development of the crop, although rainfall has been light, particularly in the south. Production is more affected by temperature changes than rainfall at this season, so little or no harm is anticipated from the light rainfall. During the week ended October 22, the temperatures averaged 61° F. in both the northern and southern wheat districts, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. Rainfall was light to moderate, the total in the north being 0.6 inch, or 0.2 inch below normal, and in the south 0.2 inch, or 0.4 inch below normal.

The 1928-29 wheat acreage in Australia is estimated at roughly about 14,000,000 acres against 11,823,000 acres in 1927-28. The September rainfall was deficient and adversely affected the crops to some extent, but general rains occurred early in October and crops now give promise of a satisfactory yield in all States. The 1927-28 wheat crop was estimated at 109,925,000 bushels from 11,823,000 acres and the 1926-27 crop at 160,762,000 bushels from 11,638,000 acres. The average yield per acre during the past five years was 12.5 bushels, the highest was 15.2 bushels in 1924-25, and the lowest was 9.3 bushels in 1927-28.

Movements to market

The shipment of wheat from the principal grain growing regions has been heavy so far this year, the total reported from July 1 to date being 247,000,000 bushels compared with 222,000,000 bushels for the corresponding periods last year. The heavy movement has been from the western grain division of Canada, and Canadian exports through September show that most of this movement has been going out as exports. Argentina is also exporting a little more wheat this year than last, but the United States is lagging behind last year as are also Australia, India and the Balkans.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

United States

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States from July 1 to October 20 were 62,341,000 bushels against 105,869,000 bushels for the same period last year. Exports during the week ended October 20 were 6,564,000 bushels, the largest of the season. Exports during the previous week were 4,689,000, and during the corresponding week last year were 7,201,000 bushels.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Division of Canada on October 19 were 123,010,000 bushels against 112,321,000 bushels on October 12, 1928, and 35,840,000 bushels on October 21, 1927. Stocks at Fort William-Port Arthur were 36,308,000 bushels on October 19 against 29,362,000 bushels on October 12, 1928, and 14,669,000 bushels on October 21, 1927. Total receipts at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert for the season to October 19 were 101,006,000 bushels against 42,705,000 bushels last year, and shipments were 85,971,000 bushels against 48,833,000 bushels in 1927.

Inspections of Canadian wheat to date indicate that the effective supply of Canadian bread wheat from this year's crop may be no larger than from last year's crop. Every day it is becoming more apparent that the frosts seriously damaged the Canadian crop, and dockage is reported to be unusually heavy. Consequently, a large proportion of this year's crop is below contract grade, and much more wheat than last year is being classed as feed. According to a report from the Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners, 7 per cent of the inspections the first three weeks of October was classed as feed, and 36 per cent graded Nos. 5 and 6. In the corresponding period last season only 0.4 of one per cent was classed as feed, and 4 per cent graded Nos. 5 and 6. A little more than one-fourth of the estimated total wheat crop had been inspected to October 22, and for the entire period 4.6 per cent had been classed as feed, and 27 per cent in grades 5 and 6. Since a large percentage of the early receipts was from areas not much damaged by frost, it is possible that 6 per cent of the inspections for the year will be classed as feed, 15 per cent No. 6, and 15 per cent No. 5, as compared with 1 per cent feed, 3 per cent No. 6, and 5 per cent No. 5 last year. Assuming that between 450,000,000 and 480,000,000 bushels will be inspected, it will be observed that between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 bushels would be classed as feed, and between 130,000,000 and 140,000,000 would be graded Nos. 5 and 6.

Wheat grades 5 and 6 are now priced at a heavy discount below the grades that are deliverable on contract. The Western Division average price of No. 6 wheat the week ended October 13 was 80 cents, and No. 5, 92 cents, as compared with 103 for No. 4, and 125 for No. 1. The price of No. 6 was only 6 cents above feed wheat. The prices for the grades 5

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

and 6 are in fact lower than the prices for rye and corn, and pound for pound about on a par with the prices for oats and barley.

According to the Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners, the moisture content of all grains is low this season. Very little wheat is grading tough and damp. Grades 5 and 6 contain "so large percentage of hard, plump, sound wheat of high milling and baking value that they are in strong contrast to the last two seasons". It is obvious, however, that these grades are discounted on account of frosted kernels, and are selling on a basis far below the higher grades. It appears, therefore, that a considerable part of this low-grade wheat will not enter the market for good milling wheats. A discount of 10 per cent for No. 5 and 20 per cent for No. 6 from the average effectiveness of the contract grades would appear moderate. It seems reasonable, therefore, to scale down the present estimate of the Canadian crop by about 50,000,000 bushels to offset the effect of frosts upon the effectiveness of the Canadian wheat crop in the bread grain market of the world.

Furthermore, Canadian inspections indicate a material increase in the crop of durum wheat. Inspections of durum to October 22 amount to about 13,000,000 bushels as compared with only 6,500,000 last year, which was about 50 per cent of the total for the year. Making some allowance for the early harvest, the durum inspections for the season may be estimated at about 25,000,000 bushels. Subtracting this from the 500,000,000 bushels leaves an available bread grain supply equivalent to about 475,000,000 bushels, which is but little larger than the crop other than durum of last year.

It is apparent that last year's crop was underestimated. Receipts at country elevators and platform loadings last year amounted to 410,000,000 bushels. Making allowances for grain retained on farms for seed and other purposes, it seems evident that Canada actually produced last year between 465,000,000 and 485,000,000 bushels. From this subtract 15,000,000 bushels inspected durum, about 5,000,000 classed as feed, and a small amount as discount on grades 5 and 6, and there remains between 445,000,000 and 465,000,000 bushels of bread wheat available for all uses. It is true that last year a large proportion was classed "no grade", but this was due to a large amount of moisture, and practically all of it was reclaimed before the end of the year and actually used. Inspections to date with comparisons for last year are given on page 726.

Russia

The October Russian procurement plans are apparently being completely executed for the country as a whole, although failing in Ukraine,

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

Mr. Steere reports from Berlin. Complaints are being made of the quality of the bread and restrictions on consumption in the cities. Acceptance of grain with higher moisture content and consequent drying by the procuring organizations was recommended by an official grain conference on account of the unfavorable harvest conditions in the central and eastern regions, according to "Economic Life". Present reports from the same paper continue to show serious apprehension for the results of the procuring campaign in the eastern procuring regions, Siberia, Ural and Volga, because of inadequate transportation facilities. The situation is aggravated by the shortage of warehousing facilities and higher moisture content of the grain. These regions are dependent upon, because of their good crop, for a larger share than usual of the total Russian grain procurements.

European grain markets

The grain markets in western and northern Europe were fairly active during the week ended October 23, but a quieter tone was noted on the central European markets, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. Farm marketing continues to be restricted except in Czechoslovakia and Austria. Some ports report very moderate stocks. Wheat and rye prices in Germany each declined an equivalent of three cents per bushel during the week ended October 24 after rising slowly during the past month. The price of wheat at Hamburg on October 24 was \$1.39 per bushel and the price of rye at Berlin on the same day was \$1.24 per bushel. The corresponding prices a year ago were \$1.56 and \$1.51 respectively.

United States wheat prices

Weighted average cash wheat prices during the week ended October 19 failed to maintain the advance made by most classes during the preceding week. The prices of all classes and grades at the six principal markets declined sharply from \$1.09 per bushel to \$1.05 as compared with \$1.28 last year. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City and No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis declined two cents to \$1.09 and \$1.47 per bushel respectively as compared with \$1.28 and \$1.42 respectively a year ago. No. 1 dark northern spring declined three cents to \$1.21 and No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis declined five cents to \$1.08, or 16 cents less than last year. Although the daily cash quotations of western white wheat at Seattle declined slightly at the end of the week, the average for the week remained approximately unchanged at \$1.20 per bushel. Cash prices have continued to decline slightly since October 19. The spread between the cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg remained unchanged at four cents in favor of Winnipeg during the week as compared with a spread of eight cents a year ago.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes: and grades: six markets:		No. 2 Hard Winter: Kansas City:		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring: Minneapolis:		No. 2 Amber Durum: Minneapolis:		No. 2 Red Winter: St. Louis:	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Sept. 21	126	108	129	107	134	126	122	107	140	145
28	127	111	131	110	136	130	123	109	143	148
Oct. 5	126	107	132	110	133	125	122	109	149	145
12	128	109	131	111	136	124	126	113	147	149
19	126	105	128	109	137	121	124	108	142	147
26	121		125		131		120		141	
Nov. 2	123		128		132		121		143	
9	126		130		135		130		142	
16	127		131		133		130		142	

WHEAT: Closing prices of December futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Sept. 20	129	115	123	109	127	112	128	118	150	131	b/134	c/110
27	130	118	125	112	128	115	131	116	152	135	b/133	c/113
Oct. 4	132	118	126	112	129	114	131	118	152	136	d/131	c/115
11	134	117	125	111	128	113	131	118	152	135	d/131	d/117
18	125	115	120	110	123	111	127	118	151	136	d/130	d/117
25	125	113	119	107	123	109	127	117	150	134	d/127	d/116
Nov. 1	126		121		123		127		147		d/127	
8	126		122		123		127		148		d/129	
15	128		123		124		132		152		d/129	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. b/ November future. c/ October future. d/ February future.

During the week following October 18, future closing prices of wheat continued to decline until the middle of the week, when they strengthened slightly for one day, then declined the day following to remain approximately the same up to October 25. Except for slight rallies that were not lasting, future closing prices have been declining steadily since October 6 on the domestic markets when they reached approximately 120 cents at Chicago. Large crops in the United States and Canada, rapidly mounting domestic and Canadian

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

visible supplies to figures much above those of last year, and favorable reports of the Southern Hemisphere crops are important contributing factors to this decline. Liverpool prices have weakened during the past week and helped to lower domestic prices. On October 25, as compared with prices a week before, closing prices of December futures were two cents lower at Chicago and Minneapolis, three cents lower at Kansas City, one cent lower at Winnipeg, and two cents lower at Liverpool. The price at Chicago was 113 cents as compared with 125 cents last year. The Liverpool price was 134 cents against 150 cents last year. February futures at Buenos Aires closed at 116 cents on October 24, or one cent less than last week and 11 cents less than a year ago.

Rye production

Rye production in 21 countries in 1928 is reported at 878,197,000 bushels against 826,978,000 bushels in 1927, or an increase of 6.2 per cent. In 1927 those countries produced 93 per cent of the estimated world total excluding Russia and China. No estimates have been received during the past week. The second estimate of the area sown to rye in Argentina is 1,195,000 acres, an increase of 33.5 per cent over 1927-28, and the largest acreage ever reported. See area and production tables, pages 718 and 719.

FEED GRAINS

A reduction in the estimate of Rumanian corn production has reduced the total European feed grain production reported to date to 50,400,000 short tons, which is about 2 per cent below last year's short crop of 51,300,000 short tons in the same countries. The 1926 crop amounted to 57,400,000 short tons and that of 1925 to 53,900,000 short tons. Feed grain production in the United States and Canada is above that of last year.

Barley

The 1928 barley production in 33 countries, which last year raised more than 80 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Russia and China, now totals 1,388,773,000 bushels, an increase of 16.7 per cent over that for the same countries in 1927. The 21 European countries so far reported show a production of 659,676,000 bushels, or 8.1 per cent above that for last year. Barley in the Irish Free State was harvested in good condition and is threshing out rather better than was anticipated, but the yield is slightly under that of last year, and the quality in most cases is only average, and rather below the standard of previous years. The first estimate of the Egyptian barley crop is 10,793,000 bushels, which is almost 10 per cent below that of last year. The earlier estimate of the barley acreage sown in Argentina this year for the harvest of the coming season has been increased from 1,277,000 to 1,321,000 bushels, which is 11.4 per cent above that for the past season. For summary acreage and production tables of countries reported to date, see pages 720 and 722.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

In Saskatchewan more than 90 per cent of the coarse grains had been threshed by the middle of October, according to the Department of Agriculture there. In Manitoba, 90 per cent had also been threshed, according to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and in Alberta 75 to 80 per cent. In Alberta it is estimated that the barley will average from 20 to 25 bushels per acre, according to the Provincial Department of Agriculture in October, as compared with the Dominion estimate in September of 33.3 bushels. Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on October 19 stood at 12,459,000 bushels compared with only 3,419,000 bushels on the same date last year.

Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries since July, 1 have amounted to 47,257,000 bushels compared with 35,401,000 bushels for the same periods last year. Exports of barley from both the United States and the Danubian countries increased during the early part of October, but for the week ended October 20 the United States exports declined a little from the figures of the two preceding weeks to 2,481,000 bushels. For detailed table on barley trade, see page 723.

United States barley prices declined a little during the week ended October 19. The average price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis was 61 cents per bushel, which was 3 cents below the price for the preceding week and 13 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. Feed barley in Denmark is reported to be remaining very firm, with rising prices. The home-grown fine quality barley suitable for brewing purposes is commanding a good price.

Oats

The 1928 production of oats in 26 countries, which last year raised about 91 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Russia and China, now totals 3,540,316,000 bushels, which is 10.2 per cent more than for the same countries in 1927. The 20 European countries show a production of 1,594,752,000 bushels, which is 1.4 per cent above that of last year. In the Irish Free State, oats are reported to be threshing well on the whole. The yield is up to average, and the quality is good. The earlier estimate of oats planted in Argentina for the new crop has been slightly increased to 3,608,000 acres, which is 14.2 per cent above that of last year. For summary tables of oats acreage and production, see pages 720 and 722.

The production of oats in France fell off about 7,000,000 bushels this year, although the area sown was about the same as last year. This situation may lead to substantial imports of oats, according to Consul Merle Cochran, if prices of foreign oats are favorable. Quotations on

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

the French market have been very firm. Consul Cochran states further that the good quality of the wheat crop will reduce its use on the farms as feed, and that the short potato and forage crops should stimulate the demand for oats.

In Alberta, Canada, the oats crop is reported by the Provincial Department of Agriculture to be averaging from 30 to 35 bushels per acre, but the severe frosts have caused some reduction in their quality, and in many districts some apprehension is felt as to the seed supply for next year's crop. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in September estimated the yield in Alberta to be 43.6 bushels to the acre compared with 45 bushels last year. Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on October 19 amounted to 6,411,000 bushels against only 2,506,000 bushels on the same date last year.

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 15,298,000 bushels against 11,990,000 bushels for the same periods last year. The United States export of 393,000 bushels for the week ended October 20 was the smallest for the past two months, although much heavier than the exports for the corresponding weeks of the past two years. For detailed figures on oats trade, see page 723. Oats prices in the United States have remained at about the same level for more than a month, and slightly above those of the preceding month. No. 3 white oats at Chicago for the week ended October 19 averaged 41 cents per bushel, 1 cent below the price for the previous week, and 13 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year.

Corn

Total 1928 corn production in 10 countries, which last year raised almost 85 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere production, now stands at 3,233,271,000 bushels, or 1.2 per cent above that for the same countries last year. The 7 European countries reported, however, show a total production of 317,790,000 bushels, which is almost 23 per cent below that of last year. See page 721 for corn acreage and production tables.

The 1928 corn production estimate of Rumania has been revised downward to 99,276,000 bushels, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. This is a decrease of 39,093,000 bushels from the August estimate and is 39,216,000 bushels, or more than 28 per cent below last year's mediocre crop. This revision reduces the reported production of the three feed grains, corn, barley, and oats, for Rumania to a total below the small crop of last year, and the smallest in the past six years with the exception of 1925 when the crop was slightly smaller than this year. There will probably be no corn and little feed grain of any

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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kind available for export unless wheat and rye from the large current crop are substituted for the feed grains in domestic feeding. The total feed grain crop as now reported amounts to 5,640,000 short tons compared with 6,243,000 short tons last year. It is only slightly larger than the average feed supply of about 5,500,000 tons retained in the country in the past six years. It is not known whether the livestock are more numerous this year than last. Cattle are by far the most important class of live-stock reported in the country, and there has been a steady increase in cattle numbers from 1,801,000 in 1922 to 2,289,000 in 1926. Rumanian corn production and net exports and total feed grain production, net exports, and amounts retained in the country are given in the table on page 724.

Net exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa from November 1, 1927, to the latest dates available amount to 319,177,000 bushels compared with 370,511,000 bushels for the same periods of the preceding year. The United States export of 164,000 bushels for the week ended October 20 was the largest weekly export, with one exception, since the first of September. Argentine exports have apparently begun to decline. The 4,331,000 bushel export from there for the week ended October 20 was the smallest since the last of April.

From October 15, when the price of No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago was down to about 95 cents per bushel, it rose to \$1.05 from October 20 - 22, then fell to \$1.02 on the 23d of the month. The Argentine corn prices for early delivery during this period, as called from Buenos Aires, remained between 94 and 96 cents per bushel. On October 15, therefore, the Argentine price went a fractional part of a cent over the United States price, but since then the United States price has varied from 5 to 10 cents above the Argentine. This was about the same margin as during the same period last year, when the prices in both countries were more than 15 cents below what they are at present.

The market for corn in Denmark was reported as continuing firm the first part of October, and it was found necessary to increase the quotations again considerably. There has been an increase in the demand for corn in Germany. Argentina continues to be the only country exporting large quantities of corn at the present time, and they have been demanding higher prices for future delivery than for immediate delivery. Hungary is now permitting the importation, duty free, of certain amounts of corn in proportion to the number of fattened hogs and cattle that are exported, according to Trade Commissioner Hodgman at Budapest.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

Manchurian crop production, 1928

The production of important crops in Manchuria for the 1928 season is expected to be above that of 1927, according to a report from Consul Langdon at Dairen, quoting the Research Bureau of the South Manchuria Railway Company. The increase is attributed in part to the large increase in acreage planted to crops this year as compared with the earlier years, which was caused by the unusually large number of Chinese immigrants. An increase is expected in all crops except paddy and upland rice and minor cereals, which show slight decreases compared with last year.

Weather conditions during the second part of the growing season, from June 23 to August 22, were favorable and the development of grains satisfactory, following rather unsatisfactory conditions during the first part. In North Manchuria, rainfall was abundant and a good yield, probably above average, is expected. Rainless days were usually cloudless and brilliant. Heavy rain preceded and followed the harvesting of wheat, causing damage in some districts. South of Mukden and along the Antung-Mukden Railway the weather was slightly warmer than usual and the rainfall below normal. A yield about 10 per cent above normal is predicted for this region. Climatic conditions were decidedly unfavorable, however, in the arable land on the eastern edge of the Mongolian desert. The weather was cooler than usual and the rainfall torrential and badly distributed. The condition of crops on August 22 was bad and a yield ranging between 70 and 90 per cent of normal is expected in that district.

Forecasts made by the South Manchurian Railway on the production of important crops in Manchuria this year with estimates available for earlier years are given on page 726. Official estimates of the crops of Manchuria are not available and estimates from different sources vary. The estimates indicated are the only ones from a single source available for a series of years and although it is possible that they may not show the total actually produced, they are believed to give a good indication of the changes in the various crops from year to year to year.

The area of cultivated land in Manchuria has increased in recent years at the rate of 2.5 per cent, or 750,000 acres, each year, according to the South Manchurian Railway. During the past year, however, an extraordinary influx of Chinese immigrants said to have exceeded 1,000,000, most of whom have engaged in agriculture, has taken place and the new acreage this season far surpasses that of normal years. A survey made by the South Manchurian Railway in June gave the estimates of the area under cultivation in the three eastern provinces in 1927 and 1928, which appear on page 725.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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POTATOES

Potato production in Poland, the most important European producer aside from Germany, is estimated at 1,028,446,000 bushels, a decrease of 11.9 per cent from last year's harvest. The size of the German crop is not yet reported. Earlier reports on conditions had indicated a decrease in production there. Reductions in crop in Poland and Czechoslovakia tend to confirm these indications of a poor German crop. See table, page 725.

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RICE

The first estimate of the 1928 rice acreage in India is 75,067,000 acres, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. In 1927 the first estimate was 72,310,000 acres and the final estimate 77,790,000 acres. In Bengal, which produces more than one-fourth of India's rice, conditions were fairly good at the beginning of October. Rainfall since then has been light to moderate, but more is needed. In Bihar and Orissa, where more than a sixth of the crop is grown, the crop was in good condition at the beginning of October and beneficial rains have been reported during the past two weeks. No recent rainfall is available on conditions in Burma, the source of most of India's rice exports.

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OIL AND OILSEEDS

Flaxseed production in Argentina and Russia

The latest estimate of the 1928-29 flaxseed acreage in Argentina, issued by the Argentine Government on October 23, is 7,297,000 acres. This is a slight decrease from the September estimate of 7,389,000 acres, but is still 3.4 per cent above the final estimate of last year, which reported an area of 7,055,000 acres sown to flaxseed. All reports on the condition of the crop to date have been very good and unless some unexpected conditions intervene a large crop is looked for. Russian flaxseed production is officially estimated at 22,755,000 bushels, according to reports to the Russian Information Bureau, which is somewhat below last year's good crop of 23,621,000 bushels.

Cultivation of soy beans in Russia

The production of soy beans on a commercial scale was begun this year in Russia, according to an article in the "Agricultural Life" of June 7, 1928, an official organ of the Commissariat of Agriculture. In

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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1928 over 37,000 acres of soy beans were contracted for by the oil crushing industry and about 5,000 acres were planted without contracts. In 1926 and 1927 experimental sowings were made, the area on peasant lands in North Caucasus reaching 1,600 acres in the latter year.

The limiting factor during the present season was a shortage of seeds for sowing. It is stated that, with a sufficient seed supply the acreage might have reached 250,000 acres. Investigation has shown that it is the southern regions of Russia which are adapted to soy bean cultivation. The northern border line runs between the cities of Saratov and Voronezh, but as this line is approached, yield and oil content of the beans decreases rapidly. One of the most important regions for the development of soy bean cultivation is North Caucasus, an important grain and sunflower seed region of Russia. Grain farmers of this region are said to be showing considerable interest in soy beans due to the small amount of seed required for sowing and the many uses which can be made of the beans on the farm when conditions in the market are poor. The yields of winter wheat, the principal crop of the district, have been poor during the last few years and growers are becoming dissatisfied. Yields of beans in the recent experiments have been low, however, due to lack of familiarity with cultural methods, and much improvement along this line will be necessary before the crop can become of great commercial importance.

TOBACCO

The tobacco crop of Greece this season is estimated at about 135,000,000 pounds, according to a report of October 5, 1928, from Consul Edwin A. Plitt at Athens, based on the figures of the Federation of Tobacco Merchants of Greece. The final estimate of the 1927 crop is about 134,000,000 pounds, so that production this year is about 1,000,000 pounds above last year. It should be noted, however, that the 1927 estimate reported by Consul Plitt is considerably higher than the estimates reported last winter by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, which places 1927 production at 114,000,000. Prices are expected to be higher than those quoted last year, because of the better quality and also on account of inferiority of the Turkish crop, particularly that of the Smyrna district, both as regards quantity and quality, states the Consul.

A very fair tobacco crop is forecast for Algeria this season, according to the International Institute of Agriculture. The Departments of Algiers and Constantine contain practically all of the Algerian tobacco crop. An abundant crop is expected in Algiers, which accounted for

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

a little less than half of the 1927 area. A reduction of area planted to tobacco, however, took place in Constantine, which comprised in 1927 a little over half of the Algerian acreage. The area planted this season in the latter department is estimated at 39,653 acres compared with 36,790 last year. Total 1927 Algerian production is officially estimated at 58,533,000 pounds from an area of 71,679 acres. Algeria produces predominantly pipe tobacco. The only other important commercial type is snuff, of which about 855,000 pounds were grown in 1927. A number of other varieties are being experimented with, according to a report from Consul Robert English at Algiers. Several American varieties have been tried without success, but certain eastern varieties, such as Samson and Xanthi, have yielded tobacco of excellent quality. The 1928 crop of Tunis is estimated at 1,102,000 pounds from an area of 1,100 acres, compared with 1,196,000 pounds from an area of 1,000 acres in 1927, according to the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: Supplies of American apples on the British market are greatly in excess of demand and arrivals are continuing in excessive quantity, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in London. The Liverpool auction price for American barreled stock on Wednesday changed only slightly from the prices realized last week, but the tendency was downward. Prices on boxed varieties in general were lower. Prices paid for American apples in the Glasgow market during the week were lower than those prevailing in Liverpool, but the London market paid about the same as Liverpool.

Mr. Smith states that growers and shippers should bear in mind that the marking requirements showing the country of origin of all apples imported into the British market will be effective on all shipments arriving after November 12. The requirements will be met if the boxes and barrels are marked, "Produce of the U. S. A.," or with the name and address of the packer and shipper, together with the abbreviation of U. S. A. The country of origin must be indicated in letters not less than half an inch in height. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-191, October 26, 1928.

THE HAMBURG APPLE MARKET: Prices paid for American apples on the Hamburg auction on Thursday, October 25, were considerably higher than those prevailing in either Liverpool or Copenhagen, according to a cable

F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S, C O N T ' D

received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. Supplies were only moderate in Hamburg on Thursday, and the auction demand was active. Supplies afloat, however, are said to be liberal. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-192, October 27, 1928.

ONION PRODUCTION IN NETHERLANDS: The 1928 onion crop of Netherlands is estimated at 3,552,000 bushels from an acreage of 9,472 acres, according to a cable from Consul General C. L. Hoover at Amsterdam. This year's acreage is 1,206 acres greater than that of 1927, and is about equal to that of 1926, when 9,696 acres were sown to onions. No estimate has been received for the crop produced in 1927. The average production for the seven-year period, 1921-1927, as reported by Consul Hoover, was 2,378,000 bushels from an acreage of 8,480 acres. Consul Hoover states that probably two-thirds of the 1928 crop will be available for export.

THE 1928 PRUNE D'ENTE SITUATION IN FRANCE: The 1928 French crop of Prunes d'Ente is now placed at 1,323 short tons on a dried basis, according to a report dated October 11, and just received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Lucien Memminger at Bordeaux. The fruit appears to have been well sugared with a good proportion of medium sizes as well as of large sized, the percentage of wastage in drying having been very small. The 1928 crop has nearly all been sold from the regional markets and has reached the packers and wholesale merchants. The small crop this year is attributed to unfavorable conditions during the period of blossoming, and excessive heat and drought during the summer. See Foreign Service release, F.S./P-62, October 29, 1928.

D A I R Y P R O D U C T S

FOREIGN BUTTER PRICES IRREGULAR: Quotations on the London butter market on October 25 were materially higher than the previous Thursday on Danish and Dutch butters and a shade lower on New Zealand and Australian. The Copenhagen official quotation was equivalent to 39.8 cents against 38.3 a week earlier and 38.9 a year ago. With New York, 92 score, quoted at 48 cents against 47 the previous week and 48 a year ago, the situation is much the same as last year, the margin in favor of the domestic market standing at about 8 cents. On Colonial butter in London, quotations while slightly less than the previous week, are still about the same as last year, while stocks are light and arrivals still in small volume. The margin of New York price over best New Zealand salted in London is as yet only slightly more than the margin over Copenhagen. See page 709 for monthly review of foreign dairy conditions, and page 729 for detailed comparative price statement as cabled by American Agricultural Commissioners in Europe.

THE FOREIGN PORK SITUATION

Indications are that Europe may produce a smaller volume of pork during the season beginning November 1 as against production for the season now closing. Available figures on European hog receipts and slaughter during September and October show a seasonal upward movement, but the hog numbers in those countries are somewhat smaller than for the same time last year. At present the relationship between hog prices and feed prices is more favorable than last year. It appears, however, that the more favorable conditions are the result of having fewer animals to feed rather than a significant increase in the amount of feed available. Such a situation would be in keeping with the information indicating rather general reductions in hog numbers in most important European producing countries. In the United States at present, conditions influencing hog production are more favorable than a year ago, but much still depends upon the final outcome of the corn crop, which is now reported to be about 4 per cent larger than last year. From the trade viewpoint, present conditions in Europe indicate a relatively good market for American pork products, especially lard provided there are no extreme changes in the American domestic situation. In spite of the September export shrinkage, our exports of the leading pork products have retained their anticipated lead for the last 11 months over the corresponding period of the 1926-27 season. See tables, pages 707 and 708.

Great Britain

The British market for cured pork and lard in September was unusually slow, with unseasonably small imports moving at prices lower than for several months. For the past few years, September imports have turned upward, but the current downward price tendency is somewhat seasonal. Total bacon imports, at 71,796,000 pounds, were lower than for any month since April, 1927, and were 17.3 per cent and 10.4 per cent under August 1928, and September, 1927, respectively, according to information cabled by E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. All sources of imports except the Irish Free State shared in the decrease. Denmark's share of 42,633,000 pounds was 12 per cent below both the preceding month and a year ago. The American contribution suffered a less serious cut relatively than did the Canadian. The cumulative total bacon import to September 30, however, was still about 13 per cent ahead of the first 11 months of the preceding season.

Bacon prices to October 24 carried on the downward movement of September, according to Mr. Foley. The average quotation on Danish Wiltshire sides at Liverpool for the first three weeks of October was \$23.56 per 100 pounds, and was \$1.88 under the September average, but \$1.66 over October 1927. From June to August, the 1928 prices were considerably higher than those of last year, but showed a tendency to decline during the last 2 months. In recent years, the upward turn following the present period has come in March or April. A materialization of the improvement in industrial

THE FOREIGN PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

life anticipated by British observers would be a strengthening factor in the new season's cured pork trade. To date, the British imports of ham, most of which comes from the United States, have been slightly under the figures for the 1926-27 season. Total ham imports for September reached only 7,505,000 pounds, the smallest for any month since last January. The Liverpool stocks of hams, bacon, and shoulders on hand at the end of September stood at the very moderate figure of 3,946,000 pounds, being a substantial reduction from the preceding month, and about the same as a year ago.

In the British lard trade, American supplies continue to run ahead of last season, in spite of the reduced total British imports for September. In fact, the September total figure of 13,346,000 pounds was the smallest since December 1926, and represented decreases of 32.8 per cent and 40.3 per cent respectively below the preceding month and a year ago. The cumulative total for the season now stands at a point about 11 per cent ahead of last season. Since last June, prices of lard in Great Britain have been rising, the September Liverpool average for prime steam western standing at \$14.39 per 100 pounds. That figure was only slightly under September 1927, and is one of the few months of the current season when prices were about equal to or above those of last season. The small imports of September were reflected in the reduced month-end stocks at Liverpool, which stood at 6,899,000 pounds, a considerable reduction below August and only slightly larger than a year ago. Throughout the current season, lard stocks have tended to be larger than those of last year.

Information covering British hog receipts indicates numbers for September tending seasonally upward, but below last year. In Ireland, however, hog receipts appear to be somewhat larger than a year ago. At any rate, September supplies of British and Irish fresh pork at London Central Markets in September advanced to 7,065,000 pounds. That figure was the largest since last February, and about the same as a year ago. The season's cumulative supply figure by September 30 had reached a point 35.7 per cent ahead of last season. The price level for fresh pork throughout the last 11 months has been lower than either of the last two preceding years. In September the London average for first quality British pork made a seasonal movement upward to reach \$21.29 per 100 pounds. That average, however, was 11.3 per cent under a year ago.

Germany

In Germany, the most important Continental European hog producing country, hog receipts during September and the first half of October, while seasonally larger, were under those of last year, according to reports received from Agricultural Commissioner Stœre at Berlin. Prices, however,

THE FOREIGN PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

have averaged higher in recent weeks than for the same period of 1927. For the first 3 weeks of October, hog receipts at 14 markets averaged 73,520 against the September weekly average of 74,188. The October figure, however, was considerably under the corresponding period of last year. The September slaughter figure for 36 points reached about 400,000 head, an increase of 16,000 over August, and of 33,000 over September 1927. Available information regarding hog numbers, however, gives no reason to anticipate an approach to a repetition of the unprecedentedly heavy slaughter of the current season. The higher price level of recent weeks resulted in an average of \$16.13 per 100 pounds being paid for heavy hogs at Berlin during the first 3 weeks of October as against \$15.89 in September and \$13.67 in October 1927. A larger barley crop, together with the lighter demand for feedstuffs resulting from reduced livestock numbers have been factors in bringing the September average price of feed barley at Leipzig down to \$2.30 per 100 pounds against \$2.45 a year ago. The barley price has been declining steadily from the high point of \$2.88 reached last May and June. Throughout the current season barley prices have been substantially above those of 1926-27. A less regular movement is noted in prices of feed potatoes. The Breslau average for that commodity stood at 66 cents per 100 pounds in September against 49 cents a year ago. August and September have been the only 2 months of this season to show potato prices above those of last year. The size of the crop is not yet reported.

September trade returns for Germany show some increased activity in the imports of the leading pork products. In lard, with receipts from the United States predominating, September imports reached 14,771,000 pounds, an increase of nearly 1,000,000 pounds over August, and about the same as last year. The cumulative total for the season to date, however, remains behind last season, to the extent of about 16 per cent. The September bacon figure of 496,000 pounds also indicates a gain over August, but was little more than half the imports of September 1927. The cumulative total for 11 months now stands at about 14 per cent under last season. For the past several years, the German imports of lard and bacon have increased in October over the months immediately preceding.

Denmark

The official statement concerning reduced hog numbers in Denmark may be accepted as an indication of a decline in bacon exports below the record levels of the current season, although they probably will be maintained at points higher than those prevailing in most of the post-war period. For the 3 months July-September, the exports of Danish bacon have been smaller than in the corresponding months of last year for the first time this season. The preliminary figure of 42,794,000 pounds for September carries along the decreases noted since June, and is 9.6 per

THE FOREIGN PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

cent under September 1927. The cumulative total for the season to September 30, however, exceeds that of last season by about 29 per cent.

United States and Canada

In both the United States and Canada the rate of hog slaughter for the past few months has tended toward the lower levels of last season. In the United States the monthly inspected slaughter has been more or less under that of last year since May, and the September figure of 2,508,000 head is just about the same as a year ago. Coincident with the decline in slaughter, hog prices stiffened rather sharply from May to September and were well above the corresponding months of last year. For the first 3 weeks of October, however, the average of packers' and shippers' quotations at Chicago dropped sharply to \$10.12 per 100 pounds, a figure slightly under that of a year ago. For all months of this season, corn prices also were higher than last year. The decline of recent weeks brought the Chicago average of No. 3 yellow corn for the first 3 weeks of October to \$1.71 per 100 pounds, a point 14 per cent above that of a year ago.

The United States pork export trade in September dropped to unusually low levels for that month. The only item to show an increase over August was lard exports to Germany, and that figure was well under last year. Total lard and bacon exports for the season to September 30, however, continued ahead of last season. The cumulative figure for hams and shoulders, which went ahead of last season on the strength of the August exports, again fell behind as a result of the small September figure. The September lard figure reached only 46,158,000 pounds, and was smaller than for any month since November 1926, and 22.7 per cent under a year ago. The cumulative total to September 30 stood only about 5 per cent ahead of last year. Exports to both Germany and Great Britain were considerably under September 1927, the former taking 12,293,000 pounds and the latter 11,935,000 pounds. The September 30 stocks of lard in cold storage in the United States were a bit heavy for that month at 126,810,000 pounds, according to preliminary figures, but were well under the preceding month.

The total September bacon export reached only 6,881,000 pounds, the smallest for any month since November 1927. The total for the season, however, was about 11 per cent ahead of last season as of September 30. The exports to Great Britain were the smallest since last December, with the small German takings of recent months reduced still further. The total September export of hams and shoulders, most of which goes to Great Britain, was the smallest in recent years, reaching only 6,681,000 pounds, or about half of the August export. The season's cumulative total for that item was about 2 per cent under last season at the end of September.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign supplies and demand
(The preceding compilation of this material appeared on page 534 of Vol. 17)

Country and item	Unit	November to September					
		1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1922-23 to 1926-27 average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
United Kingdom:							
<u>Production -</u>							
Fat pigs at certain mkts.	1,000's	540	473	580	442	502	582
Supplies of British and Irish pork at London Cen- tral Markets.	1,000 pounds		32,719	29,169	21,034	52,778	71,654
<u>Imports -</u>							
<u>Bacon -</u>							
Denmark	"	225,870	397,883	389,301	363,858	495,677	559,302
Irish F.State	"	-	a/ 47,524	48,832	45,565	40,342	51,950
United States	"	169,725	174,526	151,533	134,403	73,758	58,538
Canada	"	41,143	98,386	135,858	98,185	57,333	34,556
Others	"	38,886	76,082	43,159	103,802	190,576	207,231
Total	"	475,630	794,356	768,698	750,813	857,736	911,627
Ham, total ...	"	90,353	150,584	162,870	131,869	99,709	99,487
Lard, total ...	"	183,416	248,876	241,657	245,470	234,069	260,396
<u>Stocks - b/</u>							
Ham, bacon and shoulders, Liverpool, end of month.	"				6,328	6,572	4,777
Lard, refined Liverpool, end of month	"		5,579	7,858	5,354	4,655	6,388
Denmark:							
<u>Exports -</u>							
Bacon	"		395,378	388,468	363,881	498,306	552,182
Canada:							
<u>Slaughter -</u>							
Hogs, inspected	1,000's	1,546	2,337	2,615	2,215	2,349	2,379
Germany							
<u>Production -</u>							
Receipt of hogs at 14 cities	"		c/ 2,236	2,356	2,239	3,118	3,816
Slaughter of hogs at 36 centers	"	a/ 4,051	2,856	2,858	2,958	3,671	4,764
<u>Imports -</u>							
Bacon, total ...	1,000 pounds	a/ 2,440	36,613	23,166	18,709	12,824	7,276

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign supplies and demand,
continued

Country and item	Unit	November to September					
		1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1922-23 to 1926-27 average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
<u>United States:</u>							
<u>Slaughter -</u>							
Hogs, inspected 1,000's		29,223	43,479	42,791	37,836	40,114	44,401
<u>Exports -</u>							
Bacon -	1,000						
U. Kingdom ..	pounds	121,284	100,297	87,184	80,927	46,322	40,391
Germany	"	1,365	32,646	14,025	11,590	7,476	7,883
Total	"	161,139	224,643	161,383	147,624	100,656	111,936
Hams and shoulders, total	"	152,980	237,756	236,074	183,160	123,483	120,524
Lard -							
U. Kingdom ..	"	159,449	212,935	197,593	218,800	194,989	216,862
Germany	"	126,205	239,910	200,198	188,068	172,529	146,763
Total	"	434,591	759,544	661,188	654,623	624,525	658,238
<u>Stocks - b/</u>							
Lard in cold storage, end of month	"		97,230	116,324	89,610	105,337	141,266

a/ Four year average. b/ Figures for stocks are averages, not accumulative totals.
c/ November and December 1922 not available.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign and domestic prices, averages
for the periods shown
(In dollars per 100 pounds)

Item	September 1909-13 average	September 1923-27 average	September 1927	August 1928	September 1928
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Hogs, Chicago	8.15	10.54	10.22	11.53	12.14
Corn, No. 3, Chicago ...	1.23	1.68	1.73	1.82	1.79
Hogs, heavy, Berlin	12.37	13.57	15.31	16.34	15.89
Potatoes, Breslau .....	.33	a/ .12	.49	.94	.66
Barley, Leipzig	1.73	2.07	2.45	2.32	2.30
Lard -					
Chicago	11.24	16.40	14.25	14.70	15.25
Liverpool	12.50	16.11	14.64	13.94	14.39
Hamburg	b/	19.99	15.11	14.92	15.31
Wiltshire sides -					
Liverpool -					
American	b/	c/ 20.59	b/	b/	b/
Canadian	15.69	a/ 22.32	b/	d/ 21.87	b/
Danish	16.70	25.49	24.66	25.20	24.44

a/ Four-year average. b/ No quotation. c/ Three-year average. d/ First three

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS

Supplies of butter and cheese from New Zealand and Australia are beginning to arrive in English markets in increasing quantities reflecting the opening of another season of flush production. It will be the middle of November before the arrivals from the Southern Hemisphere can be very considerable in volume, and stocks are light enough to result in London prices being well maintained until then. The foreign markets are now reported as slow with buying from hand to mouth and the progress of the new season in the Southern Hemisphere already dominates the foreign butter and cheese markets. Shipments afloat from New Zealand, Australia, and Argentina combined amounted on October 13, 1928 to 18,536,000 pounds as compared with 8,670,000 pounds on October 8, 1927.

The New York price of 92 score butter on October 26 was 8 cents above the Copenhagen export quotation and 9 cents above London quotations on best salted New Zealand butter. In New Zealand it is pointed out that butter and cheese prices prevailing as late as September 20 were unusually favorable to cheese. Since New Zealand factories are generally equipped for the manufacture of both butter and cheese, it is probable that the latter will be favored, at least in the early part of this season. Stocks of butter in Great Britain are lighter than a year ago, while stocks of cheese are somewhat heavier. It was estimated by the New Zealand Dairy Produce Board that stocks of butter on September 1, 1928 amounted to 32,450,000 pounds against 40,320,000 pounds on September 1, 1927. According to the same authority stocks of cheese in London, Liverpool, and Bristol were as follows:

September 1, 1927 September 1, 1928

New Zealand and Australian - 8,064,000 pounds 7,056,000 pounds
Canadian - - - - - 121,600 crates 171,500 crates

UNITED STATES: Imports and exports of dairy products, September, 1927, and August and September, 1928

Item	Unit	Imports			Exports		
		1927	1928		1927	1928	
		September	August	September	September	August	September
Butter...	lbs	197,405	156,172	220,210	330,851	333,163	268,474
Cheese....	"	5,101,507	5,597,491	6,744,217	224,958	214,848	140,636
Condensed milk.....	"	178,053	291,283	153,813	6,195,307	9,588,875	8,983,787
Milk.....	gals	523,806	400,457	620,139)))
Cream.....	"	545,769	369,759	391,758	) 2,682	) 8,652	) 8,456

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

New Zealand shipping season under way with record output

Early indications of an unusually favorable dairy season in New Zealand are materializing in record production and shipments of butter and cheese as shown by data now available for the opening months of the new season. Quantities graded in August indicate an increase as compared with August of last year of 27 per cent in butter output and 118 per cent in cheese, or, in terms of butter fat production, an officially estimated increase of 33 per cent. Some colder weather since August is reported to have checked production somewhat, but prospects late in September were reported as excellent from every point of view. Butter shipments afloat from New Zealand on October 13 amounted to 12,264,000 pounds against shipments afloat on October 3, 1927 amounting to 7,392,000 pounds. Since recent indications are that the season now opening will prove to be one of record output, the official record of the progress of the current season as compared with that of the past two record seasons will be carried from month to month as below:

NEW ZEALAND: Grading of butter and cheese, by months, seasonal years, 1926-27, 1927-28, and 1928-29 to date.

Month	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
BUTTER	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
August	3,629,280	5,031,040	6,358,000
September	9,620,300	12,425,280	
October	17,456,320	20,406,400	
November	22,962,240	26,312,800	
December	26,043,960	28,257,600	
January	22,552,320	23,224,320	
February	18,103,680	13,554,240	
March	16,800,000	13,417,600	
April	11,650,240	9,903,040	
May	7,280,000	7,170,240	
June	3,046,400	3,223,360	
July	1,408,960	1,937,600	
Total, 12 months .	160,619,200	165,363,520	
CHEESE			
August	472,640	775,040	1,691,000
September	6,894,720	7,685,440	
October	15,724,800	16,289,280	
November	23,867,200	25,822,720	
December	28,791,680	28,071,680	
January	24,579,520	25,699,520	
February	21,504,000	20,030,080	
March	20,726,720	16,215,360	
April	15,348,480	13,336,960	
May	9,067,520	10,662,400	
June	3,467,520	4,345,600	
July	445,760	815,360	
Total, 12 months .	170,898,560	169,749,440	

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

Australian season begins with heavy output

Conditions unusually favorable to dairy production prevail quite generally throughout the dairy states of Australia, according to latest information. Arrivals of butter at the three most important grading ports from the first of August, which generally marks the beginning of increased production for the new year, to the middle of September were 73 per cent heavier than during the corresponding period of last year. During the 12 months ended June 30, 1928, total exports of butter from Australia were 30 per cent heavier than in the preceding year, having amounted to 99,232,000 pounds and 76,608,000 pounds respectively, according to a report from the American Consul General in Melbourne. Shipments afloat from Australia, chiefly to Great Britain, amounted on October 13 to 5,320,000 pounds, against 784,000 pounds on October 8, 1927.

AUSTRALIA: Arrivals of butter at principal grading ports, August and September, 1927 and 1928

Week ended	Sydney, New South Wales		Melbourne, Victoria		Brisbane, Queensland		Total	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
Aug. 4	9,148	8,547	6,927	14,285	5,037	6,583	21,112	29,415
11	8,688	9,617	7,479	14,380	4,128	7,238	20,295	30,635
18	7,947	9,319	8,136	15,268	3,744	6,494	19,827	31,081
25	7,332	9,979	9,195	17,414	3,723	7,524	20,250	34,917
Sept. 1	7,254	10,426	10,622	20,349	4,165	9,480	22,041	40,315
8	8,134	13,996	11,652	21,224	2,262	9,775	22,048	44,995
15	8,348	15,648	15,843	26,388	1,373	8,894	25,564	49,930
Total, 7 weeks	56,851	76,992	69,854	128,308	24,432	55,988	151,137	261,288

Argentine shipments still light

In the season recently ended in Argentina, dairy production was seriously checked by prolonged drought which interfered with the wintering and pasture feeding of cows. Exports of butter declined from 64,235,000 pounds in 1926 to 46,308,000 pounds in 1927. Weather conditions in the dairy section have been relatively favorable so far this season, according to latest information, and a surplus considerably larger than that of last year is expected. Shipments afloat on October 13 from Argentina, while heavier than a year ago, were still somewhat less than 1,000,000 pounds.

Demand in Great Britain and Germany well maintained

Notwithstanding some backwardness of the pasture season now closing in the European dairy regions, Great Britain and Germany have received some 8 per cent more butter during the 9 months ended September 30 of this year than last year. The combined butter imports of those 2 countries were 745,000,000 pounds this year against the corresponding 1927 figure of 689,000,000 pounds. Prices over the 1928 period were maintained in both London and Berlin at a level fully as high as in 1927, and at present they

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

are practically the same as a year ago. A comparatively stronger demand has existed in Germany as against 1927 than has been the case in Great Britain. Imports of butter into Great Britain for September 1928 reached 36,577,000 pounds against 65,570,000 pounds in August and 51,323,000 pounds a year ago. Within Germany, colder weather in early October is reported to have lessened butter production and promised increasing consumption, which, together with the seasonal decline in output, is expected to strengthen the German demand for foreign butter. German imports during September amounted to 23,810,000 pounds against 24,255,000 pounds in August and 23,711,000 pounds in August 1927.

GREAT BRITAIN: Imports of butter and cheese, by countries, September, 1927, and August and September, 1928.

Commodity and country	September 1927	August 1928	September 1928
BUTTER	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Russia	6,124	8,313	3,697
Finland	1,535	2,287	1,406
Sweden	1,077	2,611	1,916
Denmark	21,002	22,532	17,348
Netherlands	1,004	1,405	759
France	2,116	1,415	534
United States	-----	-----	-----
Argentina	213	449	590
Irish Free State	10,379	9,530	8,038
Australia	1,257	5,503	1,216
New Zealand	6,579	8,570	517
Canada	-----	-----	-----
Others	437	2,300	756
Total	51,823	65,570	36,577
Total January 1 to date	514,850	503,758	540,335
CHEESE			
Netherlands	2,027	1,944	1,923
Italy	1,262	1,366	1,021
United States	238	80	82
Australia	240	2,140	334
New Zealand	9,223	11,997	1,469
Canada	16,449	18,414	15,705
Others	722	893	1,033
Total	30,161	36,934	21,567
Total January 1 to date	252,014	235,154	254,721

GERMANY: Imports of butter, by countries, September 1927, and August and September, 1928

Country or section	September 1927	August 1928	September 1928
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Denmark	5,733	6,394	6,173
Netherlands	7,497	6,615	6,834
Russia	1,929	2,150	1,708
Baltic group	6,836	7,938	8,377
Others	716	1,153	718
Total	22,711	24,255	23,810
Total January 1 to date	123,637	120,622	201,432

**DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States,
July-September, 1927 and 1928**

Item and country	July-September		September	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
BUTTER:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports-	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Total Europe	a/	0	0	0
Mexico	183	141	49	43
Cuba	125	87	65	18
Haitian Republic ..	107	103	39	8
Other West Indies	107	73	28	19
Peru	98	157	57	69
Other South America	84	107	29	41
Panama	93	70	25	20
Honduras	33	36	9	13
Philippine Islands	27	31	2	14
Canada	1	1	a/	a/
Other countries	96	88	28	23
Total exports	955	894	331	268
Imports-				
Denmark & Faroe Is.....	225	212	9	5
United Kingdom	39	51	0	51
Other Europe	150	15	143	1
Total Europe	414	278	152	57
New Zealand	285	229	36	128
Canada	59	74	6	25
Other countries	11	13	3	10
Total imports	769	594	197	220
CASEIN:				
Imports-				
Argentina	3,070	5,451	503	1,242
France	1,508	931	417	466
Germany	161	946	101	78
Other countries	198	738	84	392
Total imports	4,937	8,066	1,105	2,178
CHEESE:				
Exports-				
Total Europe	14	1	1	a/
Mexico	157	65	76	20
Panama	112	101	15	20
Other Central America ..	71	77	24	25
Cuba	105	90	44	15
Other West Indies	71	57	22	13
Canada	61	37	12	15
South America	36	33	8	6
China	35	24	10	17
Other countries	45	43	13	10
Total exports	707	528	225	141

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States,
July-September, 1927 and 1928, continued

Item and country	July-September		September	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
CHEESE AND CHEESE SUBSTITUTES:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Imports-				
Italy	5,865	6,775	2,458	3,333
Switzerland	3,664	5,505	1,137	1,737
Netherlands	1,016	981	367	313
France	677	1,612	257	487
Finland	300	125	63	39
Greece	243	37	40	20
Germany	144	312	51	106
Denmark	132	140	53	53
Norway	112	145	46	35
Other Europe	129	153	28	30
Total Europe	12,232	15,785	4,500	6,153
Canada	2,547	2,455	550	574
Argentina	167	18	40	6
Other countries	38	20	12	11
Total imports	15,034	18,278	5,102	6,744
OLEOMARGARINE, ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE:				
Exports-				
Panama	74	69	7	20
West Indies	59	49	23	8
Argentina	23	0	0	0
Newfoundland and Lab.....	19	0	0	0
Other countries	11	5	5	1
Total exports	186	123	35	29
MILK AND CREAM, CONDENSED:				
Exports-				
Total Europe	23	31	a/	6
Cuba	2,613	2,589	925	993
Philippine Islands	2,110	1,690	548	303
Japan	1,173	1,591	203	841
Hongkong	762	871	185	307
China	504	983	163	502
Panama	297	725	50	109
Other Central America .	265	320	70	69
Mexico	256	168	84	27
Other countries	634	690	206	248
Total exports	8,687	9,663	2,439	3,405

Continued-

**DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States,
July-September, 1927 and 1928, continued**

Item and country	July-September		September	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
MILK & CREAM, EVAPORATED:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports-	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
United Kingdom	4,235	6,454	723	2,360
Belgium	94	78	31	62
Germany	11	1	1	1
Other Europe.....	70	45	13	20
Total Europe.....	4,410	6,578	768	2,443
Philippine Islands.....	3,297	2,489	1,047	836
Peru	770	1,178	222	583
Other South America ...	416	396	172	74
Panama	716	1,154	148	158
Mexico	693	353	188	95
China	620	1,173	188	562
Hongkong	635	466	303	78
British Malaya	430	667	90	202
Japan	384	231	77	20
Cuba	273	507	70	130
Newfoundland & Lab.....	170	169	7	8
Canada	92	195	70	a/
Other countries	1,355	1,549	406	391
Total exports	14,321	17,105	3,756	5,583
MILK AND CREAM, POWDERED:				
Exports-				
Italy	31	51	11	3
United Kingdom	13	24	4	9
Germany	1	42	a/	0
France	0	88	0	34
Other Europe	20	241	6	14
Total Europe	65	446	21	60
Japan, incl. Chosen ...	105	40	43	3
Cuba	98	20	29	8
Venezuela	70	50	29	15
Colombia	35	48	11	13
Other South America ...	87	30	21	26
Panama	57	94	11	10
Other Central America ..	29	54	3	16
China	47	149	35	77
Mexico	44	140	10	72
Canada	12	15	2	7
Other countries	68	70	24	15
Total exports	717	1,206	239	322

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States,
July-September, 1927 and 1928, continued

Item and country	July-September		September	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
MILK AND CREAM, POWDERED, CONTINUED:				
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Imports- b/				
Netherlands	1,702	538	530	262
Other Europe	19	2	3	a/
Total Europe	1,721	540	533	262
Canada	1,806	1,094	636	324
Other countries	1	a/	a/	0
Total imports	3,528	1,634	1,169	586
MILK, CONDENSED, SWEETENED:				
Imports-				
Netherlands	271	84	90	4
Canada	39	267	1	77
Denmark & Faroe Is....	14	8	0	0
Other countries	a/	a/	a/	0
Total imports	324	359	91	81
MILK, EVAPORATED, UNSWEETENED				
Imports-				
Netherlands	234	266	87	72
Canada	1	1	a/	1
Other countries	50	a/	a/	a/
Total imports	285	267	87	73
EGGS IN THE SHELL:				
Exports-				
	<u>dozen</u>	<u>dozen</u>	<u>dozen</u>	<u>dozen</u>
United Kingdom	249	362	204	64
Other Europe	a/	a/	a/	0
Total Europe	249	362	204	64
Cuba	3,155	1,657	1,070	410
Mexico	1,705	1,289	633	617
Panama	285	388	52	94
Canada	239	239	81	102
Honduras	37	45	13	14
Bermuda	21	19	7	2
Argentina	15	0	0	0
Other South America ...	39	45	16	6
Other countries	60	81	25	35
Total exports	5,805	4,125	2,101	1,344
Imports-				
Hongkong	34	30	13	10
Canada	3	3	1	1
China	1	3	a/	2
Other countries	1	12	1	10
Total imports	39	43	15	23

Continued-

**DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States,
July-September, 1927 and 1928, continued**

Item and country	July-September		September	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
EGGS AND EGG YOLKS, DRIED, FROZEN OR PREPARED:	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
Exports-				
Total Europe	51	122	0	0
Canada	171	26	26	8
Cuba	2	0	1	0
Other countries	7	3	1	1
Total exports	231	151	28	9
EGGS, WHOLE, DRIED:				
Imports-				
China	63	1,176	11	16
Other countries	0	0	0	0
Total imports	63	1,176	11	16
EGGS, WHOLE, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports-				
China	209	9,376	25	11
United Kingdom	0	920	0	0
Other countries	3	3	1	3
Total imports	212	10,299	26	14
EGG YOLKS, DRIED:				
Imports-				
China	1,158	1,840	389	606
Other countries	6	91	0	62
Total imports	1,164	1,931	389	668
EGG YOLKS, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports-				
China	270	1,306	258	2
United Kingdom	0	530	0	38
Other countries	0	115	0	0
Total imports	270	1,951	258	40
EGG ALBUMEN, DRIED:				
Imports-				
China	940	778	200	207
Other countries	14	a/	0	a/
Total imports	954	778	200	207
EGG ALBUMEN, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports-				
China	240	540	103	0
Other countries	0	3	0	0
Total imports	240	543	103	0

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500. b/ Includes cream powdered malted etc

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925 - 1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
WHEAT						
United States.....	47,097	52,255	56,337	58,583	57,750	98.6
Canada	9,945	20,790	22,396	22,460	24,115	107.4
North America (3).....	59,216	74,175	80,519	82,554	83,117	100.9
Europe, 21 count. prev. rept'd	54,578	52,875	53,841	54,913	55,415	100.9
France	16,500	13,872	12,971	13,065	12,795	97.9
Total Europe (22).....	71,078	66,747	66,812	67,978	68,210	100.3
Africa (5)	6,596	7,940	8,224	7,225	7,723	107.0
Asia (4)	30,124	33,057	31,749	32,497	33,338	102.6
Total above N. Hemis. count. (34)	167,014	181,919	187,304	190,054	192,334	101.2
Argentina	16,051	19,197	19,274	19,714	20,900	106.0
Australia	7,603	10,201	11,688	11,823	14,000	118.4
Total above count. (37).....	190,668	211,317	218,266	221,591	237,234	107.2
Russia	74,209	59,777	70,882	75,941	66,676	87.8
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia & China	177,500	192,700	197,100	199,300		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China ...	204,200	226,500	231,000	234,700		
RYE						
United States	2,236	3,974	3,578	3,690	3,535	95.8
Canada	117	643	754	743	840	113.1
Europe (21)	42,802	38,196	37,671	37,657	36,637	97.3
Total N. Hemis. (23) ..	45,155	42,813	42,003	42,090	41,012	97.4
Argentina	85	501	544	895	1,195	133.5
Total above count. (24)	45,240	43,314	42,547	42,985	42,207	98.2
Russia	61,055	70,295	62,797	69,585	63,462	91.2
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	48,000	45,700	44,800	45,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China ...	48,300	46,300	45,500	46,100		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	690,108	676,429	831,040	872,595	903,865	103.6
Canada	197,119	395,475	407,136	440,025	550,482	125.1
North America (3)	898,708	1,081,117	1,248,509	1,324,510	1,465,679	110.7
Europe, 19 count. prev. rept'd	998,772	1,027,030	939,621	954,687	1,073,646	112.5
France	325,644	330,844	231,767	276,128	277,657	100.6
Switzerland	3,314	3,516	4,244	4,119	4,270	103.7
Total Europe (21)	1,327,730	1,361,390	1,175,832	1,234,934	1,355,573	109.8
Africa, 5 count. prev. rept'd	58,985	68,997	53,106	61,417	58,254	111.1
Egypt	34,186	36,169	37,207	44,346	37,294	84.1
Total Africa (6)	93,171	105,166	90,313	105,763	105,548	99.8
Asia (5)	337,827	380,052	376,287	389,034	336,717	86.6
Total above count. (35)	2,707,436	2,927,725	2,900,971	3,054,241	3,263,517	106.9
Russia	758,941	730,090	819,744	749,026	859,789	114.8
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	2,759,000	3,026,000	2,981,000	3,136,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China ...	3,041,000	3,389,000	3,421,000	3,539,000		
RYE						
United States	36,093	46,456	40,795	53,811	43,274	73.6
Canada	2,094	9,158	12,179	14,951	16,879	112.9
Total N. America (2) .	38,187	55,614	52,974	73,762	60,153	81.6
Total Europe (19)	911,129	876,272	697,873	753,216	818,044	108.6
Total above count. (21)	949,316	931,886	750,847	826,978	878,197	106.2
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	1,023,000	1,000,000	807,000	873,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China ...	1,025,000	1,007,000	812,000	887,000		
Russia	735,505	877,500	903,100	933,033	783,433	84.0

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925 - 1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States	104,229	101,359	99,713	98,868	102,380	103.6
Canada	309	239	210	132	139	105.3
North America (2)	104,538	101,598	99,923	99,000	102,519	103.6
Europe (6)	14,857	15,195	15,402	15,970	16,508	103.4
Est. European total						
ex. Russia	26,400	26,900	26,700	28,100		
Africa (2)	481	571	615	564	689	122.2
Asia (2)	(40)	38	40	40	40	100.0
Total N. Hemis. (12) ..	119,926	117,402	115,981	115,574	119,756	103.6
Est. N. Hemis. total						
ex. Russia	150,000	150,500	149,000	149,600		
Est. world total ex.						
Russia	171,900	178,700	179,800	179,700		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925 - 1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	2,712,364	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,773,708	2,903,272	104.7
Canada	17,297	10,564	7,813	4,262	5,732	134.5
North America (2)	2,729,661	2,927,525	2,700,030	2,777,970	2,909,004	104.7
Europe, 6 count. prev. rept'd	391,486	399,717	472,024	327,340	275,667	84.2
Yugoslavia	111,897	149,230	134,249	84,344	81,216	96.3
Total Europe (7)	503,383	548,947	606,273	411,684	356,883	86.7
Est. European total						
ex. Russia	581,000	623,000	662,000	492,000		
Morocco	(3,500)	3,850	4,371	4,788	6,477	135.3
Total N. Hemis. (10) ..	3,236,544	3,480,322	3,310,674	3,194,442	3,272,364	102.4
Est. N. Hemis. total						
ex. Russia	3,681,000	3,903,000	3,768,000	3,676,000		
Est. world total ex.						
Russia	4,126,000	4,522,000	4,454,000	4,350,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
BARLEY						
California	1,362	1,050	1,080	994	1,083	109.0
United States other than California	6,258	6,947	6,890	8,460	11,160	131.9
Canada	1,574	3,524	3,647	3,506	4,380	139.2
North America (2)	9,194	11,521	11,617	12,960	17,123	132.1
Europe, 22 coun. prev. repts. and unchanged ...	22,402	22,958	22,783	23,131	23,461	101.4
France, revised	1,987	1,727	1,703	1,747	1,817	104.0
Total Europe (23)	24,389	24,685	24,489	24,878	25,278	101.6
Est. European total excl. Russia	27,000	27,200	27,200	27,700		
Africa (5)	8,193	8,659	8,613	7,005	7,521	107.4
Asia (3)	(450)	631	601	655	949	129.6
Total N. Hemis. (33) ..	42,226	45,496	45,320	45,498	50,771	111.6
Argentina, revised	230	900	979	1,186	1,321	111.4
Total above coun. (34) ..	42,456	46,396	46,299	46,684	52,092	111.6
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China	64,200	65,100	64,300	63,100		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	65,000	66,900	66,100	65,100		
OATS						
United States	37,357	44,872	44,177	42,029	41,974	99.9
Canada	9,597	12,556	12,741	13,240	13,135	99.2
North America (2)	46,954	57,428	56,918	55,269	55,109	99.7
Europe, 21 coun. prev. repts. and unchanged	34,182	32,637	33,058	32,597	32,885	100.9
France, revised	10,084	8,598	8,677	8,544	8,572	100.3
Total Europe (22)	44,266	41,235	41,735	41,141	41,457	100.8
Est. European total excl. Russia	49,400	46,200	46,500	45,800		
Africa (3)	607	730	776	683	773	113.2
Asia (3)	12	24	60	65	26	40.0
Total N. Hemis. (30) ...	91,839	99,517	99,489	97,158	97,365	100.2
Argentina	2,396	3,194	3,171	3,160	3,608	114.2
Total above countries, (31)	94,235	102,711	102,660	100,318	100,973	100.7
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China	97,700	105,200	105,100	102,700		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	102,200	110,800	110,200	107,900		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925 - 1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
BARLEY						
California	37,690	32,550	32,400	27,335	33,032	120.8
United States other than California	147,122	181,313	152,505	237,057	317,561	134.0
Canada	45,275	87,118	99,987	96,938	144,875	149.5
North America (2)	230,087	300,981	284,892	361,330	495,468	137.1
Europe (21)	627,754	606,712	609,740	610,332	659,676	108.1
Est. European total excl. Russia	701,000	689,000	690,000	685,000		
Africa, 5 count. prev. rept'd	97,400	96,696	59,395	74,022	92,826	125.4
Egypt	11,867	11,144	10,097	11,961	10,793	90.2
Total Africa (6)	109,267	107,840	69,492	85,983	103,619	120.5
Asia (4)	132,987	137,124	136,327	132,526	130,010	98.1
Total N. Hemis. (33) ..	1,100,095	1,152,657	1,100,451	1,190,171	1,388,773	116.7
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	1,407,000	1,498,000	1,406,000	1,480,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	1,425,000	1,546,000	1,453,000	1,512,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,184,146	1,452,966	122.7
Canada	351,690	402,296	383,416	439,713	474,242	107.9
North America (2)	1,495,097	1,889,846	1,630,264	1,623,859	1,927,208	118.7
Europe, 19 count. prev. rept'd & unchanged ..	1,266,723	1,165,196	1,249,858	1,230,071	1,258,497	102.3
France, revised	368,462	327,645	364,120	343,279	336,255	98.0
Total Europe (20)	1,635,185	1,492,841	1,613,978	1,573,350	1,594,752	101.4
Est. European total ex. Russia	1,931,000	1,792,000	1,921,000	1,854,000		
Africa (3)	17,631	19,509	11,455	13,965	18,315	131.1
Lebanon Republic	(30)	62	52	52	41	78.8
Total N. Hemis. (26) ..	3,147,943	3,402,258	3,255,749	3,211,226	3,540,316	110.2
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	3,474,000	3,729,000	3,592,000	3,522,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	3,581,000	3,848,000	3,696,000	3,614,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28	Oct. 6	Oct. 13	Oct. 20	July 1 to and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
BARLEY, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
<u>Year beginning</u> <u>July 1</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
United States.	17,044	36,530	2,203	3,095	2,481	Oct. 20	15,910	33,323
Canada	42,533	25,131				Aug. 31	2,707	3,764
Argentina.....	14,217	b/11,192	0	0		Oct. 13	b/1,217	b/ 108
Danubian coun- tries b/ ...	26,503	27,242	542	1,117		Oct. 13	15,567	10,042
Total	100,302	100,145					35,401	47,237
OATS, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u> <u>July 1</u>								
United States .	15,041	9,823	430	531	333	Oct. 20	3,972	7,043
Canada	13,396	10,180				Aug. 31	901	7,534
Argentina	40,008	b/29,455	130	0		Oct. 13	b/6,893	692
Danubian coun- tries b/ ...	858	878	0	29		Oct. 13	214	29
Total ...	69,303	50,336					11,930	15,298
	Net exports for years		Weekly a/ shipments, 1928 week ending				Total for sea- son including latest week shown	
	1925-26	1926-27	Sept. 29	Oct. 6	Oct. 13	Oct. 20	1926-27	1927-28
CORN, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<u>Year beginning</u> <u>November 1</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
United States..	25,533	17,161	131	263	59	164	16,984	20,177
Danubian coun- tries c/	58,529	b/82,500	0	69	0		b/36,274	b/15,266
Argentina	169,801	322,876	b/5,237	b/5,079	b/7,086	b/4,331	313,505	d262,027
Union of South Africa.....	18,833	8,562	e/ 600	e/ 729	e/ 771		e/7,243	e23,100
IMPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u> <u>November 1</u>							Nov.- Sept.	Nov.- Sept.
United States.	576	5,040					3,495	1,393
Total exports less U. S. imports....	282,120	426,059					370,511	319,177

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. d/ Trade sources since March. e/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

RUMANIA: Feed grain production, net exports and balance retained for consumption, seed and carryover

Year	Corn			Total three feed grains		
	Production	Exports year beginning Nov. 1	Balance retained	Production	Net exports yr. beginning July 1	Balance retained
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 s. tons	1,000 s. tons	1,000 s. tons
1922	119,765	12,005	107,760	7,077	1,539	5,538
1923	151,403	21,370	130,033	6,703	1,766	4,937
1924	155,461	22,019	133,442	5,763	963	4,800
1925	163,739	a/ 21,036		6,525	921	5,604
1926	239,402	b/ 66,360		9,841	2,438	7,403
1927	130,092	c/ (27,243)		6,243	1,390	4,853
1928, 1st est.	138,969					
2nd est.	99,876			5,640		

a/ Nine months only. b/ Eleven months only. c/ Eight months only.

ITALY: Production of wheat, corn and rice and net exports of wheat, 1922 to 1928

Year	Wheat		Corn		Rice
	Production	Net imports year beginning July 1	Total production	Principal crop production	Production
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds
1922	161,641	110,227	76,830		331,925
1923	224,836	69,792	89,204		708,874
1924	170,144	93,259	105,679		804,135
1925	240,845	63,870	109,962		873,130
1926	220,544	87,150	118,090	113,812	925,388
1927	195,802	a/ (87,000)	87,573	82,397	952,611
1928 -					
August estimate ..	236,295		--	--	
October estimate ..	223,530			52,280	860,056

a/ Preliminary.

CORN PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS IN YUGOSLAVIA

Year	Production	Exports, year beginning November 1
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1922	89,796	37,051
1923	84,781	41,927
1924	149,599	45,010
1925	149,230	34,720
1926	134,249	a/ (12,708)
1927	84,344	b/ (122)
1928	81,216	

a/ Eleven months. b/ Nine months.

POTATOES: Acreage and production, average 1909-1913, annual
1925 - 1928

Countries reported in 1928 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
ACREAGE	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	Percent
United States	3,677	3,092	3,122	3,517	3,842	109.2
Canada	483	522	523	572	598	104.5
Europe (17)	21,733	21,345	21,143	21,575	21,733	100.7
Tunis	(3)	3	2	2	3	150.0
Total above count. (20)	25,896	24,962	24,790	25,666	26,176	102.0
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	30,100	30,700	30,500	31,700		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	30,800	31,500	31,300			
PRODUCTION	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	Percent
United States	357,699	323,465	354,328	406,964	463,722	113.9
Canada,	77,843	57,028	78,228	77,430	84,657	109.3
Europe, 10 count. prev. rept'd	681,850	773,419	637,770	795,928	719,065	90.2
Poland	889,531	1,069,457	914,123	1,166,897	1,028,446	88.1
Total Europe (11)	1,571,381	1,842,876	1,551,893	1,962,825	1,746,511	89.0
Tunis	100	162	154	103	165	160.2
Total above count. (14)	2,007,023	2,235,531	1,984,603	2,447,322	2,295,055	93.8
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	4,647,000	5,291,000	4,418,000	5,241,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	4,723,000	5,357,000	4,504,000			

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

MANCHURIA: Acreage of important crops, 1927 and 1928

Crop	1928	1927
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Soybeans	10,225	8,750
Other beans	1,094	995
Kaoliang	7,426	6,555
Millet	5,676	6,164
Corn	2,689	2,421
Wheat	3,547	2,811
Paddy rice	209	311
Upland rice	252	289
Other cereals	2,752	2,424

Source: Reports of the Research Bureau of the South Manchurian

MANCHURIA: Production of important crops, 1923-1928

	Unit	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Soy beans	s. ton	2,623,000	3,196,000		3,567,979	5,234,503	6,137,970
Other beans ..	"	143,000	198,000		315,432	462,051	622,039
Kaoliang	1,000						
	bu.	120,000	155,500		164,374	199,682	217,672
Millet	"	61,000	86,000	Not	125,948	141,560	152,917
Corn	"	45,000	46,000	avail-	72,144	80,875	87,260
Wheat	"	13,000	22,000	able	39,185	64,923	72,419
Saddy rice a/	1,000						
	lb.				479,642	497,071	387,988
Upland rice a/	"				363,693	4,408,120	3,382,694
Other cereals	"					411,444	340,853

Source: Consular Service quoting reports of the Research Bureau of the South Manchurian Railway. a/ Not stated whether rough or cleaned.

WHEAT: Inspections in the Western Grain Division of Canada,
August 1 to October 22, 1927 and 1928

Year and grade	August 1 - September 30	Per cent of total	October 1 - October 22	Per cent of total	August 1 - October 22	Per cent of total
	<u>Cars</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Cars</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Cars</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
1927						
Total	15,536		32,184		47,720	
Total durum	2,569		2,339		4,908	
Total other than durum	12,967	100.0	29,845	100.0	42,812	100.0
Contract grades	8,094	62.4	11,612	38.9	19,706	46.0
No. 5	451	3.5	862	2.9	1,313	3.1
No. 6	195	1.5	333	1.1	528	1.2
Feed	80	.6	118	.4	198	.5
No grade	3,691	28.5	16,631	55.8	20,342	47.5
1928						
Total	48,754		53,796		102,550	
Total durum	5,408		4,197		9,605	
Total other than durum	43,346	100.0	45,599	100.0	92,945	100.0
Contract grades	32,007	73.8	27,068	54.6	59,075	63.6
No. 5	4,108	9.5	8,908	18.0	13,016	14.0
No. 6	3,132	7.2	9,051	18.2	12,183	13.1
Feed	843	1.9	3,464	7.0	4,307	4.6
No grade	2,207	5.1	482	1.0	2,689	2.0

COTTON: Area and production in countries reporting for 1928-29,
with comparisons

Item and country	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	Per cent 1928-29 is of 1927-28
AREA	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States	34,152	47,087	40,138	44,916	111.9
Mexico	253	613	326	521	159.8
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	44	216	247	278	112.6
Other countries prev. rept'd & unchanged a/	22,031	26,360	24,753	26,330	106.4
Total above countries	56,480	74,276	65,464	72,045	110.1
Est. world total ex. China	62,500	80,900	73,800		
PRODUCTION b/	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per cent
United States	13,033	17,977	12,955	13,993	108.0
Russia	905	755	983	1,178	119.8
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	14	130	126	138	107.8
Other countries prev. rept'd & unchanged c/	1,648	1,966	1,445	1,722	119.2
Total above countries	15,600	20,828	15,509	17,031	109.8
Est. world total including China	20,900	28,900	23,800		

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture, except as
otherwise stated.

a/ Includes Egypt, India (incomplete), Russia, Chosen, Bulgaria, Algeria,
Syria and Alaouite.

b/ In bales of 478 pounds net.

c/ Includes Egypt, Tanganyika and Mexico.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-October 20, 1927 and 1928

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-October 20, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-October 20		1928, week ending			
	1927	1928	Sept. 29	Oct. 6	Oct. 13	Oct. 20
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wheat <u>a/</u>	87,093	46,295	3,658	4,738	3,923	5,178
Wheat flour <u>b/</u>	18,776	16,046	1,058	1,678	766	1,386
Rye	14,782	4,683	306	794	326	230
Corn	1,888	2,832	131	268	59	164
Oats	2,830	6,199	572	490	531	393
Barley <u>a/</u>	15,910	33,324	2,390	2,803	3,095	2,481
PORK:	Jan. 1-Oct. 20					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Hams & shoulders, incl.						
Wiltshire sides ...	101,105	105,806	1,968	751	523	697
Bacon, incl. Cumberland						
sides	94,178	103,542	2,923	895	726	987
Lard	551,217	581,050	11,461	9,547	13,778	11,941
Pickled pork	23,851	26,118	386	400	231	211

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Including via Pacific ports this week: wheat 1,089,000 bushels, flour 134,100 barrels. Barley from San Francisco 170,000. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. In terms of bushels of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Net exports for years		Shipments 1928, week ending <u>a/</u>			Net movement from July 1 as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28 <u>b/</u>	Oct. 6	Oct. 13	Oct. 20	To & incl	1927-28	1928-29
Canada:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
Exports-	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Official	304,540	305,000				Sept. 30	c/40,269	c/96,092
5 ports, Brad. c/	177,370	238,730	7,383	4,379	8,788	Oct. 20	59,143	101,100
Shipments-								
4 markets <u>d/</u> c/	227,961	326,361	14,413	14,106	13,577	Oct. 20	66,701	140,562
Pub. elev. in East c/			3,705	4,890	a/	Oct. 13	43,965	82,569
United States ...	205,896	190,927	6,406	4,689	6,564	Oct. 20	f/56,903	f/103,814
Argentina	139,790	186,000	1,540	2,077	2,260	Oct. 20	24,154	29,193
Australia	96,584	74,000	256	592	1,264	Oct. 20	18,344	15,132
Russia	49,202	7,000	0	0	0	Oct. 20	1,872	8
Hungary	21,142	22,133						
Yugoslavia	10,216	1,000						
Rumania	11,388	5,000	312	40	32	Oct. 20	2,912	864
Bulgaria	2,236	2,125						
British India ...	8,660	12,264	0	24	0	Oct. 20	7,584	1,064
Total	849,654	805,449	22,927	21,528	23,697		178,470	290,637

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks in these columns do not all end on the same day but are nearest the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Excluded from total. d/ Total shipment from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. e/ Not available. f/ Exports through October 20 less imports through September.

October 29, 1928

Foreign Crops and Markets

729

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	October 27, 1927	October 18, 1928	October 25, 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	48.00	47.00	48.00
Copenhagen, official quotation ..	38.90	38.29	39.85
Berlin, 1a quality	39.55	39.98	41.06
London: <u>a/</u>			
Danish	41.28	40.84	42.36
Dutch, unsalted	40.41	40.52	41.06
New Zealand	37.80	39.11	38.89
New Zealand, unsalted	40.41	40.84	40.84
Australian	37.37	36.28	36.03
Australian, unsalted	38.67	40.41	39.76
Argentine, unsalted	35.63	35.63	37.15
Siberian	33.02	34.33	33.89

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ended		
		Oct. 26, 1927	Oct. 17, 1928	Oct. 22, 1928
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets .	Number	22,183	75,467	74,894
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	13.02	16.59	15.83
Prices of lard, tos., Hamburg.	"	14.15	14.88	14.39
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	16,286	15,080	17,092
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	34,064	27,386	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides ...	\$ per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	a/
Canadian " "	"	19.54	a/	a/
Danish " "	"	20.43	21.72	20.86

a/ No quotation.

Index

	Page ::		Page
Crop and Market Prospects	683	Meat (pork):	
-----		Exports, U.S., by weeks, 1928 ..	728
Apples, prices, Germany and U.K.,		Prices, foreign markets, 1928 ..	729
Oct. 25, 1928	701	SITUATION, FOREIGN, SEPTEMBER -	
Barley:		OCTOBER, 1928	703
Exports, principal countries,		Oats:	
Oct. 20, 1928	694, 723	Exports, principal countries,	
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		Oct. 20, 1928	696, 723
an. 1925-28	694, 722	Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
Threshing returns, Canada,		an. 1925-28	695, 722
Oct. 15, 1928	695	Threshing returns, Canada,	
Butter, prices, foreign markets,		Oct. 15, 1928	696
1928	702, 729	Onions, production, Netherlands.	
Corn:		1928	702
Prices, U.S. and Argentina,		Potatoes, area and production,	
Oct. 23, 1928	697	world, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	699, 725
Production:		Prunes, production, France, 1928 ..	702
Rumania, 1928	696	Rice, area, India, 1928	699
World, av. 1909-13,		Rye:	
an. 1925-28	696, 721	Area:	
Production and export,		Argentina, 1928	694
Yugoslavia, 1922-23	724	World, av. 1909-13,	
Crop production, Manchuria,		an. 1925-28	718
1923-28	698, 726	Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
Cotton, area and production,		an. 1925-28	694, 719
world, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28.	727	Soy beans, production, Russia,	
Dairy conditions, foreign,		1928	699
September-October, 1928	709	Tobacco:	
Dairy and poultry products,		Production, 1923:-----	
foreign trade, U.S., Sept. 1928.	713	Algeria	700
Eggs, market conditions, China,		Greece	700
Oct. 25, 1928	687	Tunis	701
Flaxseed:		Wheat:	
Area, Argentina, 1928	699	Area:	
Production, Russia, 1928	699	Argentina, 1928	689
Grains:		Australia, 1928	689
Area (feed), world, av. 1909-13,		World, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	718
an. 1925-28	720	Exports, U.S., Oct. 20, 1928 ...	690
Exports, U.S., by weeks, 1928 ..	728	Inspection returns, Canada,	
Growing conditions, Europe,		1928	690, 726
Oct. 25, 1928	688	Prices, U.S., Oct. 19, 1928	692
Market conditions, Europe,		Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
Oct. 23, 1928	692	an. 1925-28	688, 719
Procurements, Russia, Oct. 25, 1928	691	Receipts and shipments, Canada,	
Production:		Oct. 12, 1928	690
Italy, 1922-28	724	Shipments (including flour),	
Rumania (feed), 1922-28	724	principal countries,	
Russia, 1928	683	Oct. 20, 1928	728

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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NOVEMBER 5, 1928

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Feature of Issue: SEPTEMBER AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

LITTLE CHANGE IN EUROPEAN PRUNE MARKETS

Conditions surrounding the British and German markets for dried prunes showed little or no change during October, according to cabled advices from Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe, and from L. V. Steere, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. The situation at Hamburg was one of satisfactory business, although transactions in California prunes were rather small since California quotations remained above the Hamburg level. The trade, however, reports that only a slight increase in interior demand is needed to raise Hamburg prices to the California level. The market for Yugoslav prunes in Germany has been very quiet. In Great Britain the spot market has been active, but with only slow trading for future delivery, although in the last few days brokers have detected a small amount of renewed interest. Stocks have been influenced slightly by first arrivals of the new crop. Stocks in London on October 31 stood at 451 short tons against 627 on September 30, 1928, and 718 short tons on October 31 last year.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

The German pork market recovered during the week ended October 31 from the decline of the preceding week, and made levels more comparable with the higher quotations of the past 2 months, according to cabled advices from L. V. Steere, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. Heavy hogs at Berlin for the week under review averaged \$16.32 per 100 pounds, a rise of about 50 cents above the preceding week, and \$3.30 above the corresponding week a year ago. Hog receipts continued on the seasonally higher level of recent weeks. Quotations on lard at Hamburg also rose slightly. See table, page 761.

In the British bacon market, Liverpool quotations on Danish Wiltshire sides went lower during the week ended October 31, according to information cabled by E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The average for the week indicated declined about 43 cents per 100 pounds to reach \$20.43. That figure was about the same as that of a year ago, and represented a drop of about \$5.00 since late in August 1928. See table, page 761.

In the Bradford (England) wool market, prices on tops were firm during the week ended November 2, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Thompson at Bradford. Business in botany yarns increased and prices were steady. The demand for crossbred yarns, however, was quiet. New Business in the piece goods trade was quiet, owing to buyers requiring lower prices.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

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B R E A D G R A I N S

Wheat production in 1928

The 1928 wheat production in 35 Northern Hemisphere countries is reported at 3,249,235,000 bushels against 3,053,924,000 bushels in those countries in 1927, when they represented 86 per cent of the estimated world total excluding Russia and China. Adding the unofficially reported preliminary estimate of 168,000,000 bushels for Australia brings the total to 3,417,235,000 bushels against 3,163,849,000 bushels in 1927.

The estimate of the Rumanian crop has been reduced nearly 15,000,000 bushels and is now placed at 115,558,000 bushels. According to an official report, the weight per bushel of the 1928 crop in Rumania is slightly below last year, averaging 58.7 pounds for the country as a whole^{as} compared with 59 pounds last year. It is, however, equal to the average weight for the past five years. This year's weight is heaviest in Transylvania, where it is 60.3 pounds, and lowest in Bessarabia, where conditions were unfavorable during the summer. In that region the weight is 55.9 pounds per bushel. See production table, page 755.

Foreign crop conditionsEurope

Heavy rains were reported over western Europe, Italy and Yugoslavia during the week ended November 1, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Rains fell over these regions the previous week also, but no rains have been reported in the Balkans, outside of Yugoslavia, where they are needed for the fall sown grain. There were frosts in southern Russia during the week and also rain.

Southern Hemisphere

The 1928-29 Australian wheat production estimate of 158,000,000 bushels, as cabled by Consul Robinson at Melbourne who quotes unofficially an unpublished estimate, is about 58,000,000 bushels greater than production in 1927-28. Reports to the United States Weather Bureau for the week ended October 29 stated that crop conditions continue favorable.

A Melbourne correspondent of this office in a letter of September 24 stated that the outlook for the 1928-29 wheat crop in Victoria was not so promising at that time as it had been earlier in the season. Early in the year the State Premier made an appeal to wheat growers to sow every acre possible under wheat and, in consequence, the area under that crop

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

was 4,022,000 acres, a record for the state. The prospect of a record yield was also in sight as the state had been favored with summer and autumn rains about 10 inches above the average. Although the crops were enabled to get a good start, the winter rains failed, an unusual occurrence there. The correspondent stated that unless rains were received later, their forecast of 60,000,000 bushels for Victoria would be reduced at least 50 per cent.

Conditions in central and other eastern states were reported as somewhat similar, but in west Australia conditions have been good and the harvest was expected to equal the 34,581,000 bushels produced last season and might possibly reach 35,000,000 to 38,000,000 bushels. Since this correspondent wrote, general rains have been reported over Australia.

The weather in Argentina during the week ended October 29 was abnormally warm and mostly fair. The high temperatures may have been detrimental to the wheat crop. In the northern wheat district the temperature averaged 6° above normal and in the south 10° above normal. Rainfall was light in all sections, the weekly totals in both the northern and southern areas being 0.2 inch.

Movement to market

Movement of wheat from the principal producing regions increased somewhat last week, due to increases in exports from Argentina and the Balkans as well as increased shipments from the western grain division of Canada.

United States

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States from July 1 to October 27 were 66,545,000 bushels against 113,413,000 bushels for the same period last year. Exports during the week ended October 27 were 4,205,000 bushels as compared with 6,564,000 bushels the previous week, and 7,544,000 bushels during the corresponding week last year.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in store in the Western Grain Division of Canada on October 26 were 123,262,000 bushels against 123,010,000 bushels the previous week, and 48,173,000 bushels on October 28, 1927. Total receipts at Fort William, Port Arthur and Vancouver from August 1 to October 28 were 121,560,000 bushels against 55,487,000 bushels in 1927 and shipments were 101,237,000 bushels against 59,241,000 bushels during the same period last year. Exports of wheat including flour from Canada during September were 30,927,000 bushels. Exports from July 1 to September 30 were 96,092,000 bushels against 40,269,000 bushels during the same period last year.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Russia

Russian grain procurement plans during October were apparently executed, although bad roads at the end of the month curtailed collections, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Plans for introducing a 95 per cent milling ratio which are being contemplated tend to confirm the reports of wheat shortage in the consuming centers. Procuring operations are expected to be difficult in Ukraine during the current quarter, because the farmers have already paid their taxes and therefore the incentive to sell the grain has diminished, according to a statement of the Assistant Ukrainian Commissar of Trade in "Economic Life." The supply of industrial goods in Ukraine during the first quarter was unsatisfactory and some shortage has been experienced. Friction between the state and cooperative procuring organizations is still continuing at a number of points, notwithstanding all the efforts of the central authorities to eliminate it and smooth the relations, according to reports in the above mentioned paper.

Railway transportation and warehousing difficulties are reported from North Caucasus and Lower Volga regions in European Russia, as well as from Siberia and Kazakstan in Asiatic Russia, according to reports in recent issues of "Economic Life." With the approaching close of navigation in the Volga basin, the whole burden of increased shipments will fall exclusively on the railroads. Large shipments of potatoes, which are being speeded up due to the expectation of frosts, is another factor affecting grain shipments unfavorably. The weakest spot in the work of the railroads up to this time has been the utilization of the rolling stock, it is claimed. Shipments of grain from interior to railway points in Siberia have also been unsatisfactory, due to the shortage and poor organization of the highway transport.

A further diminution was reported up to September 1 in the spread between the regulated procuring and free market grain prices, due to increases in procuring prices and decreases in free market prices, according to "Economic Life." A detailed statement of the previous diminution was given in "Foreign Crops and Markets," Vol. 17, No. 16, October 15, 1928, page 641. Free market prices, however, are still considerably above the procuring prices in a number of points, as, for instance, in the case of wheat in Ukraine. Moreover, during September there were observed cases of repeated increases of free market prices in parts of the consuming area, particularly with respect to rye and rye flour.

European grain markets

European grain markets were quiet with a less satisfactory turnover during the week ended October 30, according to Agricultural Commissioner

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

L. V. Steere at Berlin. Yugoslavia reported a good business, however, as the partial failure of the corn crop has increased the demand for wheat. The trade in Rumania is evidently discounting the official estimate of wheat production as wheat prices on the domestic markets are rising. The average price of domestic wheat at Braila was \$1.30 per bushel both for September 1927 and 1928, but at the end of September this year the price was \$1.39 against \$1.32 a year ago. As pointed out elsewhere, the weight per bushel of this year's crop is slightly below last year's. The price of wheat at Hamburg and rye at Berlin showed no change from October 24 to 31, being \$1.39 and \$1.24 respectively on both dates. Poland has placed an import duty of 3 cents per bushel on rye. The export duty on rye of 43 cents per bushel has been extended to July 31, 1929, according to a trade paper quoting an official publication. Rye imports were previously entered free of duty, according to this trade source.

United States wheat prices

During the week ended October 26, most of the various classes of wheat declined somewhat, but the weighted average cash price of all classes and grades at the six principal markets remained unchanged at \$1.05 as compared with \$1.21 last year. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City and No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis each declined 2 cents in price to \$1.07 and \$1.19 per bushel respectively as compared with \$1.25 and \$1.31 respectively last year, and No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis declined 9 cents to \$1.38, or 3 cents under last year's price. On the other hand, the price of No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis advanced 7 cents to \$1.15 per bushel, or only 5 cents under last year's price. Western white wheat at Seattle declined approximately 3 cents to \$1.17 per bushel as indicated by the average of daily cash quotations. Since October 25 cash prices at Kansas City have strengthened somewhat. Spring wheat at Minneapolis has remained steady and No. 2 amber durum has advanced. The spread between the cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg narrowed one cent during the week to 3 cents in favor of Winnipeg as compared with 6 cents a year ago.

Future closing prices of wheat strengthened quite materially during the week following October 25. A sharp advance in futures prices on October 27 placed the closing price of December wheat on the Chicago market at 118-1/8 cents per bushel, or 5 cents above the low point of the preceding week. Closing prices have fluctuated since October 27, but eased off until on November 1 December wheat at Chicago closed at 116-1/4 cents. An increase in foreign demand for wheat with stronger prices in Winnipeg and Liverpool were contributing factors to stronger prices. December futures on November 1, as compared with prices a week before, were 3 cents higher

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

at Chicago, Minneapolis and Liverpool, 4 cents higher at Kansas City, and 2 cents higher at Winnipeg. The Chicago close was 116 cents as compared with 126 cents last year, and Liverpool closing price was 137 cents as compared with 147 cents last year. Both closing prices were 10 cents under the price of a year ago. The closing price of February futures at Buenos Aires on October 31 was unchanged from the week before at 116 cents as compared with 127 cents last year.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring		No. 2 Amber Durum		No. 2 Red Winter	
	Kansas City		Minneapolis		Minneapolis		Minneapolis		St. Louis	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Sept. 21	126	108	129	107	134	126	122	107	140	145
28	127	111	131	110	136	130	123	109	143	148
Oct. 5	126	107	132	110	133	125	122	109	149	145
12	128	109	131	111	136	124	126	113	147	149
19	126	105	128	109	137	121	124	108	142	147
26	121	105	125	107	131	119	120	115	141	138
Nov. 2	123		128		132		121		143	
9	126		130		135		130		142	
16	127		131		133		130		142	
23	127		134		134		123		142	

WHEAT: Closing prices of December futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927: 1928		1927: 1928		1927: 1928		1927: 1928		1927: 1928		1927: 1928	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Sept. 27	130	118	125	112	128	115	131	116	152	135	b/133	c/113
Oct. 4	132	118	126	112	129	114	131	118	152	136	d/131	c/115
11	134	117	125	111	128	113	131	118	152	135	d/131	d/117
18	125	115	120	110	123	111	127	118	151	136	d/130	d/117
25	125	113	119	107	123	109	127	117	150	134	d/127	d/116
Nov. 1	126	116	121	111	123	112	127	119	147	137	d/127	d/116
8	126		122		123		127		148		d/129	
15	128		123		124		132		152		d/129	
21	132		123		124		132		152		d/131	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. b/ November future. c/ October future. d/ February future.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Rye production

The 1928 production of rye in 31 countries is reported at 878,197,000 bushels against 326,972,000 bushels in 1927, when these countries represented 93 per cent of the estimated world total production exclusive of Russia and China. No estimates have been received during the past week. See summary table, page 755.

FEED GRAINS

Total feed grain production of barley, oats and corn for the European countries so far reported now stands at 50,056,000 short tons, which is a decrease of 2.5 per cent from the inadequate production of last year, when 51,349,000 short tons were raised in the same countries. In 1926 the production amounted to 57,434,000 short tons; in 1925 it was 53,817,000 short tons, and during 1909-1913 it averaged 55,324,000 short tons. The European potato crop, which is a factor in the feed situation, is reported to be 7 per cent under that of a year ago in the 12 countries so far reported. The German crop of 1,364,000,000 bushels is placed 1.2 per cent under 1927.

Barley

The total 1928 barley production in 33 countries, which last year raised more than 80 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Russia and China, now totals 1,378,793,000 bushels, an increase of 15.8 per cent above that for the same countries in 1927.

During the past week the earlier estimate of the Rumanian barley crop was lowered almost 11,000,000 bushels to 64,806,000 bushels, but this figure is still 11.8 per cent above the comparatively low crop of last year. The earlier estimate of the barley crop of England and Wales was increased by upwards of 1,300,000 bushels to 46,107,000 bushels, which is 14.6 per cent above the production of last year. The previous estimates of the crops in Spain and Austria have each been lowered by about 200,000 bushels. These changes have caused a net decrease of 10,000,000 bushels in the estimates for the 21 European countries reported, which now total 649,696,000 bushels, or 6.4 per cent above last year's figures for these countries. Late reports indicate a fair yield of barley in Northern Ireland. For barley production table, see page 756.

In Saskatchewan, Canada, about 95 per cent of the coarse grains were reported to have been threshed by October 22. Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on October 26 amounted to 12,445,000 bushels, against 4,826,000 on the same date last year, and 6,363,000 bushels on the same date in 1926.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 50,245,000 bushels compared with 37,764,000 bushels for the same periods last year. During July, August, and September, Canadian exports amounted to 5,036,000 bushels against 3,922,000 bushels for the same three months of last year. United States exports from July 1 to October 27 have reached a total of 34,118,000 bushels, which is more than twice as much as for the same period last year. The export of 795,000 bushels for the week ended October 27, however, was the smallest for any week since the first week in August. For detailed figures on barley trade, see page 758.

Barley prices in the United States have remained fairly steady since the middle of August. The price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis for the week ended October 26 was 64 cents, which was 3 cents above the price for the preceding week, but the same as for the two weeks before that. This price was 9 cents below that for the corresponding week last year. Feed barley prices abroad are reported to be firm.

Oats

The 1928 oats crop in 26 countries, which last year raised about 91 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Russia and China, now totals 3,543,382,000 bushels, which is 10.3 per cent above that for the same countries in 1927.

During the past week the earlier estimate of the oats crop in England and Wales was increased by 2,000,000 bushels to 97,510,000 bushels, which is 3.6 per cent above that of last year. The earlier estimate for Austria was increased more than 1,000,000 bushels to 29,652,000 bushels, but this figure is still almost 2 per cent below that of last year. A slight decrease in the estimate for Spain leaves a production of 37,557,000 bushels, more than 4 per cent below that of last year. The total for the 20 European countries reported, therefore, now stands at 1,597,818,000 bushels, or 1.6 per cent above that for the same countries in 1927. The yield of the oats crop in Northern Ireland is expected to be over average. For the oats production table, see page 756.

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 17,197,000 bushels compared with 13,546,000 bushels for the same periods last year. The Canadian exports for July, August and September were 9,360,000 bushels against only 1,621,000 bushels for the same three-month period last year. Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on October 26 stood at 7,450,000 bushels compared with 3,688,000 bushels on the same date last year, and 4,170,000 bushels in 1926.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

United States exports from July 1 to October 27 have amounted to 7,116,000 bushels compared with only 4,038,000 bushels for the same period last year. The 73,000-bushel export during the week ended October 27, however, was the smallest for any week since the middle of August. For detailed figures on oats trade, see page . United States oats prices have remained fairly steady since the first of August. The price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago for the week ended October 26 averaged 42 cents per bushel, which was 1 cent above the price for the preceding week, and 5 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year.

Corn

The 1928 production of corn in 10 countries, which last year raised almost 85 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Russia, now amounts to 3,233,371,000 bushels, or 1.2 per cent above that for the same countries last year. The total for the 7 European countries reported, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Switzerland, stands at 317,790,000 bushels, which is almost 23 per cent below that for the same countries last year. For corn production table, see page 757.

Net exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa from November 1, 1927, to the latest dates available total 331,056,000 bushels compared with 376,082,000 bushels for the same periods of the preceding year. For the first three weeks in October the Union of South Africa has been shipping around three-fourths of a million bushels weekly. United States exports for the 1927-28 season have been more than 3,000,000 bushels above those for 1926-27, but imports for the 11 months November 1927 - September 1928 have been only about a third as large as for the corresponding months of the preceding year. The Argentine export of 5,259,000 bushels for the week ended October 27 was larger, with one exception, than for any of the past four weeks. The weekly exports recently, however, have been running considerably lower than from the middle of June till the end of August.

Corn prices in the United States have declined somewhat during the past week on account of the favorable reports in regard to the new crop being harvested. During the week from October 22 to 29, the price of No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago declined from \$1.05 per bushel to less than 89 cents. During the same week the price of Argentine corn for early delivery increased slightly from 95-5/8 to about 97 cents, so that the margin of the United States over the Argentine prices, which was more than 9 cents per bushel at the beginning of that week, fell so that Argentine prices were more than 8 cents above United States prices. During the corresponding week last year, the margin of United States over Argentine prices increased from 6 to 8 cents.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

POTATOES

The potato production in 12 European countries is reported at 3,110,019,000 bushels against 3,342,541,000 bushels in those countries in 1927, when they represented 72 per cent of the estimated European total production. The 1928 crop in Germany is estimated at 1,363,508,000 bushels. This estimate is below the production of 1,379,736,000 bushels in 1927, but is slightly above the average for the past five years. The potato acreage was increased this year, amounting to 7,061,000 acres against 6,954,000 acres in 1927, but growing conditions were less favorable this season.

RICE

The 1928 production of cleaned rice in Japan is estimated at 19,257,000,000 pounds, or 1.3 per cent below the production of 19,509,000,000 pounds in 1927, which was the biggest since 1920, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner Paul C. Matus at Shanghai. The abnormal rains of summer had caused undue apprehension for the crop and unofficial reports were current that the crop would be below last year and also below the average for the past five years. According to the official estimate, the 1928 crop is 5.7 per cent above the five-year average. The early crop of rice in Chosen was poor due to delayed rainfall, but prospective Japanese imports from that country are placed at 1,900,000,000 pounds. Estimated imports from Formosa are placed at 600,000,000 pounds. Prices have become more stabilized and were comparatively low at about 4.6 cents per pound wholesale on October 27 in Tokyo for December delivery of standard uncleaned rice, middle grade. That figure was about the same as at the corresponding period of last year. The following table gives the official Japanese forecast of production with estimates of supply and demand for the coming season:

Item	Cleaned rice
	Million pounds
Production	19,300
Stocks of old rice on October 1	2,300
Imports from Chosen	1,900
Imports from Formosa	600
Imports from other countries	400
Total supply	24,500
Consumption	22,000
Leaving stocks on October 1, 1929	2,500

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

HOPS

A good market for United States hops abroad is indicated by a crop in the United Kingdom 1,456,000 pounds below that of 1927, together with reduced stocks of old hops. The production of hops in England and Wales in 1928 is estimated at 27,104,000 pounds from an acreage of 23,762 acres, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner E. A. Foley. This year's crop is 5.1 per cent below that of 1927, and is the smallest one harvested since 1923, when 25,648,000 pounds were produced. The yield per acre this year was unusually low, being only 1,141 pounds per acre as compared with a yield of 1,242 pounds in 1927, and 1,313 pounds, the average yield for the ten-year period 1918-1927. The low yield for the current year was due to unfavorable weather conditions during the growing season. The quality of the crop, however, is said to be very good, according to trade reports.

Reports from Continental Europe indicate a crop below that of 1927. While no definite figures have been received, trade reports state that unfavorable weather conditions during the growing season resulted in a low yield. The quality of the hops harvested however, is said to be very satisfactory. The production of hops in the United States and Canada in the current year is well above that of last year. The United States crop is placed at 31,810,000 pounds as compared with 29,794,000 pounds produced in 1927, according to the United States crop report of October 9. No estimate has been received for the Canadian crop, but as previously stated, there will be an additional 332 acres of hops in bearing this year, indicating a total acreage of 1,369 acres as compared with 1,037 acres reported for 1927. See Foreign Service releases, F.S./H-17, August 31, 1928, and F.S./H-18, October 27, 1928.

COTTONCotton market prospects in the Orient

Japanese purchases of American cotton will be large during the 1928-29 season, probably around 1,250,000 bales, unless the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods becomes more effective than it is at present, according to a cable received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Dickover at Kobe, Japan. Mill activity has been well maintained and stocks of raw cotton have been declining. Yarn production for September amounted to 81,200,000 pounds compared with 81,600,000 pounds for August, and 81,025,000 pounds for September 1927. Yarn exports increased to 2,320,000 pounds in September from

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

1,520,000 pounds in August, due to a revival of exports to China. Exports of cotton cloth, however, decreased in September by 2,000,000 square yards compared with August, due entirely to decreased exports to China. Cotton imports for the month amounted to 210,000 bales of 500 pounds compared with 193,000 bales for August. Of these imports there were 63,000 bales of American cotton compared with 61,000 bales in August.

Cotton production in China for this season will probably be 10 to 20 per cent less than last year's large crop, according to Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus at Shanghai. Cotton crops in China's two most important cotton growing regions near Shanghai and Hankow are considered good, but not as large as the 1927 crop. These regions supply the cotton mills of Shanghai. Reports on the North China cotton crop are conflicting, but it is probable that it is considerably smaller than last year's bumper crop. Part of the cotton from North China is consumed by the mills in Tientsin and Tsingtao, and part is exported to Japan and the United States. A short crop, due to drought, is reported in Western Honan and in Shensi, where China's longest staple cotton is grown, which competes with American cotton on the Shanghai market. Chinese cotton mills have had a six months' period of unusually profitable operations, the best in a number of years, according to Mr. Nyhus. The interior has been buying cotton goods heavily, stocks continue very small, demand is good for yarn at prices profitable in relation to price of raw cotton, and mills have been operating at capacity. See Foreign Service release, F.S./C-32, October 29, 1928.

SUGAR

A trade report dated October 19 states that the outlook for the 1928-29 European sugar crop has improved and it is thought that the production will be close to last year's record. Harvesting was well under way in most countries, while in Italy the campaign had already passed its peak.

The visible supply of sugar in 10 European countries at the beginning of the 1928-29 sugar campaign is about 35,000 short tons below the supply at the beginning of last year's campaign, according to statistics published by "Die Deutsche Zuckerindustrie". The sugar campaign opens September 1 in most European countries, the exceptions are Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Poland, where the season begins October 1, and Italy, where it begins July 1.

Consumption of sugar in 12 European countries during the crop year, September - August, 1927-28 shows an increase of over 600,000 short tons above that of 1926-27, according to "Die Deutsche Zuckerindustrie". Increases occur in all countries reported with the exception of Sweden,

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

where a reduction of 8,000 short tons is indicated. Tables showing visible supply and consumption as reported by "Die Deutsche Zuckerindustrie" are given on page 759.

Heavy sales of Java sugar in Europe are reported by trade papers. A concession in price has been made on all transactions west of Suez, and for the latest transactions the concession has been increased. During the week of October 25, Japan was also allowed a concession from the price asked from other Far Eastern Markets. Trade papers state that the concession allowed Japan is probably induced by the fact that the Formosan crop, which supplies Japan to a large extent, is this year very much larger than the previous one. It is estimated that the Java Syndicate has already sold about 80 per cent of its crop. The production of the associated mills, according to the August 31 estimate, is placed at 2,945,000 short tons expressed in terms of head sugar, that of the non-associated mills is probably 275,000 short tons, making a total sugar crop in Java for the current year of about 3,220,000 short tons.

F R U I T , V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: Prices received for American barreled apples on the Liverpool auction on Wednesday, October 31, show a slight upward tendency for most varieties, but boxed stock in general declined somewhat, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. A large proportion of the barreled stock was in variable condition, but boxed apples in general were in good condition. Virginia York Imperials were in heavy supply, but the demand showed an improvement over last week. Virginia Winesaps and Ganos met with a moderate demand. Supplies of these varieties were moderate. Virginia Ben Davis and Stayman Winesaps were also only in moderate supply, but met with a slow demand, due largely to the variable condition of the fruit. Large quantities of miscellaneous varieties of low grade barreled apples were offered during the sale. Supplies of these miscellaneous varieties are greatly in excess of demand, most of the fruit being of poor color and of dull, inferior appearance, states Mr. Smith. Supplies of boxed apples in general were in excess of demand. This was particularly true of Washington Jonathans and California Yellow Newtowns. Prices paid for American fruit in the London and Glasgow markets are about the same as those prevailing in Liverpool. The Hamburg and Copenhagen auctions, however, are considerably higher than the British. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-193, November 2, 1928.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

ENGLISH AND CANADIAN FRUIT PROSPECTS: The condition on October 1 of the English apple crop remains slightly below average compared with a good crop last year, according to the official government report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This should result in an increase in demand for North American fruit as the condition of continental crops is also below that of last year. The commercial apple crop of Canada, which competes with United States apples in the English market, is definitely reported to be slightly above the crop of 1927, but below the 1923-27 average, according to reports from the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Conditions within the country are similar to those in the United States. The Pacific box apple districts report crops well above last year, while in the Eastern districts prospects are unfavorable. The grape crop of Ontario promises to be 50 per cent heavier than in 1927. See Foreign Service release, F.S./F-70, October 27, 1928.

SPANISH GRANO ONION SHIPMENTS: Shipments of grano onions from Spain to the United States from October 15 to October 31, 1928, amounted to 130 cases, 5,180 half-cases, and 14,354 crates, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Clement S. Edwards at Valencia. With these shipments, the total movement of grano onions to the American market from the beginning of the season late in July to October 31 amounted to 1,877 cases, 240,253 half-cases, and 582,226 crates, or approximately 731,000 bushels, as compared with 394,000 bushels during the corresponding period last season. See Foreign Service release, F.S./O-104, November 2, 1928.

FRENCH WALNUT CONDITIONS: Harvesting of walnuts in the Bordeaux producing area of France was actively under way by October 11, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Lucien Memminger at Bordeaux. A good proportion of the nuts had fallen from the trees by that date. The early bearing, thin shelled, table variety known as "Marbots" had all been gathered by that date. This variety appears to have been affected by the long drought prevailing during the summer. The "Marbot" yield is estimated at not more than one-fourth of normal and the proportion of extra quality nuts is smaller than usual. Unless unduly delayed in drying, however, they will be ready for shipment to the United States in time for the Thanksgiving trade. Rains occurring during the second week of October hastened the falling of the later bearing variety, "Cornes", the production of which will be about average this year. The quality of the "Cornes" this year is good. See Foreign Service release, F.S./W-38, October 30, 1928.

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L

LARGER BRITISH FRESH PORK SUPPLIES: Fresh pork supplies in British markets were seasonally larger in October, as indicated by the supplies in the London Central Markets, according to cabled advices from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The figure for British and Irish pork at London reached 9,928,000 pounds, an increase of 2,863,000 pounds and 1,586,000 pounds respectively over the preceding month and October 1927, and the largest since last December. Fresh pork from other sources also rose slightly to reach 1,046,000 pounds. In spite of the increased domestic supplies, however, the total available in London during October was still under the total of October 1925, when the normal supplies from the Continent were being received. Month-end stocks of cured pork and lard at Liverpool were down as against the preceding 4 or 5 months. The figure of 3,373,000 pounds for bacon, hams and shoulders, however, was 918,000 pounds above last year, while lard stocks, at 5,387,000 pounds, exceeded a year ago by 3,640,000 pounds.

D A I R Y P R O D U C T S

FOREIGN BUTTER PRICES STEADY: Quotations in the principal European butter markets were generally about the same on November 1 as a week earlier, with the slightly higher quotations on Continental butters balanced against the slightly lower quotations on Colonial descriptions. The Copenhagen official quotation was equivalent to 40.4 cents against 39.8 cents a week earlier, and 38.9 cents a year ago. New York, 92 score, was quoted at 49 cents against 48 cents the previous week and a year ago. In London, New Zealand salted was quoted at the equivalent of 38.4 cents against 38.9 cents a week earlier and 36.7 cents a year ago. Shipments reported afloat from the Southern Hemisphere, principally to Great Britain, were practically the same on October 27 as at that time last season, the combined shipments from New Zealand, Australia, and Argentina amounting to 22,400,000 pounds this year against 22,848,000 pounds a year ago. From New Zealand, shipments afloat on October 27 amounted to 12,600,000 pounds against 17,304,000 pounds on November 5, 1927, and from Australia, 8,468,000 pounds and 4,412,000 pounds respectively. Argentine shipments were still only 1,232,000 pounds, the same as a year ago. See page 761 for detailed quotations as cabled by American Agricultural Commissioners in Europe.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS INCREASE

The month of September shows an index of United States agricultural exports amounting to 138, which was a little under the indices for September, 1926, and 1927, but compared favorably with the same month in other recent years. The outstanding feature was the increase in exports of cotton.

Unmanufactured tobacco showed marked improvement, being higher than for any month since January 1927, and exports of fruits and vegetables were well maintained. With the exception of September 1925, exports of wheat and flour were less than any corresponding month during the last ten years. Pork and lard continued to decline, while dairy products and eggs continued at about the same low level noticeable in recent years. Detailed export figures appear on page 749.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: Index numbers, September 1928 as compared with previous months a/

Commodity	September 1926	September 1927	July 1928	August 1928	September 1928
All commodities	140	142	64	75	138
All commodities except cotton ..	176	211	84	126	168
Grains and products	296	415	81	188	294
Animal products	110	101	94	98	75
Dairy products and eggs	255	223	208	266	231
Cotton including cake and oil ..	108	86	46	35	112
Fruits and vegetables	258	184	161	200	209
Cotton fiber, including linters ..	113	89	49	37	116
Wheat, including flour	343	433	80	164	251
Tobacco	117	113	62	82	176
Hams and bacon	92	82	89	86	48
Lard	156	151	134	128	117

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ July 1909-June 1914 = 100.

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products,
July-September, 1927-28 and 1928-29.

Article imported	Unit	July-September			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle.....	No.	86	120	3,291	7,091
Horses.....	No	a/	a/	392	265
Sheep.....	No	3	2	40	23
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter.....	lb	769	594	272	228
Casein.....	lb	4,937	8,066	720	994
Cheese.....	lb	15,034	18,278	4,582	5,286
Cream.....	gal	2,056	1,216	3,108	1,948
Milk, sweet, sour, etc....	gal	1,404	1,670	221	282
EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS:					
Eggs in the shell.....	doz	39	48	12	13
Whole eggs, dried.....	lb	63	1,176	25	672
Whole eggs, frozen.....	lb	212	10,299	32	1,593
Yolks, dried.....	lb	1,164	1,931	544	878
Yolks, frozen.....	lb	270	1,951	39	362
Egg albumen, dried.....	lb	954	778	575	395
Egg albumen, frozen.....	lb	240	543	36	82
Hides and skins, total.....	lb	136,293	131,679	32,741	39,290
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh.....	lb	13,042	29,457	1,767	3,009
Beef and veal, pickled or cured.....	lb	b/	3,403	b/	409
Mutton and lamb, fresh....	lb	835	450	147	83
Pork, fresh.....	lb	1,457	3,157	278	646
Hams, shoulders & bacon....	lb	b/	395	b/	161
Pickled, salted and other pork.....	lb	b/	383	b/	153
Silk, raw.....	lb	20,585	19,435	107,102	95,929
Wool, unmanufactured, total	lb	47,721	47,271	15,132	14,382
Honey.....	lb	34	28	6	7
Sausage casings, total.....	lb	4,897	4,250	3,582	2,846
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Cacao beans.....	lb	76,815	73,518	11,741	9,334
Coffee.....	lb	325,360	317,130	56,128	68,785
Cotton (478 lb.).....	bale	92	65	10,418	8,521
FRUITS:					
Bananas.....	bunch	17,222	17,895	9,558	9,771
Currants.....	lb	3,199	2,560	231	231
Dates.....	lb	758	2,282	46	85
Figs.....	lb	2,747	3,678	228	327
Lemons.....	lb	25,822	6,940	733	315
Pineapples, fresh.....	c/	c/	c/	50	33
Raisins.....	lb	318	356	37	28
Olives.....	gal	685	1,771	667	1,233

Continued

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products,
July-September, 1927-28 and 1928-29, Cont'd

Article imported	Unit	July-September			
		Quantity	Value		
		1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Cont'd.					
GRAIN & GRAIN PRODUCTS:					
Corn	bu	2,738	215	1,967	233
Oats	bu	12	309	4	219
Wheat, including flour	bu	2,055	5,438	3,017	6,248
Rice -					
Uncleaned	lb	642	138	38	7
Cleaned	lb	5,525	5,047	222	140
Patna	lb	6	110	a/	7
Flour, meal and broken ..	lb	1,376	180	18	9
Nuts, total	c/	c/	c/	4,711	5,791
Oilcake and meal	lb	46,743	74,153	807	1,423
OILS, VEGETABLE:					
Chinese wood	lb	18,716	34,423	2,675	4,150
Cocoa butter	lb	8	2	4	1
Coconut, product of					
Philippine Islands	lb	64,403	66,218	4,937	5,253
Linseed	lb	113	35	11	3
Olive, edible, total	lb	15,174	18,994	3,798	3,390
Olive, inedible, total	lb	10,711	12,160	1,056	1,006
Palm kernel	lb	11,176	14,557	907	1,189
Palm oil	lb	53,022	48,056	3,548	3,056
Peanut	lb	462	592	55	78
Soybean	lb	5,547	4,093	319	258
Castor beans	lb	13,983	38,809	559	1,344
Copra	lb	112,440	129,759	5,308	5,938
Flaxseed	lb	4,221	3,806	7,930	6,995
Seeds, except oilseeds	c/	c/	c/	1,188	1,624
Spices, total	lb	21,359	21,320	3,920	4,247
Sugar, cane	s. ton	1,062	945	62,817	49,315
Tea	lb	25,054	24,850	7,947	7,375
Tobacco, leaf, unmanufactured	lb	15,331	12,119	11,849	10,405
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried	lb	30,154	29,048	1,020	1,444
Peas, dried	lb	3,348	2,284	111	83
Garlic	lb	1,094	1,937	64	95
Onions	lb	23,354	23,658	489	468
Potatoes, white	bu	95	7	98	8
Vegetables, canned	lb	19,877	9,481	1,242	670
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. ...	lb	32,154	25,364	1,748	2,456
FIBERS, VEGETABLE:					
Flax, unmanufactured	ton	1	1	322	861
Hemp, unmanufactured	ton	2	1	338	194
Jute and jute butts,					
unmanufactured	ton	9	15	1,074	1,958
Kapok	ton	2	1	1,287	312
Manila	ton	12	11	2,967	2,039
Sisal and henequen	ton	32	25	4,227	3,668

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products,
July-September, 1927-28 and 1928-29, Cont'd

Article imported	July-September			
	Quantity		Value	
	Unit	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Contd.		Thousands	Thousands	dollars
Hay	ton	12	7	113
FOREST PRODUCTS				dollars
Dyeing and tanning materials	c/			2,732
Gums, resins, balsams, etc..	c/			7,552
Rubber, crude	lb	232,487	223,174	83,390
Wood, total				22,600
GRAND TOTAL				525,967
				481,125

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500. b/ Not separately classified. c/ Reported in value only

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-September, 1927 and 1928

Article exported	July-September			
	Quantity		Value	
	Unit	1927	1928	1927
LIVE ANIMALS:		Thou-	Thou-	dollars
Cattle-		ands	ands	dollars
Bulls for breeding ..	No	a/	a/	32
Cows for breeding....	No	2	1	159
Other cattle.....	No	1	1	52
Poultry, live	lb	122	99	64
DAIRY PRODUCTS:				
Butter	lb	955	894	418
Cheese	lb	707	523	221
Milk-				
Condensed	lb	8,687	9,653	1,357
Evaporated	lb	14,321	17,105	1,521
Powdered	lb	717	1,206	214
Eggs in the shell	doz	5,805	4,125	1,337
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:				
Beef, canned	lb	484	373	163
Beef and veal, fresh ..	lb	398	472	81
Beef, pickled or cured ..	lb	4,546	2,726	487
Total beef	lb	5,428	3,576	731
				569

Continued

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-September, 1927 and 1928, cont'd

Article exported	Unit	July-September			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928	1927	1928
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
MEATS & MEAT PRODUCTS, CONTINUED					
Bacon.....	lb	28,754	29,474	4,300	4,552
Canned pork	lb	1,934	1,419	835	548
Pork carcasses, fresh ..	lb	373	343	55	48
Hams and shoulders	lb	32,495	33,639	6,345	6,896
Loins & other fresh pork	lb	1,015	1,641	166	262
Pickled pork	lb	9,280	9,057	1,269	1,368
Sides, Cumberland	lb	3,307	1,411	582	270
Sides, Wiltshire	lb	275	196	48	37
Total pork	lb	77,434	77,130	13,600	13,981
Mutton and lamb	lb	465	497	104	109
Poultry & game, fresh..	lb	199	362	53	107
Other canned meats, incl. canned poultry	lb	716	427	249	128
Sausage, canned.....	lb	683	428	189	150
Sausage, not canned ...	lb	1,033	753	306	235
Sausage casings	lb	9,115	8,319	1,637	1,831
Other meats, inc. meat ex- tracts & edible offal.	lb	8,890	9,734	976	995
Total meats	lb	104,019	101,276	17,875	18,195
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL:					
Lard	lb	157,524	149,756	21,362	20,007
Lard compounds	lb	2,003	973	249	122
Lard, neutral	lb	4,036	4,895	537	685
Oleo oil	lb	17,812	16,181	2,281	2,050
Oleo stock	lb	2,866	1,635	352	209
Stearins & fatty acids, total	lb	3,391	3,926	326	380
Tallow	lb	1,819	1,284	149	110
Other animal oils, greases and fats	lb	19,196	14,812	1,693	1,363
Total oils and fats ..	lb	208,667	193,511	26,999	24,926
Coffee, total	lb	1,622	850	516	287
Cotton (500 lb)	bale	1,357	1,463	131,176	149,986
Linters (500 lb)	bale	54	25	1,274	907
FRUITS:					
Apples, fresh	box	728	994	1,998	2,067
Apples, fresh	bbl	206	131	1,040	654
Apples, dried	lb	1,365	2,990	140	333
Apricots, dried	lb	11,944	11,784	1,980	1,835
Oranges	box	891	507	3,957	3,175
Prunes, dried	lb	16,033	26,397	965	1,632
Raisins	lb	27,086	43,622	2,054	2,528

Continued-

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-September, 1927 and 1928, cont'd

Article exported	Unit	July-September			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928	1927	1928
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
GRAIN, FLOUR AND MEAL:					
Wheat.....	bu	85,530	32,486	94,123	39,698
Wheat flour.....	bbl	3,120	2,539	21,202	16,290
Wheat, including flour....	bu	80,252	41,699	115,325	535,988
Corn, incl. cornmeal.....	bu	1,764	2,578	1,906	2,879
Rye, including flour.....	bu	9,407	3,375	9,801	3,619
Barley, excl. flour.....	bu	13,063	24,944	12,809	21,315
Oats, incl. oatmeal.....	bu	3,682	5,629	2,586	3,090
Buckwheat, incl. flour....	bu	2	5	2	7
Rice, incl. flour, meal & broken rice.....	lb	31,965	46,903	1,190	1,592
OILSEED PRODUCTS:					
Cottonseed cake & meal....	lb	129,195	46,056	2,420	958
Linseed cake and meal....	lb	164,523	130,392	3,435	3,243
Cottonseed oil, crude.....	lb	4,492	1,794	378	149
Cottonseed oil, refined....	lb	2,564	2,413	233	273
Sugar.....	s ton	39	32	3,078	2,304
TOBACCO LEAF:					
Bright flue-cured.....	lb	53,618	71,198	19,745	21,575
Burley.....	lb	3,068	1,169	493	199
Dark-fired Ky. and Tenn....	lb	20,566	18,034	3,620	3,438
Dark Virginia.....	lb	6,843	7,224	1,552	1,826
Maryland & Ohio export....	lb	4,330	1,802	630	458
Green River (Pryor).....	lb	2,574	592	233	111
One Sucker leaf.....	lb	2,010	815	216	136
Cigar leaf.....	lb	41	112	33	74
Black fat water baler and dark Africa.....	lb	119	445	25	87
Other leaf tobacco.....	lb	1,263	1,119	342	256
Total leaf tobacco.....	lb	94,437	102,571	26,939	28,170
Stems, trimmings, scrap, etc.	lb	1,401	2,023	71	74
VEGETABLES:					
Beans & peas, dried.....	bu	133	169	450	523
Potatoes, white.....	bu	1,279	1,507	1,873	1,056
MISC. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Glucose.....	lb	34,921	24,916	1,173	901
Hops.....	lb	964	408	212	93
Starch, corn.....	lb	63,802	54,632	1,989	1,381
GRAND TOTAL				381,274	340,156

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500.

GRAINS: Exports from principal exporting countries, August,
September and October, 1927 and 1928

Crop and Country	August		September		October	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928 <u>a/</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<u>EXPORTS:</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wheat, incl. flour -						
United States	28,361	14,775	39,792	22,732	36,347	21,864
Canada	14,509	29,213	17,119	30,927	23,474	<u>b/</u> 58,301
Argentina	5,912 <u>a/</u>	6,002	5,420	7,462	5,312	9,498
British India	1,387 <u>a/</u>	264	811	0	871	24
Australia	4,088 <u>a/</u>	5,824	4,108	2,512	2,240	3,408
Russia	472 <u>a/</u>	0	312	0	1,448	0
Danube and Bulgaria	568 <u>a/</u>	184	1,320 <u>a/</u>	296	792	576
Total	55,497	56,267	68,832	63,929	70,484	93,671
Corn -						
United States	372	934	507	611	457	568
Argentina	34,136 <u>a/</u>	41,160	30,003	26,721	26,409 <u>c/</u>	12,184
Rye -						
United States	1,316	691	7,734	2,450	6,398	1,767
Danube and Bulgaria	0	0	583	32	1,097	17
Barley -						
United States	4,065	8,583	6,637	14,363	6,927	9,174
Oats -						
United States	1,383	2,396	632	2,231	557	1,487
Flaxseed -						
Argentina	4,565 <u>a/</u>	7,271	5,628 <u>a/</u>	7,669	6,731 <u>c/</u>	2,996
<u>IMPORTS:</u>						
Wheat, incl. flour -						
United States	840	1,887	738	1,431	1,627	---
Flaxseed -						
United States	1,123	1,068	1,716	1,254	1,758	---

Compiled from official sources except preliminary figures for foreign countries, other than Canada, which are from Broomhall's Corn Trade News and Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Shipments from Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert.

c/ Two weeks only.

**WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States by countries,
July-September, 1927 and 1928**

Country to which exported	Wheat, incl. flour		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	July-September		September		September	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	barrels	barrels
United Kingdom	18,813	5,267	8,666	2,328	174	57
Irish Free State	897	1,252	147	415	5	a/
Netherlands	8,888	4,627	3,155	1,569	177	106
Belgium	5,795	1,234	2,858	604	4	1
Italy	3,325	2,835	1,290	1,760	a/	1
Germany	3,301	1,265	1,806	398	74	35
France	3,023	541	1,667	259	a/	a/
Greece	1,746	1,146	359	828	9	2
Denmark	855	462	209	49	42	28
Norway	707	237	149	0	32	14
Finland	630	497	0	0	72	45
Sweden	319	198	81	53	7	7
Malta, Gozo and Cyprus ..	197	33	37	0	3	3
Poland and Danzig	12	0	0	0	1	0
Other Europe	2,249	1,992	2,146	1,161	10	5
Total Europe	50,765	21,582	22,480	9,234	610	304
Canada	19,274	11,391	10,000	7,065	6	10
Cuba	1,384	1,249	4	3	113	69
Panama	743	1,531	338	586	8	6
Mexico	323	555	97	252	5	13
Haiti, Republic of	242	388	0	0	21	33
Brazil	1,024	361	a/	0	79	63
Colombia	213	327	14	36	10	21
Japan incl. Chosen	888	311	557	444	a/	25
China	333	630	a/	17	65	115
Hongkong	1,037	767	0	0	89	66
Kwantung	182	187	0	0	34	35
Philippine Islands	740	871	0	0	49	61
Other countries	3,049	3,209	315	102	191	199
Total exports	80,252	44,699	33,775	17,939	1,280	1,020
Total imports	2,055	5,438	738	1,431	a/	a/
Total reexports	3	9	0	0	a/	1
Net exports	78,200	39,270	33,037	16,458	1,280	1,021

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500.

**COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States by countries,
July-September, 1927 and 1928**

(Bales of 500 pounds, gross)

Country to which exported	July-September		September		September, 1928	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	Long staple	Short staple
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
LONG AND SHORT STAPLES:						
Germany	398,845	349,662	264,124	264,564	24,536	240,129
Soviet Russia in Europe	187,422	186,206	36,697	64,800	34,917	29,885
France	153,203	150,147	82,971	89,234	15,946	73,288
United Kingdom	147,357	171,213	65,484	92,462	14,218	78,244
Italy	83,004	140,581	27,587	71,393	4,058	67,335
Spain	65,538	69,815	36,123	43,152	1,497	41,655
Belgium	40,698	34,052	17,623	21,536	4,114	17,422
Netherlands	16,058	27,009	5,849	13,885	2,656	11,029
Sweden	5,746	9,800	2,739	6,232	1,120	5,112
Other Europe	20,198	15,445	11,274	8,609	211	8,398
Total Europe	1,118,069	1,153,930	550,471	675,767	103,273	572,494
Canada	34,327	33,004	9,883	9,905	2,002	7,903
Japan	154,992	235,793	80,755	147,202	2,347	144,855
China	32,795	39,719	2,850	19,502	80	19,422
British India	15,172	0	216	0	0	0
Other countries	2,000	880	303	289	0	289
Total exports	1,357,355	1,463,326	644,478	852,665	107,702	741,965
Total imports <u>a/</u> ...	91,563	65,229	29,651	19,359		
Total reexports <u>a/</u> ...	3,101	2,469	820	872		
Net exports	1,268,893	1,400,566	615,647	834,178		
LINTERS:						
Germany	41,465	13,460	9,201	2,485		
France	4,775	3,896	1,297	800		
United Kingdom	1,601	1,412	125	287		
Other Europe	2,960	3,081	760	534		
Total Europe	50,801	21,849	11,383	4,106		
Canada	2,871	2,899	1,083	897		
Other countries	12	460	4	226		
Total exports	53,684	25,208	12,470	5,229		

a/ Bales of 478 pounds net. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	P.ct. 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
WHEAT						
United States.....	690,108	676,429	831,040	872,595	903,865	103.6
Canada.....	197,119	395,475	407,136	440,025	550,482	125.1
North America (3).....	898,708	1,081,117	1,248,509	1,324,510	1,465,679	110.7
Europe, 19 coun. prev. reported.....	1,113,288	1,205,876	1,016,266	1,085,084	1,179,701	108.7
England, revised.....	55,770	50,773	48,683	53,116	46,032	86.7
Rumania, revised.....	158,672	104,741	110,883	96,734	115,558	119.5
Total Europe (21).....	1,327,730	1,361,390	1,175,832	1,234,934	1,341,291	108.6
Africa (6).....	93,171	105,156	90,313	105,763	105,548	99.8
Asia (5).....	387,827	381,847	378,045	388,717	336,717	86.6
Total above N.H. coun. (35).....	2,707,436	2,929,520	2,892,699	3,053,924	3,249,235	106.4
Australia.....	90,497	114,504	160,762	109,925	(168,000)	152.8
Total above coun. (36).....	3,607,933	3,044,024	3,051,461	3,163,849	3,417,235	108.0
Russia.....	758,941	730,090	819,744	749,026	859,789	114.8
Est. N.H. total excl. Russia and China...	2,759,000	3,026,000	2,981,000	3,136,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China...	3,041,000	3,389,000	3,421,000	3,539,000		
RYE						
United States.....	35,093	46,456	40,795	58,811	43,274	73.6
Canada.....	2,094	9,153	12,179	14,951	16,879	112.9
Total N. America (2).....	38,187	55,614	52,974	73,762	60,153	81.6
Total Europe (19).....	911,129	876,272	697,873	755,216	818,044	108.6
Total above coun. (21).....	949,316	931,886	750,847	828,978	878,197	106.2
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia & China	1,023,000	1,000,000	807,000	878,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China..	1,025,000	1,007,000	812,000	887,000		
Russia.....	735,505	877,500	903,100	933,033	783,433	84.0

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 ^{a/}	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
BARLEY						
California	37,690	32,550	32,400	27,335	53,032	120.8
U.S. other than Calif.	147,122	181,313	152,505	237,057	317,561	134.0
Canada	45,275	87,113	99,937	96,938	144,875	149.5
North America (2)	230,087	300,981	284,892	361,330	495,468	137.1
Europe, 17 coun. prev. rept'd & unchanged	430,665	404,620	384,233	408,999	444,517	108.7
England & Wales, rev.	50,058	47,133	42,761	40,227	46,107	114.6
Spain, revised	74,689	98,925	95,234	92,220	82,536	89.5
Austria, revised	10,065	9,217	9,074	10,935	11,730	107.3
Rumania, revised	61,677	46,817	77,368	57,950	64,806	111.8
Total Europe (21)	627,754	606,712	609,740	610,351	649,096	106.4
Est. Eur. total excl. Russia	702,000	689,000	690,000	635,000		
Africa (6)	109,367	107,840	63,492	85,983	103,619	120.5
Asia (4)	132,927	137,124	136,327	132,526	130,010	98.1
Total N. Hemis. (33)	1,100,095	1,102,657	1,100,451	1,190,170	1,378,793	115.8
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	1,408,000	1,455,000	1,406,000	1,480,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	1,425,000	1,503,000	1,453,000	1,512,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,184,146	1,452,966	122.7
Canada	351,690	402,393	383,416	439,713	474,242	107.9
North America (2)	1,495,097	1,889,943	1,630,264	1,623,859	1,927,208	118.7
Europe, 17 coun. prev. rept'd & unchanged	1,480,132	1,326,037	1,442,011	1,409,823	1,433,099	101.7
England & Wales, rev.	96,913	96,600	104,324	94,080	97,510	103.6
Spain, revised	29,110	43,443	37,683	39,216	37,557	95.8
Austria, revised	29,030	26,761	29,955	30,231	29,652	98.1
Total Europe (20)	1,635,185	1,492,841	1,613,978	1,573,350	1,597,818	101.6
Est. European total excl. Russia	1,931,000	1,792,000	1,921,000	1,854,000		
Africa (3)	17,631	19,509	11,453	13,935	18,315	131.1
Lebanon Republic ..	(30)	62	52	52	41	78.8
Total N. Hemis. (26)	3,147,943	3,402,253	3,255,749	3,211,226	3,543,382	110.3
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	3,474,000	3,729,000	3,592,000	3,522,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	3,581,000	3,848,000	3,636,000	3,614,000		

^{a/} Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1925-27	1927-28	Oct. 13	Oct. 20	Oct. 27	July 1 to and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
BARLEY, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
<u>Year beginning</u>	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
<u>July 1</u>								
United States	17,044	36,580	3,095	2,481	795	Oct. 27	16,209	34,118
Canada	42,533	25,131				Sept. 30	3,922	5,036
Argentina	14,217	b11,192	0	0		Oct. 20	b/1,233	b/ 108
Danubian countries b/	26,508	27,242	1,117	942		Oct. 20	16,400	10,983
Total	100,302	100,145					37,764	50,245
OATS, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>July 1</u>								
United States	15,041	9,823	531	393	73	Oct. 27	4,038	7,116
Canada	13,396	10,180				Sept. 30	1,621	9,360
Argentina	40,008	b29,455	0	0		Oct. 20	b/7,624	b/ 692
Danubian countries b/	858	378	29	0		Oct. 20	263	29
Total	69,303	50,336					13,546	17,197
	Net exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1928 week ended			Total for season including latest week shown		
	1925-26	1926-27	Oct. 6	Oct. 13	Oct. 20	Oct. 27	1926-27	1927-28
CORN, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<u>Year beginning</u>	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
<u>November 1</u>								
United States	25,533	17,161	268	59	164	77	17,090	20,254
Danubian count.	c68,529	c82,500	69	0	0		b36,489	b15,266
Argentina	169,801	322,876	b5,079	b7,106	b4,244	b5,259	319,469	d273,058
Union of South Africa	18,833	8,562	e/ 729	e/ 771	e/ 771		e/8,529	e23,871
IMPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>							Nov.-	Nov.-
<u>November 1</u>							Sept.	Sept.
United States	576	5,040					3,495	1,393
Total exports less U.S. imports	282,120	426,059					378,082	331,056

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. d/ Trade sources since April. e/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	2,712,364	2,916,931	2,632,217	2,773,708	2,903,272	104.7
Canada	17,297	10,564	7,813	4,262	5,732	134.5
North America (2)	2,729,651	2,927,525	2,700,030	2,777,970	2,909,004	104.7
Europe, 6 coun. prev. rept'd & unchanged	310,174	385,208	366,781	272,592	217,914	79.9
Rumania, revised ...	193,209	163,739	239,492	139,092	99,876	71.8
Total Europe (7)	503,383	548,947	606,273	411,684	317,790	77.2
Est. European total ex. Russia	581,000	623,000	662,000	492,000		
Morocco	(3,500)	3,850	4,371	4,788	6,477	135.3
Total N.Hemis.(10)	3,236,544	3,480,322	3,310,674	3,194,443	3,233,271	101.2
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia	3,681,000	3,903,000	3,768,000	3,676,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia	4,126,000	4,522,000	4,454,000	4,350,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

POTATOES: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Countries reported in 1928 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	P.ct. 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	357,699	323,465	354,328	406,964	463,722	113.9
Canada	77,843	67,028	73,228	77,430	84,657	109.3
Europe, 11 coun. prev. reported	1,571,381	1,842,876	1,551,893	1,962,825	1,746,511	89.0
Germany	1,373,609	1,532,872	1,103,428	1,379,716	1,363,508	98.8
Total Europe (12)	2,944,990	3,375,748	2,655,321	3,342,541	3,110,019	93.0
Tunis	100	162	154	103	165	160.2
Total above coun. (15)	3,380,632	3,766,403	3,038,031	3,827,038	3,658,563	95.6
Est. N.Hemis. total ex. Russia and China ..	4,647,000	5,291,000	4,418,000	5,241,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China ..	4,723,000	5,367,000	4,504,000			

SUGAR: Visible supply in European countries at the beginning of the 1928-29 sugar campaign as compared with 1926-27 & 1927-28. Reported by "Die Deutsche Zuckerindustrie", Oct. 13, 1928

Country	Date	1926	1927	1928
		<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
Germany.....	Sept. 1	202,272	276,016	247,025
Czechoslovakia.....	Oct. 1	48,171	9,700	52,249
England.....	Sept. 1	425,929	287,700	181,218
France.....	" "	99,427	155,975	117,836
Netherlands.....	" "	79,917	29,762	44,202
Belgium.....	" "	27,668	29,101	50,706
Poland.....	" "	42,990	32,628	43,982
Austria.....	" "	2,205	1,213	2,756
Hungary.....	" "	9,039	8,267	10,251
Sweden.....	" "	92,593	44,092	89,507
Total.....		1,030,211	674,454	839,732

SUGAR: Consumption in European countries, crop years beginning September 1, 1925-26, 1926-27 and 1927-28 as reported by Die Deutsche Zuckerindustrie, Oct. 13, 1928

Country	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
Germany.....	1,578,380	1,676,865	1,791,814
Czechoslovakia.....	440,266	417,933	438,920
Great Britain.....	1,954,985	2,079,030	2,228,004
France.....	1,079,235	899,121	1,070,423
Belgium.....	189,100	189,221	206,478
Netherlands.....	250,712	262,551	269,093
Poland.....	320,979	379,203	424,196
Austria.....	192,787	194,369	220,860
Hungary.....	100,071	113,081	124,676
Switzerland.....	163,630	137,878	184,805
Italy.....	339,774	405,241	431,457
Sweden.....	a/ 245,904	226,781	218,531
Total.....	6,928,823	6,981,274	7,609,267

a/ Calendar year 1926.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-October 27, 1927 and 1928.

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-October 27, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-October 27		1928, week ending			
	1927	1928	Oct. 6	Oct. 13	Oct. 20	Oct. 27
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wheat a/	92,752	49,193	4,723	3,923	5,178	2,899
Wheat flour b/	20,661	17,352	1,678	766	1,386	1,357
Rye	16,290	5,100	794	326	230	417
Corn	1,994	2,909	268	59	164	77
Oats	2,896	6,272	490	531	393	73
Barley a/	16,209	34,117	2,803	3,095	2,481	795
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Hams & shoulders, incl.						
Wiltshire sides	102,207	106,691	751	523	697	885
Bacon, incl. Cumberland						
sides	96,226	104,291	895	726	987	749
Lard	561,922	594,036	9,547	13,778	11,941	12,986
Pickled pork	24,188	26,491	400	231	211	373

Compiled official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/Included this week: Pacific Ports wheat, 407,000 bush., flour 143,800 bbls.; San Francisco barley 200,000 bush. b/Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Net exports		Shipments week ending			Net movement from July as		
	1926-1927	1927-1928 a/	nearest given date, 1928:			far as reported		
			Oct. 13	Oct. 20	Oct. 27	To and incl.	1927-1928	1928-1929
Canada:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
Exports-	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>
Official ..	304,540	305,000				Sept. 30 b/	40,269	b/ 96,092
5 ports,								
Brad. b/ ..	177,370	233,730	4,379	8,782	6,582	Oct. 27	65,624	107,682
Shipments-								
4 markets c/ b/	297,961	326,361	14,106	13,577	16,205	Oct. 27	77,597	156,767
Pub. elev. in								
East b/ ..	---	---	4,890	5,818	---	Oct. 20	52,239	88,337
United States	205,896	190,927	4,689	6,564	4,205	Oct. 27 a/	111,358	d/ 61,107
Argentina ...	139,790	186,000	2,092	2,260	3,606	Oct. 27	25,514	32,814
Australia ...	96,584	74,000	592	1,264	1,296	Oct. 27	18,840	16,428
Russia	49,202	7,000	0	0	0	Oct. 27	2,424	8
Hungary	21,142	22,133						
Yugoslavia ..	10,216	1,000						
Rumania	11,388	5,000	40	52	192	Oct. 27	3,008	1,056
Bulgaria	2,236	2,125						
British India	8,660	12,254	24	0	0	Oct. 27	7,680	1,064
Total	849,654	805,449	21,543	23,697	25,504		246,421	269,244

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/Prelim. b/Excluded from total. c/Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. d/Exports through Oct. 27 less imports through Sept.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	November 3,	October 25,	November 1,
	1927	1928	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	48.00	48.00	
Copenhagen, official quotation .	38.90	39.85	
Berlin, 1a quality	39.55	41.06	
London: a/			
Danish	41.28	42.36	
Dutch, unsalted	39.97	41.06	
New Zealand	36.72	38.89	
New Zealand, unsalted	40.41	40.84	
Australian	36.72	36.06	
Australian, unsalted	38.67	39.76	
Argentine, unsalted	35.20	37.15	
Siberian	33.02	33.89	

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ended		
		Nov. 2, 1927	Oct. 24, 1928	Oct. 31, 1928
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets .	Number	80,826	74,894	
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	12.75	15.83	
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	14.60	14.39	
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	16,098	17,092	
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	25,294	26,703	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides	\$ per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	
Canadian " "	"	19.12	a/	
Danish " "	"	19.34	20.86	

a/ No quotation.

Index

	Page		Page
Crop and Market Prospects	732	:: Hops, production, Europe, 1928 ...	741
-----		:: Meat (pork):	
AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:		:: Exports, U.S., by weeks, 1928 ..	760
Index numbers, September 1928 ..	746	:: Prices, foreign markets,	
Principal products, July -		:: 1928	731,761
September, 1928	749	:: Supplies, London, October 1928 .	745
Agricultural imports, principal		:: Oats:	
products, July - September 1928.	747	:: Exports, U.S., Oct. 27, 1928 ...	739
Apples, market conditions,		:: Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
Liverpool, Oct. 31, 1928	743	:: an. 1925-28	738,756
Barley:		:: Onions, shipments to U.S., Spain,	
Exports, U. S., Oct. 27, 1928 ...	738	:: Oct. 31, 1928	744
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		:: Potatoes, production, world,	
an. 1925-28	737,756	:: av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28 ...	740,758
Threshing returns, Canada,		:: Prunes, market conditions, Europe,	
Oct. 22, 1928	737	:: Nov. 3, 1928	731
Butter, prices, foreign markets,		:: Rice, production, Japan, 1928	740
1928	745,761	:: Rye, production, world, av. 1909-13,	
Corn:		:: an. 1925-28	737,755
Exports, U.S., Oct. 27, 1928	739	:: Sugar, visible supply, Europe,	
Prices, U.S. and Argentina,		:: Sept. 1, 1928	742,759
Oct. 29, 1928	739	:: Walnuts, harvest progress, France,	
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		:: Oct. 11, 1928	744
an. 1925-28	739,758	:: Wheat:	
Cotton:		:: Exports:	
Market conditions, Japan,		:: U.S., Oct. 27, 1928	733
Oct. 15, 1928	741	:: U.S. (including flour),	
Production, China, 1928	742	:: September 1928	753
Fruit, production prospects,		:: Growing conditions:	
Canada and England, Oct. 1, 1928	744	:: Argentina, Oct. 29, 1928	733
Grains:		:: Australia, Nov. 1, 1928	732
Exports:		:: Europe, Nov. 1, 1928	732
Principal countries, October,		:: Prices, U.S., Oct. 26, 1923	735
1928	752	:: Production:	
U.S., by weeks, 1928	760	:: Australia, 1928	732
Market conditions, Europe,		:: Rumania, 1928	732
Oct. 30, 1928	734	:: World, av. 1909-13,	
Movement (feed), principal		:: an. 1925-28	732,755
countries, Oct. 27, 1928	757	:: Receipts and shipments, Canada,	
Procurements, Russia, October,		:: Oct. 26, 1928	733
1928	734	:: Wool, market conditions, England	
		:: (Bradford), Nov. 2, 1928	731

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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CHINESE TOBACCO SITUATION IMPROVED

All tobacco factories in China, with the exception of one in Hankow, are in full operation, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from American Agricultural Commissioner P. O. Nyhus at Shanghai. Importers of American leaf who supply 100 to 200 Chinese cigarette makers anticipate a good leaf market. The volume of cigarette sales in the heavy consuming territory of the Yangtze valley is at present considered fair to good, and in some localities sales are as large as they have ever been. There is not enough security in many interior points to maintain large stocks, but in general conditions are considerably improved. In most of this region taxes are confined to the 22-1/2 per cent Nanking tax, which is proving very satisfactory. The Honan Province, however, where taxation is still prohibitive, constitutes an exception. Transportation in the Yangtze area depends mostly upon canal and river boats, with which little difficulty is experienced as compared to the rail transportation in North China.

The production of flue-cured tobacco from American seed in the province of Shantung, the most important producing section for this type, has doubled compared with last season, according to trade sources. This year's crop is placed at 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 pounds compared with 13,000,000 pounds produced on a small acreage last season. The quality of Shantung tobacco is considered somewhat above average. Foreign and Chinese tobacco companies, together with the tobacco monopoly of Japan, are active buyers and prices are comparatively high. Growers are now delivering their leaf to drying plants and dealers. About 14,000,000 pounds of flue-cured leaf were produced in the provinces of Honan and Anhwei, which is about the same quantity as last season. This tobacco, however, is of inferior quality and is not in demand by the cigarette manufacturers in Shanghai. It is felt that the increased Shantung crop will have but little effect on the demand for American leaf, states Mr. Nyhus.

MEXICAN WINTER VEGETABLE ACREAGE

A preliminary estimate of the area to be devoted to winter vegetables on the Mexican West Coast this season indicates that while the total acreage may not vary greatly from that planted last year, there may be some shift in the acreage devoted to the various products, according to a report dated October 31 received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul William P. Blocker at Mazatlan. Some reduction from last year in the tomato acreage is indicated, but more peas, peppers, and string beans will probably be planted. The Consul points out, however, that an authentic estimate of the area and probable export production cannot be made until about December 1 when the acreage has actually been planted. See

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

B R E A D G R A I N SAutumn seedings in Europe

Weather conditions in France during the latter part of October favored autumn work and sowing was progressing satisfactorily, according to reports from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Excessive rains were reported around the last of the month, however, over south and central France. In Italy mild weather, with occasional rains, permitted the work to advance and sowing was proceeding well. Conditions were also rather favorable for sowing in Czechoslovakia, Austria and Hungary, but developments in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Rumania had been less satisfactory because of the lack of sufficient rainfall. Rains in Yugoslavia at the beginning of November may have improved conditions in that country.

Heavy rains fell in Italy, France and Central Europe during the week ended November 8, but dry weather continues in most of the Balkans. Some rain also fell in Southern Russia during the week. The condition of winter wheat in Germany is well above the average of the past ten years, being 108 per cent of the average condition as of November 1 during the years 1918-27 as compared with 98 per cent as of November 1, 1926 and 1927, and 105 per cent November 1, 1925. The plans for winter grain sowings in Russia have not been fully executed in the Central Agricultural Region (predominantly winter rye) or in the Steppe (southern) region of Ukraine (largely winter wheat), which suffered from crop failure this season, according to Mr. Steere. The present condition of the winter grains is favorable, but there are indications that the proposed wheat area has been replaced to some extent by rye due to the delay in supplying seed. Preliminary reports state that the winter sown area is expected to equal last year, but the State Planning Board ("Gosplan") emphasizes the need of increasing the area by 7 per cent and the production by 3 per cent to insure normal developments.

Wheat production in 1928

The 1928 wheat production in 35 Northern Hemisphere countries and Australia is reported at 3,417,235,000 bushels against 3,163,849,000 bushels in 1927, when these countries represented nearly 90 per cent of the estimated world production outside of Russia and China. These totals remain the same as reported last week. The first estimate of the area sown to wheat in New Zealand for the 1928-29 harvest is 255,000 acres against 260,000 acres last year and 222,000 acres in 1926. Production to date is summarized in a table on page 781.

Canada

A large proportion of the 1928 wheat crop in Canada will not be suitable for milling in view of the large number of cars which have graded

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

No. 6 and feed, according to a telegram from Consul General Heintzleman at Winnipeg. From August 1 to October 30, 14 per cent of the cars inspected, excluding durum, graded No. 6, whereas last year less than 2 per cent were so graded during the same period. Feed wheat included over 5 per cent this year compared with less than 1 per cent last year. Grades No. 1 to No. 5 inclusive are of surprisingly good quality, however, and all are of much better quality than the same grades last year. These grades include 77 per cent of the inspections during the first three months of the present season against 56 per cent last season. The increase in these grades is made up by a decrease in "no grade" wheat. Last year most of the "no grade" wheat was so graded due to excessive moisture, which condition later improved, making the grain of good milling quality. Total of grades 1 to 5 plus "no grade" this year makes less than 80 per cent of the total compared with 96 per cent last year. Grades No. 4 and No. 5 are reported of excellent quality this year, but loaves baked from No. 6 and feed are very poor, being exceedingly coarse in texture and very dark color. The average protein content of this year's crop is reported to be approximately 1 per cent higher than last year. A table of the inspections of wheat in the Western Grain Division from August 1 to October 30, 1927 and 1928 is given on page 783.

Turkey

There is a shortage in quantity and an inferiority in quality in the 1928 cereal crop of Turkey, according to an article in "The Manchester Guardian," October 25, quoting the Turkish Minister of Economy. For this reason and to avoid the necessity of importing foreign grain, the government will shortly pass a law, according to the report, fixing the exclusively home-grown ingredients which may be utilized in making the bread of the country. This will be one quality for all, and not, as previously, divided into grades according to the fineness of the flour. Each district will have its single quality of bread manufactured from the cereals most accessible and scientifically mixed. Pure white bread will cease to exist in Turkey until the crop situation takes a turn for the better.

Southern Hemisphere growing conditions

More nearly normal temperatures prevailed in Argentina during the week ended November 5 after the unusual warmth of the previous week, according to reports to the United States Weather Bureau. In the northern wheat zone the temperature averaged 68°, or 1° above normal, and in the southern districts 64°, or exactly normal. In the north the weekly rainfall was 0.9 inch, or exactly normal, and in the south 1.0 inch, or 0.4 inch above normal. Rainfall in the south has been below normal during the past month and as harvesting is later in that region these rains may

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

have improved the crop. In Australia further good rains were reported during the week ended November 3 in the southern states and southern Queensland where rain has been needed, but it was rather dry in Western Australia and parts of western Riverina.

Movement to market

The movement of wheat from the principal exporting countries increased during the week ended November 3, being about 3,000,000 bushels greater than the previous week and 5,000,000 bushels greater than during the week ended October 20. This increase, however, has been mainly in the movement in the Western Grain Division of Canada as the increase in exports from the United States and Australia was small, and exports from Argentina were less than the previous week. See table, page 786.

United States

Exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1 to November 2 have amounted to 70,917,000 bushels against 121,741,000 bushels during the same period last year. The export of 4,372,000 bushels during the week ended November 3 is the lowest since early September with the exception of the export of 4,205,000 bushels during the week ended October 27.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in store in the Western Grain Division of Canada on November 2 were 125,097,000 bushels against 123,262,000 bushels on October 26, 1928, and 64,769,000 bushels on November 4, 1927. Receipts during the week ended November 2 at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert were 19,509,000 bushels and total receipts at these elevators since August 1 have amounted to 141,141,000 bushels against 77,109,000 bushels during the same period last year. Shipments during the week were 20,301,000 bushels and total shipments for the season were 120,772,000 bushels against 75,809,000 bushels during the same period last year. According to a Danish report, there are offers of feed wheat from Canada for future delivery and at prices which even for the best qualities are cheaper than corn.

Foreign wheat market conditionsEurope

Spot prices of domestic wheat at Hamburg showed only slight fluctuations during the past month, according to Agricultural Commissioner

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Steere at Berlin. On October 3, wheat was quoted at \$1.38 per bushel, rising to \$1.42 on October 17 and going back to \$1.38 per bushel on November 7. Rye prices at Berlin were \$1.26 per bushel on October 3, \$1.27 on October 17, and \$1.22 on November 7.

The development of wheat prices in Continental European markets during October has continued to be somewhat lacking in uniformity, but generally speaking, quotations were higher at the close of the month in conformity with the tendency overseas, according to Mr. Steere. In fact, spot and soon-to-arrive grain, as a consequence of reduced stocks at many ports and continued rather healthy demand for current requirements, has shown firmness at times in the face of weakness overseas. Buying for the most part has been of the alternately active and quiet character prevailing in September, but the turnover through most of October remained important and the general tendency of the market relatively favorable, considering the large supplies of grain everywhere available, although the last week in the month the turnover was somewhat less satisfactory. Trade stocks of grain and flour seem light, and the demand for flour fully up to normal, so that continued rather steady buying for milling purposes appears likely.

Reports from most of northern and western European markets indicate that farmers are continuing to hold back their grain. Some reports state that German dealers have even had to refuse some export business because of inability to secure the grain. In the Danube Basin, however, an increasing tendency in farmer offers is to be noted, especially in the upper part of the region. In Czechoslovakia and Austria the freer flow of grain is expected to restrict import requirements for some time to come. With marketing of domestic wheat proceeding slowly in northern and western Europe, and with recent overseas wheat and flour shipments to Europe somewhat lower, there is some trade belief that the next few weeks may even see strengthening of prices. In Yugoslavia and to some extent in Hungary, also, a large recent volume of business is reported and an improved demand for wheat in consequence of the corn shortage.

Shanghai

Wheat arrivals at Shanghai during the past five months have confirmed previous reports of a large crop of wheat in the lower Yangtze Valley and mills have operated practically at capacity since June 1, according to a report to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner P. O. Nyhus at Shanghai. Exports of native flour from Shanghai for the third quarter of this year are 7,200,000 bags of 50 pounds compared with 5,600,000 bags for the corresponding quarter of last year. There have also been exports of wheat to Tientsin of 767,000 bushels.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

At this time, however, the crop is pretty well consumed, arrivals and stocks are very small and prices are rising. In view of the inadequate supplies, a considerable part of the milling capacity will close down at the end of this month for a period of weeks until foreign wheat arrives, which has been ordered from Canada. Importers estimate that contracts have been made for 5,000,000 bushels of Canadian No. 4 and 5 wheat for delivery mostly in January and February. About 500,000 bushels of western red No. 2 have been ordered. Millers state that Canadian No. 4 and No. 5 are of satisfactory quality and that western red No. 2 has been too high in price, both in relation to Canadian wheat and in relation to local flour prices. Millers are still in the market for March deliveries.

Quotations are as follows: C.i.f. native spot at Shanghai \$1.15 per bushel; January delivery native, \$1.27; Canadian No. 4, \$1.27; Canadian No. 5, \$1.16; western red No. 2, \$1.27; Australia, \$1.31; flour per bag spot, \$1.01, and January delivery \$1.02. This shows an increase in domestic prices since the first of July, but a decrease in western red and other foreign wheat. On July 2 domestic wheat was selling in Shanghai at \$1.07 per bushel for immediate delivery and \$1.19 for September delivery, compared with \$1.60 for American western red No. 2, \$1.47 for Canadian No. 3, and \$1.59 for Australian, all for July shipment.

Local stocks of flour have been large for some time and in addition this is normally a dull trading season so that the local market is weak. It is reported that buyers for Tientsin are holding stocks at Shanghai in preference to shipping to Tientsin on an already weak market at the latter place. A local mill owner who also operates a mill at Harbin states that the quality of the North Manchurian crop is especially poor, that wheat prices are high in relation to flour prices, and that it is difficult to find an outlet for Harbin flour at a profit.

Japan

The milling industry in Japan was somewhat slack the latter part of October, due mainly to the seasonal decrease in the domestic demand, but mill stocks on November 1 were smaller than normal, according to a cable from Consul Kemper at Tokyo. The domestic market for flour was firm and the export demand fair. Prices at mills on November 1 for imported wheat declined from the prices quoted on October 1, but the wholesale price of flour rose 9 cents a bag during the month. The price of United States western white wheat No. 2 on November 1 was quoted at \$1.63 per bushel, Canadian No. 5 at \$1.38, and Australian wheat at \$1.62 per bushel. The corresponding prices on October 1 were \$1.65, \$1.40 and \$1.67 respectively. The imports of wheat during September were below the imports of either of the two previous months of the season, amounting to 1,029,000 bushels, of which United States furnished 129,000 bushels, Canada 596,000 bushels, and Australia 118,000 bushels. The decrease in

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

imports was perhaps due to the fact that mill stocks on September 1 were larger than normal. Imports for the season from July 1 through September have amounted to 3,498,000 bushels against 2,871,000 bushels last year.

United States wheat prices

All classes of wheat advanced materially in price during the week ended November 2. The weighted average cash price of all classes and grades of wheat at the six principal markets advanced five cents to \$1.10 per bushel as compared with \$1.23 last year. No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis made the greatest advance of six cents to \$1.21 per bushel. This is the highest level reached since the middle of July and equal to the price last year. No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis increased the least in price, advancing only two cents to \$1.40 as compared with \$1.43 last year. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City and No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis each advanced five cents to \$1.12 and \$1.24 per bushel respectively as compared with \$1.28 and \$1.32 respectively a year ago. At \$1.12 per bushel, the price of No. 2 hard winter is the highest since the first week in August, when the price was \$1.14. The price of western white wheat at Seattle strengthened during the early part of the week, but declined later and the average of cash quotations for the week was approximately the same as last week, or \$1.17 per bushel. During the early part of the week following November 2, cash prices remained steady at the various markets, but weakened slightly after November 6. With the Winnipeg cash closing price remaining unchanged at \$1.22 per bushel during the week ended November 2, and the Minneapolis cash close advancing three cents to \$1.22, there was no spread between the two closing prices as compared with a spread of six cents in favor of Winnipeg a year ago.

Future closing prices of wheat have fluctuated considerably from day to day since November 1, but the trend has been downward. Trading in futures during the first part of the week was slow. The price of Liverpool future continued strong following November 1. Prospects for the Argentine wheat crop continue good and the world's available supply of wheat continued to increase over a week ago. December futures on November 8, as compared with prices a week before, were two cents lower at Chicago, three cents lower at Kansas City, and two cents lower at Minneapolis. The closing prices at these markets were approximately 114, 108 and 110 cents respectively, as compared with 126, 122, and 123 cents respectively a year ago. December futures at Winnipeg declined one cent under last week to 118 cents, as compared with 127 cents a year ago. December futures at Liverpool declined three cents to 134 cents as compared with 148 cents a year ago. The closing price of February futures at Buenos Aires on November 7 remained the same as the two weeks previous at 116 cents as compared with 129 cents last year.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minnearolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Oct. 5	126	107	132	110	133	125	122	109	149	145
12	128	109	131	111	136	124	126	113	147	149
19	126	105	128	109	137	121	124	108	142	147
26	121	105	125	107	131	119	120	115	141	138
Nov. 2	123	110	128	112	132	124	121	121	143	140
9	126		130		135		130		142	
16	127		131		133		130		142	
23	127		134		134		128		142	
30	126		132		134		127		140	

WHEAT: Closing prices of December futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Oct. 4	132	118	126	112	129	114	131	118	152	136	b/131	c/115
11	134	117	125	111	128	113	131	118	152	136	b/131	b/117
18	125	115	120	110	123	111	127	118	151	136	b/130	b/117
25	125	113	119	107	123	109	127	117	150	134	b/127	b/116
Nov. 1	126	116	121	111	123	112	127	119	147	137	b/127	b/116
8	126	114	122	108	123	110	127	118	148	134	b/129	b/116
15	128		123		124		132		152		b/129	
22	132		123		124		132		152		b/131	
29	129		123		125		133		151		b/128	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. b/ February future. c/ October future.

Rye production

The 1928 rye production in 21 countries is reported at 878,197,000 bushels against 826,978,000 bushels in 1927, when they represented over 90 per cent of the estimated world total outside of Russia and China. The condition of the fall sown rye in Germany as of November 1 was 105 per cent of the average condition as of that date for the years 1918-1927. This condition compares with 95 per cent in 1927 and 1926, and 102 per cent in

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

1925. The condition of the fall sown rye in Russia is favorable, according to Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin, and there are indications that rye sowings have replaced wheat in some sections.

F E E D G R A I N S

The total 1928 production of the three feed grains, barley, oats, and corn, in the European countries so far reported now stands at 50,725,000 short tons, which is 3 per cent below the 52,080,000 short tons produced last year, 12 per cent below the 57,915,000 short tons in 1926, and 7 per cent below the 54,606,000 short tons in 1925.

Market reports continue to emphasize the relative cheapness of bread grains for feeding purposes in Europe, according to Agricultural Commissioner Steere, and some weakness in the feedstuff market is attributed to substitution of low-priced bread grain for feed grain. Reports also indicate that the short corn crop in southern Europe is likely to be reflected to no little extent in this year's consumption of wheat, reducing the surplus of the export regions and increasing the deficit of importing regions.

As a consequence of unsatisfactory feed grains, clover and hay crops, the Austrian, Czechoslovakian, and Hungarian Governments have decreed that exports of cattle feed can take place only by special permit, and Hungary has extended its import certificate system to corn imports where hog and cattle exports are concerned, according to a report from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere. Czechoslovakia has reduced the corn duty from 4.52 cents to 0.376 cents per bushel. Mr. Steere also reports that feedstuffs are short in some regions of Russia and that there is much slaughtering as a result. A shortage of feed grains in Europe is also reflected in an especially strong European demand for Manchurian soy beans again this year, according to Consul Langdon at Dairen. The buyers are making extremely heavy bookings for shipping space and shippers predict that bean shipments to Europe will be as much as 40 per cent larger than last season's record shipments.

Barley

Total 1928 barley production in 33 countries, which raise more than 80 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Russia and China, now amounts to 1,378,793,000 bushels, or nearly 16 per cent above the 1,190,170,000 bushels raised last year. The crop in the European countries reported is only 6.4 per cent larger than that of last year. For barley production table, see page 782. The condition of winter barley in Germany as of November 1 was 99 per cent of the average for the past five years against 96 per cent on the same date last year, 99 per cent in 1926, and 102 per cent in 1925.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Total exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 51,569,000 bushels, an increase of 32 per cent over the 39,116,000 bushels exported during the same periods last year. The barley export of 1,324,000 bushels from the United States for the week ended November 3 was the smallest, with the exception of the preceding week, of any weekly shipment since August 20. Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on November 2 stood at 12,492,000 bushels compared with only 5,013,000 bushels on the same date last year, and 5,934,000 bushels in 1926.

United States barley prices rose slightly during the past two weeks after a fall of about 3 cents. The average price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis for the week ended November 2 was 65 cents per bushel compared with 64 cents the week before, and with 73 cents for the corresponding week last year. In Denmark the market for feed barley was reported as firm toward the end of October, and first class qualities were said to be quoted slightly higher.

OATS

The 1928 oats crop in 26 countries so far reported, which last year raised about 91 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Russia and China, now totals 3,543,382,000 bushels. This is more than 10 per cent above the 3,211,226,000 bushels produced in 1927. The production in the European countries is 1.6 per cent above the small crop of the same countries last year. For oats production table, see page 782.

Total exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 17,627,000 bushels, which is an increase of 28 per cent over the exports for the same periods last year. The United States export of 430,000 bushels for the week ended November 3 was well below the average of the past ten weeks, when exports ran so much above those of the past two seasons. For detailed figures on oats trade, see page 784.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on November 2 amounted to 8,411,000 bushels compared with only 4,869,000 bushels on the same date last year, and 4,553,000 bushels in 1926. United States oats prices have remained at about the same level since early in August. The average price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago for the week ended November 2 was 41 cents per bushel against 42 cents the preceding week, and 49 cents for the corresponding week last year.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

Corn

The 1928 production of corn in 12 countries, which last year raised 90 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Russia, now totals 3,336,584,000 bushels. This total is 1.1 per cent more than the production of the same countries in 1927. The November 1 estimate of the corn crop in the United States, which was received too late to revise the table on page 783, is 2,895,449,000 bushels. This estimate is nearly 8,000,000 bushels below the October 1 figure, but is still 4.4 per cent above last year's crop. Its merchantable quality is estimated at 82.9 per cent compared with 75.2 per cent in 1927, and 72.6 per cent in 1926. On November 1 there remained on farms 53,939,000 bushels, or 1.94 per cent of the old 1927 crop, compared with 113,412,000 bushels the preceding year.

The first estimate of the corn crop in Spain is 23,875,000 bushels, a decrease of 8.5 per cent from that of last year. This leaves the total corn crop for the 8 European countries reported 22 per cent below the inadequate crop of last year. The first report of the 1928 corn crop in Manchuria, on the contrary, is 87,260,000 bushels, a figure nearly 8 per cent above that of 1927. For corn production table, see page 783.

The condition of winter corn in Egypt improved somewhat during the month of October, and on November 1 stood at 102 per cent, when 100 per cent promises a yield equal to the average during the past ten years. On October 1 the percentage condition was estimated at 100, while on November 1 last year it was 102.

Net exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa as far as reported to date during the crop year just ended have totaled about 374,182,000 bushels, a decrease of more than 12 per cent from the exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year. The United States export of 45,000 bushels during the week ended November 3 was the smallest weekly export since the middle of July. Argentine exports have also been decreasing, the 3,086,000 bushels exported during that week being the smallest shipment of any week since the middle of April, and more than 2,000,000 bushels below the export of the preceding week. For detailed figures on corn trade, see page 734.

United States corn prices fluctuated more or less during the past week. During the week from October 29 to November 5 the average price of No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago varied between 89 and 83 cents per bushel, while for the same week the Buenos Aires quotation on Argentine corn for early delivery remained close to 97 cents. Argentine prices, therefore, have been running well above United States prices, while at the same time last year the United States prices were about 8 cents above those of Argentina.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

The sale of corn in Denmark continued limited during the latter part of October, but quotations increased for both La Plata and white African corn. In Spain, a royal decree signed on October 13 has authorized the importation of 5,900,000 bushels of Argentine corn under the same conditions as prescribed in the decree of December 9, 1927. The imports are to be made through the ports of Barcelona, Tarragona, Valencia, Alicante, Malaga, Coruna, Gijon, and Bilbao, according to Consul General Nathaniel Stewart.

RICE

The area sown to rice in Chosen (Korea) is 3,715,000 acres, a decrease of 5 per cent from the 1927 area and 4 per cent from the average area during the years 1923-1927. An early unofficial forecast of production places this year's crop at 4,273,000,000 pounds of cleaned rice against 5,435,000,000 pounds officially reported in 1927, a decrease of over 20 per cent. Prolonged drought in the early season seriously interfered with the planting, according to the unofficial report. In certain parts it was impossible to plant the rice and in others the growth was unsatisfactory. Heavy rains in the northern half of the country caused floods at the end of August which destroyed the fields over a large area in one province.

The United States rice crop of the five producing states is estimated at 1,122,833,000 pounds (cleaned). Last year these states produced 1,231,639,000 pounds, while the average for the past five years is 1,008,389,000 pounds. The acreage this year is less than that of 1927 by 44,000 acres, or nearly 4.4 per cent. The yield this year is reported as 41.9 bushels per acre, and while that is 3.7 bushels higher than the ten-year average, it is 2.1 bushels per acre lower than that of 1927. Quality is good, 91.4 per cent compared with 89.6 per cent last year. The average yield per acre and the quality of rice in California this year are the best experienced in a number of years.

COTTON

Cotton picking is in progress in Punjab, India, and the yield is expected to be below normal, according to a cable received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Punjab produces on an average about 8 per cent of the Indian cotton crop. Last year's production in this province amounted to 526,000 bales of 478 pounds net out of a total Indian crop of 4,913,000 bales.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Cotton demand situation in foreign countries

Developments in the Continental European cotton industry during the second half of September and the month of October indicate that the declining tendency of general activity in recent months has now come to a halt, according to reports received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. During this period the mills in countries where activity has been slack have been able, for the first time in some months, to maintain their general level of activity. The tendency of new business, though still unsatisfactory on the whole, has recently been toward improvement. The improvement is as yet largely of seasonal character and remains within seasonal limits, but here and there, especially in the weaving branch, reports indicate an active pick-up in demand. With the coming of colder weather, further progress in this direction is to be expected. Another healthy sign is to be seen in reports of a declining tendency in trade and mill stocks of yarns in some parts of the Continent where the trend hitherto has been upward. In Italy and to a less extent in France, the position of the industry continues very favorable from the standpoint of the amount of raw cotton being consumed. Generally speaking, however, there is no reason to anticipate a pronounced upward turn in European cotton mill activity in the near future, as there is no immediate prospect of any uniform upward tendency in general business conditions. See Foreign Service release, F.S./C-53, November 9, 1928.

SUGAR

F. O. Licht has increased his estimate for the European beet sugar crop from 8,606,000 to 8,843,000 short tons, according to trade reports. The revised estimate indicates a crop slightly above that of last year, while the preliminary estimate had showed a decrease. Increases over the early estimate occur in Germany, Czechoslovakia, France, Poland, Hungary, and Denmark, while the Italian crop is reduced by 11,000 short tons. Licht bases his revised estimate on the improvement of crop conditions during the month of October. Licht's estimates as compared with those of Dr. Gustav Mikusch and the International Association for Sugar Statistics are given on page 785.

The Cuban Defense Committee has recommended to President Machado that grinding of the 1928-29 Cuban sugar crop be not begun before January 1. Trade reports state that a decree to this effect has been issued. It is understood that cutting of the cane can commence prior to the first of the year, but that mills cannot begin operations before that date.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

Trade papers state also that there will probably be no restriction of production during the coming year, and there is also a growing belief that the export commission which handled the sale of last year's crop will be discontinued. With crop restriction removed, it is estimated that Cuba will produce between 5,040,000 and 5,376,000 short tons (4,500,000 and 4,800,000 long tons) during the coming year. Cuba produced 4,523,000 short tons (4,038,000 long tons) in 1927-28.

Grinding of the 1928-29 Hawaiian sugar crop began in October. According to the Chamber of Commerce in Honolulu, the crop will probably be 5 per cent above that just harvested due to the unusually favorable growing conditions over the past two years as well as more scientific control. The 1927-28 yield of cane sugar per acre was the highest in history, according to the report, the gains were made from a reduced acreage with improved methods. Labor conditions are good and plantation wages higher through general adoption of piecework payment basis.

HOPS

The production of hops in Germany this year is estimated at 18,446,000 pounds, or 16.5 per cent above that of 1927, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This is the largest crop harvested since 1915, when 22,857,000 pounds were harvested from an acreage of 47,364 acres. The increase in production over last year is due to a large yield per acre as compared with other years, the acreage this year being placed at 38,048 acres as compared with 33,318 harvested in 1927. The cultivation of hops in Germany continues to be well below the pre-war average; the acreage, however, has been gradually increasing within recent years. Germany produces a mild type of hops, similar to that grown in Czechoslovakia, which does not normally enter into competition in the British market with the strong flavored type produced in the United States and Canada. See Foreign Service release, F.S./H-19, November 7, 1928.

OILS AND OILSEEDS

Manchurian soy bean crop and market outlook

The latest estimate of the 1928 soy bean crop of Manchuria issued by the South Manchurian Railway is 5,450,000 short tons, or 8 per cent above the revised estimate for last year, according to a cable to the

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus, quoting Consul Langdon at Dairen. Trade reports confirm an increase in production but place it at 6 or 7 per cent. The gain over last year is entirely in North Manchuria.

Rainfall was somewhat excessive during August, particularly in South Manchuria, but there was good ripening and harvest weather in September. This year's crop was harvested and stored in excellent condition and is of good quality, in contrast to last year when a considerable portion of the beans failed to mature properly and contained too much moisture. Carryover is estimated at 50,000 to 100,000 tons compared with 500,000 tons a year ago. The decrease in stocks was due to the heavy European demand for beans.

The Japanese demand for bean cake, which is an important factor in determining the amount of beans crushed, is weak, as is also the European demand for Manchurian oil, and mill operations are at a low level. Moreover, there is an especially strong demand for new crop beans on the part of Europe, which will tend to reduce the amount of beans available for crushing in Manchuria. European buyers are making extremely heavy bookings for shipping space and shippers predict that bean shipments to Europe will be as much as 40 per cent larger than last season's record shipments. During the latter part of October, c.i.f. Rotterdam quotations on beans for November shipment were \$30 a ton, which is 94 cents a ton higher than last season's November price. A detailed survey of the soy bean industry of Manchuria was published in Foreign Service release, F.S./FC-30, June 22, 1928.

F R U I T , V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: Prices received for American apples on the Liverpool auction on Wednesday, November 7, 1928, were higher for barreled varieties, but boxed apples were somewhat lower, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. All of the apples available for the auction were in good condition except Virginia Ben Davis, Staymans, and some miscellaneous varieties, the bulk of these having been in unsatisfactory merchandising condition. Supplies of Virginia Yorks, Staymans, Winesaps and Ganos were only moderate, but those of Virginia Ben Davis were heavy. Washington Jonathans were in liberal supply and met with a slow demand. The offerings of Yellow Newtowns from the Medford district in Oregon met with a moderate demand.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

Supplies of that variety were moderate, but Oregon Jonathans and Spitzenbergs were only in light supply. Most of the American barreled apples in the Glasgow market this week appeared overripe and with a small amount of vitality. The market was from 25 to 50 cents per barrel below the Liverpool level. Boxed apples in Glasgow were about 25 cents per box lower than in Liverpool. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-195, November 9, 1928.

HAMBURG APPLE MARKET: The Hamburg auction for American apples on Thursday, November 8, 1928, showed considerable strength considering the generally unsatisfactory condition of the fruit offered for sale, according to a cable from Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. In barreled stock, Virginia Winesap, U. S. No. 1, 2-1/4 inch, topped the market at \$5.35 - \$6.98, with the lower price below that of the preceding week. For boxes, Oregon Spitzenberg, Extra Fancy, 138/163, were outstanding at \$2.43 - \$3.16. Total apple stocks available on the date indicated amounted to 33,000 barrels and 290,000 boxes. Many Virginia Ben Davis and Staymans are arriving overripe and with a small amount of decay states Mr. Smith. Supplies of Pacific Northwest Jonathans were heavy and the fruit soft, bruised and decayed. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-196, November 10, 1928.

REVIEW OF BRITISH AND SCANDINAVIAN APPLE MARKETS: The high quality, good condition and liberal supplies of American apples, together with the low prices resulting from the recent market depression, should cause good consumption of apples in Great Britain, Denmark and Sweden during the autumn months, according to a report dated October 26 from Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. Light supplies of apples grown in England and in the west of Europe should act with the present low prices of American apples to cause a volume consumption throughout the winter. The one source of competition not fully accounted for is Russian-grown fruit. Last year Russia exported approximately 225,000 boxes of apples. This is not an important factor when all markets are considered, but, owing to the fact that it is estimated that about a quarter of this quantity was exported to Swedish markets, this unmeasured competition does present some concern as regards Sweden. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-194, November 7, 1928.

THE IMPERIAL FRUIT SHOW, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND: For the second year in succession the Imperial Fruit Show has been held at Belvue Gardens, Manchester, England, this year coming on the dates October 19 to 27, reports Mr. Edwin Smith, Fruit Specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture in Europe. This is earlier than it has been held in previous years and, although the general appearance of the exhibits was better than any made in previous years, it was noticeable that certain sections suffered

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

through the earlier date. Particularly is this true in connection with certain varieties of apples such as Delicious grown in British Columbia, which had to be harvested before the last week in September to insure their arriving in ample time for the show. The two outstanding features of this year's exhibition may be cited as the splendid exhibit of English-grown fruit and the excellency of the manner in which the Empire Marketing Board carried their message of buying Empire foods to the people of Great Britain, according to Mr. Smith. See Foreign Service release, F.S./F-72, November 8, 1928.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

INCREASING CANADIAN CATTLE EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES: Canada exported 288,130 head of live cattle during the 12 months ended April 30, 1928, against 218,367 head for the preceding 12 months, according to Mr. Lee C. Blohm, American Consul at Vancouver, British Columbia. Practically all of the 1927-28 exports came to the United States and Canadian stockmen are anticipating a continuation of the heavy movement of cattle to this country. The Consul reports a very definite tendency toward increased breeding operations, particularly for stocker and feeder cattle for finishing in the United States. British Columbia is said to offer favorable inducements for the expansion of Canadian cattle activities. Some difficulty is reported, however, in trying to build up cattle numbers and at the same time supplying the market demand for young beef. Some Canadian fat cattle are reaching the Chicago market and returning the producers a good price after paying the duty of 2 cents per pound.

WORLD WOOL SITUATION: Prices of wool and wool manufactures both in the United States and abroad showed a general decline during the past month, according to reports received in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The weakening effect of the decline in raw wool prices at the recent London Sales seems to have been fully discounted, and firmer prices in Australia and at Bradford (England) have stimulated the domestic market. Domestic imports for September were unusually low, and likewise consumption was below the same period of previous years.

In Australia, drought has affected the principal wool-growing areas, according to the "Pastoral Review" for September 15, 1928. Unless rain is received in New South Wales, considerable difficulty will be

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L , C O N T ' D

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experienced in many places in saving the spring lambs, and lambing in many cases has been disappointing. Victoria has also experienced drought, but lambing percentages have been generally good. Shearing was in progress in the north early in September. In Queensland, rain is needed in practically all sections. In South America, the regions of Montevideo, Concordia and Buenos Aires report that the prospects for the new clip are very favorable, according to the "Wool Record and Textile World" of October 18, 1928. The wools appear to be well grown, sound in staple, and of good color and yield. In South Africa, climatic conditions on the whole have been for a good wool production. See release, WOOL-9, November 10, 1928.

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D A I R Y P R O D U C T S

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EUROPEAN BUTTER PRICES SLIGHTLY LOWER: The Copenhagen official butter quotation had declined to the equivalent of 40.1 cents on November 8, or 10 cents under 92 score in New York. A week earlier, the Copenhagen quotation was 40.4 cents and a year ago 41.1 cents. The Berlin quotation was equivalent to 41.5 cents compared with 40.4 cents the previous Thursday and 40.4 cents a year ago. London prices show little change except on Danish and New Zealand, which were lower than last week and practically the same as a year ago. The margin between foreign and domestic prices in favor of domestic is rather wider than usual at this early season and arrivals from the Southern Hemisphere are already heavier than last season. There is still the prospect that the price margin will widen comparatively early in this season to a difference exceeding the import duty of 12 cents a pound. For detailed comparative price statement as cabled by American Agricultural Commissioners in Europe, see page 787.

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BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1923

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	P. ct. 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	690,108	676,429	831,040	872,595	903,865	103.6
Canada	197,119	395,475	437,130	440,025	550,492	125.1
North America (3) ..	892,703	1,081,117	1,268,509	1,324,510	1,455,879	110.7
Europe, 19 coun. prev. reported	1,113,288	1,205,876	1,013,256	1,085,084	1,179,701	108.7
England, revised ...	55,770	50,775	43,633	53,116	46,032	86.7
Rumania, revised....	158,672	104,741	110,983	96,734	115,558	119.5
Total Europe (21) ..	1,327,730	1,361,390	1,175,832	1,234,934	1,341,291	108.6
Africa (6)	93,171	105,166	90,313	105,763	105,548	99.8
Asia (5)	387,827	381,847	378,045	388,717	336,717	86.6
Total above N.H. coun. (35)	2,707,436	2,929,520	2,892,699	3,053,924	3,249,235	106.4
Australia	90,497	114,504	160,752	109,925	(168,000)	152.8
Total above coun. (36)	3,607,933	3,044,024	3,051,461	3,163,849	3,417,235	108.0
Russia	758,941	730,090	819,744	749,026	859,789	114.8
Est. N.H. total excl. Russia and China ..	2,759,000	3,026,000	2,981,000	3,136,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China ..	3,041,000	3,389,000	3,421,000	3,539,000		
RYE						
United States	36,093	46,456	40,795	58,811	43,274	73.6
Canada	2,034	9,158	12,179	14,951	16,879	112.9
Total N. America (2) ..	38,127	55,614	52,974	73,762	60,153	81.6
Total Europe (19) ..	911,129	876,272	697,873	753,213	813,044	108.6
Total above coun. (21) ..	949,316	931,886	750,847	826,978	873,197	106.2
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia & China ..	1,023,000	1,000,000	807,000	878,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China ..	1,025,000	1,007,000	812,000	887,000		
Russia	735,505	877,500	903,100	933,033	783,433	84.0

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
California	37,690	32,550	32,400	27,335	35,032	120.8
U.S. other than Calif.	147,122	181,313	152,505	237,057	317,561	134.0
Canada	45,275	87,113	93,937	96,938	144,875	149.5
North America (2)	230,087	300,951	284,892	361,370	495,468	137.1
Europe (21)	627,754	606,712	609,740	610,331	649,696	106.4
Est. Eur. total excl. Russia ..	702,000	689,000	690,000	685,000		
Africa (6)	109,267	107,840	63,492	85,983	103,619	120.5
Asia (4)	132,987	137,124	136,327	132,526	130,010	98.1
Total N. Hemis. (33)	1,100,095	1,152,657	1,100,451	1,190,170	1,378,793	115.8
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. R. & C.	1,408,000	1,456,000	1,406,000	1,480,000		
Est. world total ex. R. and C. ...	1,425,000	1,503,000	1,453,000	1,512,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,487,550	1,246,849	1,184,146	1,452,966	122.7
Canada	351,690	402,226	383,416	439,713	474,243	107.9
North America (2)	1,495,097	1,889,846	1,630,264	1,623,859	1,927,208	118.7
Europe (20)	1,635,185	1,492,841	1,613,978	1,575,350	1,597,818	101.6
Est. European total ex. Russia	1,931,000	1,732,000	1,921,000	1,854,000		
Africa (3)	17,631	19,509	11,455	13,955	18,315	131.1
Lebanon Republic ...	(50)	62	52	52	41	73.8
Total N. Hemis. (26)	3,147,943	3,402,258	3,255,749	3,211,226	3,543,352	110.3
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. R. and C.	3,474,000	3,729,000	3,592,000	3,522,000		
Est. world total ex. R. & C.	3,581,000	3,848,000	3,696,000	3,614,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent.
United States.....	2,712,364	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,773,708	2,903,272	104.7
Canada.....	17,297	10,564	7,813	4,262	5,732	134.5
North America (2)	2,729,661	2,927,525	2,700,030	2,777,970	2,909,004	104.7
Europe, 7 count. prev. rept'd & unchanged	503,383	548,947	606,273	411,684	317,790	77.2
Spain.....	26,548	28,210	17,186	26,104	23,876	91.5
Total Europe (8)	529,931	577,157	623,459	437,788	341,666	78.0
Est. European total ex. Russia	581,000	627,000	665,000	486,000		
Morocco.....	(3,500)	3,850	4,371	4,788	6,477	135.3
Manchuria.....	(27,000)	43,206	73,302	80,875	87,260	107.9
Total N. Hemis. (12)	3,290,092	3,551,738	3,401,162	3,301,421	3,344,407	101.3
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia	3,681,000	3,906,000	3,770,000	3,672,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia.....	4,126,000	4,525,000	4,457,000	4,344,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

WHEAT: Canadian inspections in Western Grain Division, August 1 to October 30, 1927 and 1928

Grade	1927		1928	
	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total
	Cars	Per cent	Cars	Per cent
Total	71,988		125,280	
Durum	5,800		11,061	
Total other than durum ...	66,188	100.0	114,219	100.0
No. 1 northern	1,812	2.7	2,521	2.2
No. 2 northern.....	8,714	13.2	19,757	17.3
No. 3 northern	15,645	23.6	26,658	23.3
No. 4 northern	8,191	12.4	21,584	18.9
No. 5 northern	2,595	3.9	17,031	14.9
Total No. 1 to No. 5 ..	36,997	55.8	87,551	76.6
No. 6	1,141	1.7	16,054	14.1
Feed	451	.7	5,843	5.1
No grade	26,764	40.4	2,854	2.5

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item.	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28	Oct. 20	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	July 1 to and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
BARLEY, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning July 1	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
United States..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
Canada	42,533	25,131						
Argentina	14,217	b11,192	0					
Danubian coun- tries b/	26,508	27,242	942					
Total	100,302	100,145					39,116	51,569
OATS, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning July 1								
United States ..	15,041	9,823	393	73	430	Nov. 3	4,218	7,546
Canada	13,396	10,180				Sept. 30	1,621	9,360
Argentina	40,008	b29,455	0			Oct. 20	b/7,624	b/ 692
Danubian coun- tries b/	858	878	0			Oct. 20	263	29
Total	69,303	50,336					13,726	17,627
	Net exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1928 week ended				Total for season including latest week shown	
	1925-26	1926-27	Oct. 13	Oct. 20	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	1926-27	1927-28
CORN, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning November 1	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
United States..	25,533	17,161	59	164	77	45	17,238	20,299
Danubian count. c/	68,529	c82,500	0	0			b36,489	b15,266
Argentina	169,801	322,876	b7,106	b4,239	b5,259	b 3,086	322,876	d276,139
Union of South Africa	18,833	8,562	e/ 771	e/ 771			e/8,529	e23,871
IMPORTS:								
Year beginning November 1							Nov.- Sept.	Nov.- Sept.
United States ..	576	5,040					3,495	1,393
Total exports less U. S. imports.....	282,120	426,059					381,637	334,182

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. d/ Trade sources since April. e/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

BEET SUGAR: Production in Europe as estimated by Licht, Mikusch and the International Association for Sugar Statistics, 1928-29 as compared with 1927-28.

Country	Production estimates						
	Mikusch		International Association for Sugar Statistics		Licht		
	1927-28	1928-29 August estimate	1927-28	1928-29 Sept. estimate	1927-28	1928-29 Sept. 28 estimate	Revised Oct. 31
	s.tons	s.tons	s.tons	s.tons	s.tons	s.tons	s.tons
Germany	1,841	1,874	1,847	1,856	1,835	1,764	1,824
Czechoslovakia..	1,381	1,213	1,381	1,035	1,366	1,146	1,185
Sweden	a/	a/	160	179	160	182	a/
Denmark	a/	a/	157	176	158	171	182
Netherlands ...	280	320	b/	b/	287	309	309
Belgium	301	275	301	275	301	287	287
France	957	882	b/	b/	951	893	948
Spain	239	259	b/	b/	249	262	262
Italy	310	408	304	413	313	430	419
Austria	a/	a/	121	108	121	121	a/
Hungary	a/	a/	206	197	206	187	198
Poland	617	716	618	764	625	705	772
Rumania	a/	a/	154	120	163	110	a/
Russia	1,634	1,620	b/	b/	1,653	1,576	1,576
Others	1,257	1,230			450	463	881
Total Europe	8,817	8,797	c/	c/	8,838	8,606	8,843

a/ Included with other countries.

b/ No estimate made for these countries.

c/ No estimate made for total Europe.

POTATOES: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	P.ct. 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	357,699	323,465	354,328	406,964	463,722	113.9
Canada	77,843	67,028	78,228	77,430	84,657	109.3
Total Europe (12) ...	2,944,990	3,375,748	2,655,321	3,342,541	3,110,019	93.0
Tunis	100	162	154	103	165	160.2
Total above coun. (15)	3,380,632	3,766,403	3,088,031	3,827,038	3,658,563	95.6
Est.N.Hemis.total ex. Russia and China ..	4,647,000	5,291,000	4,418,000	5,241,000		
Est.world total ex. Russia and China ..	4,723,000	5,367,000	4,504,000			

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-November 3, 1927 and 1928

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-November 3, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-Nov. 3		1928, week ending			
	1927	1928	Oct. 13	Oct. 20	Oct. 27	Nov. 3
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wheat a/	99,115	52,672	3,923	5,178	2,898	3,479
Wheat flour b/	22,626	18,245	766	1,386	1,307	893
Rye	16,259	5,510	326	230	417	410
Corn	2,066	2,954	59	164	77	45
Oats	3,217	6,702	531	393	73	430
Barley a/	20,891	35,443	3,095	2,481	295	1,324
	Jan. 1-Nov. 3					
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Hams & shoulders, incl.						
Wiltshire sides	106,551	107,619	523	697	885	928
Bacon, incl. Cumberland sides	98,789	104,898	726	987	749	607
Lard	576,609	606,543	13,778	11,941	12,986	12,507
Pickled pork	25,820	26,761	231	211	373	270

Compiled official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat, 760,000 bush., flour 75,900 bbls.; San Francisco barley 520,000 bush. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries.

Country	Net exports		Shipments week ending			Net movement from July		
	1926-1927	1927-1928 a/	nearest given date, 1928	Oct. 20	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	as far as reported	
Canada	1,000	1,000	Oct. 20	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	To and incl. Date	1927-1928	1928-1929
Exports-	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
Official	304,540	305,000				Sept. 30	b 40,269	b 96,092
5 ports, Brad. b/	177,370	238,730	8,788	6,582	9,419	Nov. 3	74,660	117,101
Shipments =								
4 markets a/b	297,961	326,361	13,577	16,205	20,301	Nov. 3	95,378	177,068
Pub.elev. in East b/			5,818	6,669	--	Oct. 27	52,289	95,076
United States	205,896	190,927	6,564	4,205	4,372	Nov. 3	d 119,686	d 65,479
Argentina	139,790	186,000	2,516	3,606	2,175	Nov. 3	26,410	35,245
Australia	96,584	74,000	1,264	1,296	1,816	Nov. 3	19,344	18,244
Russia	43,202	7,000	0	0	0	Nov. 3	3,416	8
Hungary	21,142	22,133						
Yugoslavia ...	10,216	1,000						
Rumania	11,388	5,000	32	192	104	Nov. 3	3,072	1,160
Bulgaria	2,236	2,125						
British India	8,660	12,264	0	0	0	Nov. 3	7,832	1,064
Total	849,654	805,449	23,953	25,504	28,763		275,138	298,268

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Prelim. b/ Excluded from total.

c/ Total shipments from Ft. Williams, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert.

d/ Exports through Nov. 3 less imports through Sept.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	November 10,	November 1,	November 8,
	1927	1928	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	49.00	49.00	50.00
Copenhagen, official quotation ..	41.09	40.36	40.12
Berlin, 1a quality	40.39	42.35	41.49
London: <u>a/</u>			
Danish	42.23	42.80	42.69
Dutch, unsalted	42.15	42.80	42.80
New Zealand	37.80	38.45	37.80
New Zealand, unsalted	40.41	40.63	40.63
Australian	36.93	36.50	36.50
Australian, unsalted	39.22	39.32	39.54
Argentine, unsalted	36.72	36.72	35.41
Siberian	33.24	34.33	34.54

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ended		
		Nov. 9, 1927	Oct. 31, 1928	Nov. 7, 1928
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets .	Number	75,165	74,452	76,605
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	13.94	16.32	15.72
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg.	"	14.62	14.44	14.85
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	15,522	18,711	17,207
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	24,799	29,177	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides ...	\$ per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	a/
Canadian " "	"	17.16	a/	a/
Danish " "	"	18.25	20.43	19.91

a/ No quotation.

Index

	Page		Page
Crop and Market Prospects	764	Meat (pork):	
		Exports, U.S., by weeks, 1928	786
		Prices, foreign markets, 1928	787
		Oats:	
		Exports, U.S., Nov. 3, 1928	772, 784
Apples:		Prices, U.S., Nov. 2, 1928	772
Market review, U.K. and		Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
Scandinavia, Oct. 26, 1928	778	an. 1925-28	772, 782
Prices, Hamburg and Liverpool,		Stocks, Canada, Nov. 2, 1928 ...	772
Nov. 7, 1928	777, 778	Potatoes, production, world,	
Barley:		av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	785
Exports, U.S., Nov. 3, 1928	772, 784	Rice:	
Prices, U.S., Nov. 2, 1928	772	Area, Chosen (Korea), 1928	774
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		Production, U.S., Nov. 1, 1928 ..	774
an. 1925-28	771, 782	Rye, production, world,	
Butter, prices, foreign markets,		av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28 ...	770, 781
1928	780, 787	Soy beans, production, Manchuria,	
Corn:		1928	776
Exports, U.S., Nov. 3, 1928	773, 784	Sugar:	
Prices, U.S. and Argentina,		Production:	
Nov. 5, 1928	773	Cuba, 1928-29	775
Production:		Europe (beet), 1928	775, 785
Spain, 1928	773	Tobacco, market conditions, China,	
U.S., Nov. 1, 1928	773	Nov. 9, 1928	763
World, av. 1909-13,		Wheat:	
an. 1925-28	773, 782	Exports, U.S., Nov. 2, 1928	766
Cotton:		Growing conditions, Southern ...	767
Demand situation, Europe,		Hemisphere, Nov. 5, 1928	765
October 1928	775	Inspection results, Canada,	
Harvest progress, India (Punjab),		Oct. 30, 1928	764, 783
Nov. 1, 1928	774	Market conditions:	
Fruit, Manchester Show, England,		Europe, Nov. 7, 1928	767
Oct. 27, 1928	778	Japan, Nov. 1, 1928	768
Grains:		Shanghai, Nov. 3, 1928	767
Exports, U.S., by weeks, 1928 ..	786	Prices, U.S., Nov. 2, 1928	769
Movement (feed), principal ex-		Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
porting count., Nov. 3, 1928	771, 784	an. 1925-28	764, 781
Production (feed), Europe,		Receipts and shipments, Canada,	
Nov. 8, 1928	771	Nov. 2, 1928	766
Winter seedings, Europe,		Shipments, principal countries,	
Nov. 1, 1928	764	Nov. 3, 1928	766, 786
Hops, production, Germany, 1928 ..	776	Wool, situation, world, October,	
Livestock, exports (cattle), to		1928	779
U.S., Canada, April 30, 1928 ...	779		

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue: FOREIGN VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP

The 1928 wheat crop of Australia which is now beginning to be harvested is placed at 150,000,000 bushels, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture. This estimate is lower than early unofficial reports had been quoting, which ranged all the way from 165,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels, but it is about 33,000,000 bushels above the latest estimate of last year's crop of 117,000,000 bushels. A record acreage was sown this year, but drought in the important eastern and southern areas appears to have cut down the yields materially. Stocks from the present crop appear to be almost exhausted and will probably be entirely used up before the new crop begins to come on the market.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

Butter prices in the principal European markets were generally slightly higher on November 15 than a week earlier. The Copenhagen official quotation was equivalent to 40.8 cents against 50.8 cents on 92 score in New York. In London, colonial butter prices were well maintained as compared with the previous week and a year ago despite much heavier shipments now afloat from the Southern Hemisphere than at this time of last season. These shipments on November 10 totaled 30,000,000 pounds against 23,000,000 pounds on November 5, 1927. From New Zealand, shipments afloat this year and last were 15,288,000 pounds and 17,304,000 pounds; from Australia 12,152,000 pounds and 4,312,000 pounds; and from Argentina 2,184,000 pounds and 1,232,000 pounds respectively. For detailed comparative prices as cabled by American Agricultural Commissioners, see page 813.

Recent Southern Hemisphere wool sales have been marked by rather keen interest in the lines offered. At the Wellington sales of November 16 bidding was fairly active, according to cabled advices from Consul General Lowrie. Offerings totaled 7,000 bales, or 14 per cent less than on the corresponding date of last November. The offerings of merinos were especially small. All sections participated and all offerings were sold. Prices as compared with last month for merinos, halfbreds and coarse crossbreds were down 5 to 8 cents, and fine crossbreds 7 to 8 cents. At Sydney the third series of sales opened November 12, with prices firm and a strong demand, particularly from France, Germany and Japan, according to reports calbed by Consul General Lawton. Fine Merinos were slightly higher. In Argentina the current clip is expected to be about 331,000,000 pounds, or slightly above last season, according to a cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

BREAD GRAINSAutumn seedings in Russia

The Russian press reports that the weather in October was somewhat unfavorable to winter sowings in Siberia, according to a cable from American Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Condition of winter crops in Russia proper (R. S. F. S. R.) during the last 10 days of October was average and partly above average. The plan of winter sowings in Ukraine apparently will not be completely executed due to the drought which retarded the sowing operations this fall, as in the previous year, particularly in the commercially important southern Steppe wheat section, according to the Russian paper, "Economic Life", of November 2, 1928. The favorable result of the sowing campaign in the central so-called "Forest-Steppe" section of Ukraine will hardly compensate for the smaller area of the "Steppe" section, which suffered from crop failure this year.

The wheat acreage will suffer a reduction also due to the fact that rye was substituted for wheat in the seed supply distributed by the government to the peasants in the districts which suffered from crop failure this year. The extent of such substitution is not reported, but wheat was supposed originally to constitute over 90 per cent of the total seed distributed, or some 260,000 short tons. The late rains which permitted the development of sowing operations in southern Ukraine improved the condition of the crop sown earlier and somewhat neutralized the effect of late sowing. There is no danger that the winter crops in Ukraine will go under the snow cover in poor condition, states the Russian report. The weather in Russia during the week ended November 15 was mostly clear, excepting some rain in central, southern, and western parts of the country. Partly heavy rains were reported over Europe except in the Balkans. The condition of the winter sown grains is generally satisfactory except in the Balkans, where they have suffered from drought.

Wheat production in 1928

The 1928 wheat production in 36 countries of the Northern Hemisphere, Australia and Union of South Africa, is reported at 3,357,743,000 bushels, or an increase of 5.6 per cent over the production of 3,174,384,000 bushels in these countries in 1927, when they represented nearly 90 per cent of the estimated world total production outside of Russia and China. The Canadian crop is now estimated at 500,613,000 bushels, a reduction of nearly 50,000,000 bushels from the September estimate. The quality of the crop has suffered from frost and hail damage, according to reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The estimate of the Australian crop is now placed at 150,000,000 bushels, according to a cable

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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from the International Institute of Agriculture. This represents a reduction of 18,000,000 bushels from the previous estimate, but is about 33,000,000 bushels above the 1927 crop. The crop in West Australia, one of the most important wheat growing states, is suffering from lack of rain, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. Light rains fell in Queensland during the week ended November 12, but that region produces only a small part of the total wheat crop of the country.

The weather in Argentina during the week ended November 12 was somewhat cooler and with less rainfall than during the previous week. In both the northern and southern wheat districts the temperature averaged 4° below normal. The weekly rainfall in the north was 0.4 inch, and in the south 0.2 inch, being less than half normal in each section.

Movement to marketUnited States

Exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1 to November 10 have amounted to 73,929,000 bushels against 126,217,000 bushels during the same period last year. The export of 3,012,000 bushels during the week ended November 10 is the lowest weekly export since the middle of August.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on November 9 were 129,616,000 bushels against 74,413,000 bushels on November 11, 1927. Receipts during the week ended November 11 at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert were 18,706,000 bushels and total receipts at these elevators since August 1 have amounted to 159,763,000 bushels against 97,809,000 bushels during the same period last year. Shipments during the week were 18,510,000 bushels and total shipments for the season were 139,770,000 bushels against 93,141,000 bushels during the same period last year.

Russia

Russian procurements of cereals (exclusive of oilseeds) by the State and cooperative organizations during October amounted to 1,960,000 short tons compared with 1,156,000 short tons for the same month last year, according to a cable from American Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. The monthly plan of procuring operations was exceeded by 6 per cent. Procurements of wheat amounted to 36,230,000 bushels; rye, 7,240,000 bushels; oats, 21,150,000 bushels, barley 2,388,000 bushels, and sunflower seed, 431,000 short tons. The latter probably

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

constitutes the bulk of all oilseeds procured. The favorable result of the October procuring operations is due to large collections in the eastern regions, Siberia, Kazakstan and Ural, where the grain crop was good this year and the monthly operating plan was exceeded from 40 to 75 per cent. On the other hand, the plan was not executed in Southern Russia, procurements constituting 49 per cent of the plan for Ukraine and 66 per cent for North Caucasus. A factor affecting unfavorably procurements in Ukraine is the wide spread between the market price of flour and the procuring price of grain in the southern part of the country, according to the Russian paper, "Economic Life", for October 27, 1928. Thus it becomes more profitable for the peasants to mill the grain into flour for sale than to deliver it to the procuring agencies. A shortage of bagging for grain in various sections is reported in "Economic Life" of November 1, 1928.

European grain market conditions

A fair volume of business was transacted on the grain markets of western Europe and Germany but only a small turnover was reported on the Danubian markets, according to Agricultural Commissioner Steere. Germany has abolished the additional import duty of 15 cents per bushel on feed corn. The new duty, which became effective November 13, is only 15 cents per bushel (2-1/2 marks per 100 kilograms). Imports of wheat into Germany during October amounted to 9,071,000 bushels against 8,452,000 bushels during September. Wheat prices at Hamburg on November 14 remained unchanged from November 7, being \$1.38 per bushel on both dates. Rye prices at Berlin rose one-half cent during the week to \$1.235 per bushel on November 14. The corresponding prices a year ago were \$1.54 per bushel for wheat, and \$1.42 per bushel for rye.

United States wheat prices

t The weighted average cash price of all classes of wheat excepting soft red winter at St. Louis declined during the week ended November 9. The average price of all classes and grades at the six principal markets declined 2 cents to \$1.08 per bushel as compared with \$1.26 last year. The price of No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis, in contrast with the price a week ago, when it made the greatest advance, made the greatest decline of 7 cents this week to \$1.14 per bushel as compared with \$1.30 a year ago. Sales of No. 2 amber durum are small so the price may be expected to fluctuate considerably from week to week. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City and No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis each declined 2 cents to \$1.10 and \$1.22 per bushel respectively, as compared with \$1.30 and \$1.35 respectively a year ago. No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis advanced 1 cent to \$1.41 per bushel as compared with \$1.42 a year ago. The price of western white wheat at Seattle declined during the week also,

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

the average of daily cash quotations dropping 2 cents to \$1.15 per bushel. Cash prices have been steady to stronger since November 9. During the week, the cash closing price of No. 1 dark northern at Minneapolis remained unchanged at \$1.22 per bushel, while at Winnipeg the cash closing price of No. 1 northern declined 1 cent to \$1.21 making a spread of 1 cent in favor of Minneapolis as compared with a spread of 3 cents in Winnipeg's favor last year.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Oct. 12	128	109	131	111	136	124	126	113	147	149
19	126	105	128	109	137	121	124	108	142	147
26	121	105	125	107	131	119	120	115	141	138
Nov. 2	123	110	128	112	132	124	121	121	143	140
9	126	108	130	110	135	122	130	114	142	141
15	127		131		133		130		142	
23	127		134		134		128		142	
30	126		132		134		127		140	
Dec. 7	128		134		137		132		147	

The trend of future closing prices has been upward since November 8. Prices weakened slightly on November 10, but strengthened quite noticeably since then, being approximately 2 cents higher at the United States markets on November 15 as compared with November 9. The decrease of 49,000,000 bushels in the latest Canadian official estimate of wheat production was a strengthening factor, while an increase in world stocks of wheat was a weakening factor in the markets. The closing prices of December futures on November 15 as compared with closing prices on November 8 were 2 cents higher at Chicago, Kansas City, and Winnipeg, and 1 cent higher at Minneapolis and Liverpool. The Chicago closing price was approximately 116 cents, as compared with 128 cents last year, and the Liverpool closing price was 135 cents as compared with 152 cents a year ago. February futures at Buenos Aires closed at approximately 115 cents on November 14, which is 1 cent lower than on November 7 and the two weeks previous to November 7, as compared with 129 cents a year ago.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

WHEAT: Closing prices of December futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Oct. 11	134	117	125	111	128	113	131	118	152	135	b/131	b/117
18	125	115	120	110	123	111	127	118	151	136	b/130	b/117
25	125	113	119	107	123	109	127	117	150	134	b/127	b/116
Nov. 1	126	116	121	111	123	112	127	119	147	137	b/127	b/116
8	126	114	122	108	123	110	127	118	148	134	b/129	b/116
15	128	116	123	110	124	111	132	120	152	135	b/129	b/115
22	132		125		124		132		152		b/131	
29	129		123		125		133		151		b/128	
Dec. 6	128		123		125		133		151		b/127	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. b/ February futures.

Rye production

The 1928 rye production in 22 countries is reported at 881,741,000 bushels against 833,713,000 bushels in those countries in 1927, when they represented almost 95 per cent of the estimated world total production outside of Russia and China. The estimate of the Canadian crop is now placed at 14,626,000 bushels, or 2 per cent below the 1927 crop. See table, page 807.

FEED GRAINS

The total 1928 production of the three feed grains, barley, oats and corn, in the European countries so far reported now stands at 50,932,000 short tons, which is 3 per cent below the 52,291,000 short tons produced last year, 12 per cent below the 58,206,000 short tons for 1926, and 7 per cent below the 54,873,000 short tons for 1925.

Barley

The total 1928 barley production in 34 countries, which last year raised nearly 81 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Russia and China, now amounts to 1,372,550,000 bushels, or nearly 15 per cent above the 1,194,505,000 bushels produced last year. The crop in the 22 European countries reported, however, is only 6.4 per cent larger than that of last year. The first estimate of the barley crop in Estonia is 4,180,000 bushels, which is 3.6 per cent below that of last year, and the smallest since 1923. The earlier estimate of the Canadian barley crop has been decreased nearly

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

10,500,000 bushels to 134,452,000 bushels. This figure is still, however, nearly 39 per cent above last year's production, and the largest crop on record there. For barley production table, see page 308.

Total barley exports from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 53,856,000 bushels, an increase of nearly 30 per cent over the 41,553,000 bushels exported during the same periods last year. The barley export of 1,087,000 bushels from the United States for the week ended November 10 was the smallest, with the exception of the week of October 27, of any weekly export since the beginning of August. For detailed figures on barley trade, see page 810. Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on November 9 stood at 13,756,000 bushels compared with only 4,998,000 bushels on the same date last year, and 6,487,000 bushels in 1926.

United States barley prices have fallen a little recently. The average price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis for the week ended November 9 was 61 cents per bushel, compared with 65 cents the preceding week, and with 74 cents for the corresponding week last year. The quotations for feed barley abroad were reported as unchanged at the end of October.

Oats

The 1928 oats crop in 28 countries so far reported, which last year raised more than 91 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Russia and China, now totals 3,521,319,000 bushels, which is 9.2 per cent above the 3,224,034,000 bushels produced in 1927. The production in the 21 European countries, however, is only 1.3 per cent above the rather small crop raised in the same countries last year. The first estimate of the oats crop in Estonia shows an increase this year over last, the 7,647,000 bushels of the present season being 13.7 per cent above the 6,727,000 bushels raised in 1927. With the exception of last year, however, it is the smallest oats crop in the same territory since 1914.

It is reported that frost and hail have done considerable damage to the oats crop in Canada. The November estimate has been reduced nearly 37,000,000 bushels from the September estimate to 437,505,000 bushels. This is more than 2,000,000 bushels below last year's crop, but with that exception is still the largest since 1923. The first estimate of the oats production in the Union of South Africa is 7,027,000 bushels, which is the largest crop since 1924, and nearly 16 per cent above that of last year. For oats production table, see page .

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

Total exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 17,850,000 bushels, which is an increase of 25 per cent over the exports for the same periods last year. The United States export of 223,000 bushels for the week ended November 10 was, with the exception of the week of October 27, the smallest weekly shipment since August 20. For detailed figures on oats trade, see page 810. Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on November 9 amounted to 9,036,000 bushels compared with 5,893,000 bushels on the same date last year, and 5,556,000 bushels in 1926.

United States oats prices have remained at about the same level since the first of August. The weekly average price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago has remained at 41 or 42 cents since the second week of September. For the week ended November 9 the average price was 42 cents per bushel, an increase of 1 cent over that of the preceding week, but 8 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. The Danish oats market was reported to be higher at the end of October.

Corn

The 1928 production of corn in 12 countries, which last year raised 90 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Russia, now totals 3,335,584,000 bushels, which is 1 per cent more than the production of the same countries in 1927. The total for the 8 European countries reported, however, is only 341,145,000 bushels, or more than 22 per cent below the unusually small production of last year. The earlier Hungarian estimate has been revised downward by more than 500,000 bushels, and now stands at 44,528,000 bushels, about 35 per cent below last year's crop. For corn production table, see page 809.

Net exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa amounted to 333,262,000 bushels for the crop year November 1, 1927 - October 31, 1928, against 380,116,000 bushels during 1926-27. During 1927-28, corn exports from the United States and the Union of South Africa were considerably higher than those of the preceding year, while exports from Argentina and the Danubian countries showed large decreases. The United States export of 484,000 bushels for the week ended November 10 was the largest weekly export since the beginning of April. The Argentine export of 5,827,000 bushels for the week ended November 10 was higher than any export for the past three weeks, but below the weekly shipments between June 15 and September 22. For detailed figures on corn trade, see page 810.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

During the week ended November 10, United States corn prices ran several cents below the prices for the preceding week, the price of No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago standing at about 84 cents on November 10. Argentine corn prices for early delivery as cabled from Buenos Aires continued to run close to the 97 cent mark. The United States prices, therefore, fell to around 13 cents below the Argentine prices, while for the corresponding period last year the United States prices were about 9 cents higher.

RICE

The 1928 production of cleaned rice in Japan is now placed at 18,755,000,000 pounds, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner P. O. Nyhus at Shanghai. This estimate is based upon conditions through October. A previous estimate had placed the crop at 19,257,000,000 pounds. The 1927 crop was 19,509,276,000 pounds.

SUGAR

In a message to the Cuban Congress on November 5, President Machado stated that he had decided to end the period of sugar crop restriction and permit all sugar mills to produce all the sugar they can, according to a trade report. The Export Committee and the Cuban Sugar Defense Commission will be maintained, although inactive, for the present, as it was felt they might be useful in the future. The decree fixing the opening of the Cuban grinding season at January 1 was signed by President Machado, on November 7. Cutting of the cane is permitted previous to that date, however.

COTTON

The area sown to cotton this season in Uganda is estimated at 698,000 acres, according to a cablegram received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The condition of the cotton crop is good and a fairly good yield is expected. Last season Uganda produced 112,000 bales of 478 pounds from 540,000 acres.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

In Egypt, ginnings up to the end of October were 157,000 bales of Sakel and a total of 641,000 bales (478 pounds), or about 45 per cent of the estimated total crop for this season.

In the Punjab Province of India the crop is estimated at only 75 per cent of normal owing to scarcity of rain this season, and damage from the bollworm and other insects. Last season Punjab produced 506,000 bales of 478 pounds out of a total for India of 4,913,000 bales.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

HEAVIER BRITISH PORK IMPORTS: October returns indicate that British imports of cured pork and lard for that month were larger than in September, but under the figures of a year ago, according to preliminary figures cabled by E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The total bacon imports of 82,320,000 pounds were about 10,000,000 pounds ahead of September 1928, but more than 2,000,000 pounds under October 1927. In the current month, bacon imports from Denmark reached 50,624,000 pounds, which was more than for any month since last June, and about the same as a year ago. The United States share of that business was cut nearly 50 per cent below the September level, while imports from Canada showed a slight increase. In hams and shoulders, total imports for October reached only 6,384,000 pounds, the smallest figure since last November. Lard imports, however, rose nearly 5,000,000 pounds above September to reach 18,079,000 pounds, a point about the same as a year ago.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: Prices received for American apples on the Liverpool auction on Wednesday, November 14, were somewhat higher for both boxed and barreled varieties, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. The condition of the fruit offered this week was generally good and the demand for most varieties was moderate to good. Virginia York Imperials were in liberal

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

supply and met with a good demand. Moderate supplies of Virginia Ben Davis, Winesaps, and Black Twigs were available, but supplies of Virginia Staymans and Ganos were light. Ganos met with a slower demand but prices were maintained above the level of last week. All boxed varieties, except Oregon Delicious, were in light supply and only moderate supplies of the latter were available. There was a good demand for Oregon Yellow Newtowns and a moderate demand for all other boxed stock. Washington Jonathans were in light supply and moderate demand. The Glasgow market for American apples on Tuesday showed little change as far as boxed apples are concerned, states Mr. Smith. Barreled varieties, however, were from 50 cents to 75 cents per barrel lower than the Liverpool level on Wednesday. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-197, November 16, 1928.

THE HAMBURG APPLE MARKET: The Hamburg auction for American apples on Thursday, November 15, showed a firmer market for boxed stock, but a weakening tendency for the barreled varieties, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. The Hamburg auction on Thursday paid from \$5.60 to \$6.67 for U. S. No. 1, 2-1/4 inch York Imperials from Virginia, while Liverpool the day before paid \$5.47 to \$6.93. The Hamburg market on other barreled apples, however, was slightly above the Liverpool level. In the boxed line, Hamburg quotations on Thursday were higher than prices paid in the Liverpool auction. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-198, November 16, 1928.

SPANISH GRANO ONION SHIPMENTS: Shipments of grano onions from Spain to the United States from October 31 to November 14, 1928, amounted to 30,691 half-cases and 55,349 crates, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Clement S. Edwards at Valencia. With these shipments the total movement of grano onions to the American market from the beginning of the season late in July to November 14 amounted to 1,877 cases, 270,944 half-cases, and 637,575 crates, or approximately 810,000 bushels, compared with 479,000 bushels during the corresponding period last year. See Foreign Service release, F.S./O-105, November 16, 1928.

WINTER VEGETABLE PRODUCTION IN NEARBY COUNTRIES: The growing demand for out-of-season vegetables in the United States has stimulated the winter vegetable industry on the Mexican West Coast, in Cuba, Bermuda, and in the Bahamas, as well as in the United States. Our imports of winter vegetables from the four foreign sources indicated have averaged approximately 160,000,000 pounds annually for the past 3 seasons, and have offered considerable competition to domestic producers in some markets. Tomatoes, green peas, peppers, potatoes, and celery constitute the bulk of these imports, although a large number of other items are included. The vegetables

WINTER VEGETABLE PRODUCTION IN NEARBY COUNTRIES, CONT'D

imported from Cuba, Bermuda and the Bahamas are consumed principally in the eastern markets of the United States, but Mexican West Coast vegetables are shipped from coast to coast, with some going to Canada. The Mexican West Coast is the principal source of supply for imported winter vegetables. Next comes Cuba, followed by Bermuda and the Bahamas. It should be noted that the observations appearing below include comments on the outlook for the current season only for Mexico and the Bahamas. As current information on the several producing countries becomes available, it will be released as "Foreign News on Vegetables". Applications to receive such information should be addressed to the Foreign Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

Mexican West Coast

A preliminary estimate of the area to be devoted to winter vegetables on the Mexican West Coast this season indicates that while the total acreage may not vary greatly from that planted last year, there may be some shift in the acreage devoted to the various products, according to a report from Consul William P. Blocker at Mazatlan. Some reduction from last year in the tomato acreage is indicated because of the destruction of seed beds by high water south of Mazatlan. If the general sentiment among growers can be taken as an indication, there may be some increase in the acreage devoted to peppers, peas, and string beans, as these products brought good prices in the American market last season. No unseasonal rains have occurred as yet to cause the spread of fungus diseases and insect pests, and with the exception of the river valleys south of Mazatlan, crop conditions in general are better this year than for some years past. Cantaloupes in the Guasave Valley were expected to come on the market about November 15, and from that date on honey dew melons and some peas will be ready for shipment. The Consul points out, however, that an authentic estimate of the area and probable export production cannot be made until about December 1, when the acreage has actually been planted.

Winter vegetables from the three Mexican West Coast States of Sonora, Sinaloa, and Nayarit are now shipped to practically all of the large markets in the United States. In the past few years, between 5,000 and 6,000 carloads annually have been so handled. Tomatoes, however, make up around 70 per cent of the shipments. Green peas and green peppers constitute the bulk of the balance. In addition to shipments to the American market, the Mexican West Coast annually sends around 500 carloads of winter vegetables, mostly tomatoes, to the Canadian market. The West Coast shipping season begins in November and continues until late in June. The peak shipments of the season usually occur early in April.

WINTER VEGETABLE PRODUCTION IN NEARBY COUNTRIES, CONT'D

Records of the Traffic Department of the Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico show that 5,791 carloads of vegetables were exported from the three Mexican Wheat Coast states between November 19, 1927, and June 8, 1928. Of that amount, 5,280 carloads were shipped to the United States and 511 carloads to Canada. The shipments during the record season 1926-27 amounted to 6,090 carloads of which 5,611 went to the United States and 479 to Canada. The decline in shipments in 1927-28 compared with 1926-27 was caused entirely by smaller shipments of tomatoes, since practically all other vegetables went forward in larger quantities, particularly green peas and green peppers. The decline in the shipments of tomatoes was the result largely of rains and storms during December 1927 which destroyed a considerable part of the crop in the important Fuerte River Valley district and interrupted transportation from the producing sections south of the Fuerte Valley for several weeks.

The production of winter vegetables has increased rapidly on the Mexican West Coast since the completion of adequate transportation facilities connecting the producing areas with the American market. These commodities are shipped to the northern markets over the Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico, which now traverses the entire producing area from Tepic, Nayarit, in the south, to Nogales, Sonora, on the American border. The area devoted to winter vegetables in that territory has increased from around 5,000 acres in 1917-18 to 63,000 acres last season. The crops are produced almost entirely in the ten or fifteen river valleys running back from the Gulf of Lower California and the Pacific Ocean.

MEXICO: Shipments of winter vegetables from the West Coast,
1924-25 to 1927-28.

Commodity	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	<u>Cars</u>	<u>Cars</u>	<u>Cars</u>	<u>Cars</u>
Tomatoes.....	2,177	2,619	4,180	3,439
Green peas.....	206	605	839	952
Green peppers.....	159	215	351	390
Watermelons.....	59	309	73	24
Cantaloupes.....	149	b/	b/	213
Cucumbers.....	a/	4	15	1
Eggplant.....	a/	a/	7	3
Lettuce.....	21	68	8	a/
Onions.....	26	31	1	a/
Mixed vegetables.....	133	92	83	258
Total to U. S.....	2,930	3,944	5,611	5,280
To Canada	226	413	479	511
Grand total.....	3,156	4,357	6,090	5,791

Consul Henry C. A. Damm, Nogales, Sonora.

a/ In mixed vegetables. b/ Included in Watermelons.

WINTER VEGETABLE PRODUCTION IN NEARBY COUNTRIES, CONT'D

Cuba

Total shipments of Cuban vegetables to the American market from the beginning of the 1927-28 season in November 1927 up to May 31, 1928, amounted to 22,788,000 pounds as against 42,718,000 pounds in the preceding season. The decline in total shipments during the past season was due largely to the low crop of green peppers and eggplants as a result of the severe drought which extended from November 1927 to April 1928. The only reason why total exports did not show a greater decline was that a considerable increase in acreage had taken place.

CUBA: Exports of vegetables from Havana to the United States,
by months, seasons 1926-27 and 1927-28

Season and commodity	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1926-27							
Cucumbers	a/	a/	19,846	12,289	3,060	3,862	475
Eggplant	a/	a/	594,157	8,890,820	915,510	180,875	96,580
Lima beans	120	17,505	118,326	263,373	146,537	1,003,010	90,725
Okra	a/	a/	21,583	52,794	23,504	67,079	23,464
Peppers ..	a/	a/	1,411,329	11,285,516	627,697	496,772	72,470
Potatoes	a/	a/	22,000	1,154,233	2,077,000	214,265	-
Squash ..	a/	a/	95,328	47,042	43,335	43,274	1,470
Tomatoes	-	209,569	1,523,875	4,131,552	4,191,022	2,132,245	10,649
All Others	22,820	150,848	12,373	68,235	51,560	73,183	-
Total ..	22,940	377,922	3,818,917	25,905,857	8,082,225	4,214,563	295,833
1927-28							
Cucumbers	-	-	11,510	9,916	16,280	75,232	1,303
Eggplant	-	-	867,928	1,060,685	965,335	427,969	390,430
Lima beans	9,535	259,249	334,820	278,680	544,630	183,963	515,293
Okra	-	-	30,390	55,427	175,228	48,482	97,535
Peppers ..	-	-	786,203	840,633	504,061	186,788	174,181
Potatoes	-	-	175,600	1,053,010	3,108,566	2,187,720	21,600
Squash ..	-	-	74,631	54,894	135,877	57,812	9,473
Tomatoes	46,910	3,295,592	4,851,634	3,784,018	3,050,176	507,274	748,196
All Others	98,840	505,895	13,275	18,765	31,470	97,825	7,370
Total ..	155,285	4,060,736	7,146,041	7,156,228	8,631,623	3,773,045	1,965,381
Consul Harold B. Quarton at Havana. a/ Included, if any, in "All Others."							

Cuba is becoming an important source of vegetables for winter consumption in the United States. Cuba enjoys an important advantage over the Mexican West Coast, Bermuda and the Bahamas in the winter vegetable markets of the United States since all vegetables imported from Cuba are granted a 20 per cent reduction in the tariff. No market other than the American comes into consideration in the export trade in Cuban vegetables. Prices in the Cuban export market are controlled entirely by the market

WINTER VEGETABLE PRODUCTION IN NEARBY COUNTRIES, CONT'D

situation in New York. Shipments are generally made on consignment. Cash sales may be considered as representing only from 10 to 15 per cent of the total.

The Cuban winter vegetable industry is concentrated largely in the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio. The Isle of Pines produces some vegetables for the export market, but the port of Havana on the mainland exports from 90 to 95 per cent of the total. Tomatoes, green peppers, eggplant, lima beans, and potatoes constitute about 85 per cent of the Cuban vegetable exports. The bulk of these commodities move to market during the four months January to April. The remaining 15 per cent of the crop is made up of okra, squash (round, white variety), cucumbers, onions, and string beans. Tomatoes alone, however, usually constitute about 50 per cent of the total value of the Cuban vegetable exports.

Bermuda

Celery, parsley, potatoes, carrots, kale, and beets constitute the bulk of the vegetables exported from Bermuda. Total exports of all green vegetables from Bermuda during the 1927-28 season amounted to 399,000 bushels as compared with 374,000 bushels in 1926-27. Celery made up about 32 per cent of the shipments last season, potatoes around 27 per cent, parsley 15 per cent, kale 10 per cent, carrots 9 per cent, and beets 4 per cent. Practically all of the exports are shipped to New York on consignment. Small quantities are shipped to Canada and the British West Indies. The Bermuda winter vegetable export season begins late in October and ends in June. Potatoes are exported from November to May. Onions and celery are exported only during the last three months of the season, April-June. Parsley, beets, carrots, kale, etc., are exported mainly from January to June.

The outstanding feature of the 1927-28 Bermuda vegetable season was the failure to market the celery crop satisfactorily. The 1927-28 celery crop justified predictions of its being the largest and best that Bermuda has ever produced. It amounted to 64,000 crates of two bushels each. As a result of the heavy arrivals of Florida celery on the New York market during April and May, the Bermuda dealers placed some 80,000 bushels of celery in cold storage to await better prices. Much of this celery still remained in storage during June, by which time it should have been disposed of to avoid competition with heavy arrivals from producing sections in the United States.

The future of the winter vegetable industry in Bermuda is admitted by the Bermuda Department of Agriculture to be rather gloomy. Competition from Texas has already destroyed the onion industry in Bermuda. The onion was once Bermuda's principal export vegetable. The same state is now Bermuda's formidable rival in beets and carrots. Cuban potatoes are likely to severely injure, if not destroy, Bermuda potato growing. Last on the list of apparently disappearing vegetables in Bermuda is celery, for the

WINTER VEGETABLE PRODUCTION IN NEARBY COUNTRIES, CONT'D

successful development of celery growing in Florida south to the Sanford area may extend the Florida season by several weeks. The Bermuda Department of Agriculture states that if Bermuda agriculture is to continue, satisfactory solution of the following features of the marketing must be secured: (1) Development of the home market; (2) free entry into Canada of Bermuda winter-grown vegetables; (3) entry into the United States of Bermuda winter-grown vegetables under more favorable import duties secured by preferential agreement.

BERMUDA: Exports of fresh vegetables, 1924-25 to 1927-28

Product	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Potatoes	62,528	91,933	98,158	108,829
Parsley	56,579	82,881	57,331	60,318
Celery.....	42,210	74,572	109,290	129,196
Carrots	62,620	68,996	44,833	37,771
Kale	26,118	28,599	23,490	41,481
Onions.....	21,570	39,336	19,930	2,787
Beets.....	18,263	18,075	11,367	15,507
Tomatoes.....	624	3,081	5,396	---
Lettuce.....	4,185	3,000	1,468	1,373
Turnips.....	631	1,122	759	1,473
All others....	3,631	3,809	1,831	468
Total.....	299,009	415,404	373,853	399,203

The Bermuda Department of Agriculture.

The Bahamas

As a result of the hurricane of September 15, tomato shipments from the Bahamas for the season 1928-29 are expected to total less than 95,000 bushels, or about 50 per cent of the preceding season's shipments, according to Vice Consul J. Frank Points of Nassau. It is estimated that 95 per cent of the planters lost about 75 per cent of their plantings, with the losses only partially replanted. Shipments were expected to begin between November 15 and 20, which would represent a delay of about 2 weeks.

Tomatoes are the only vegetable grown in the Bahamas for export to the United States and none are exported in commercial quantities to any other country. A few bushels of peppers have been shipped to the United States from time to time, but these were only experimental shipments and there has been no development. The exports of tomatoes to the United States serve as a reasonably accurate indication of production. Exports during 1927-28 amounted to 189,000 bushels as compared with 127,000 bushels during 1926-27. All shipments of importance are to New York, either direct or via Miami, Florida, and thence to New York by rail or steamer. The bulk of the crop moves direct to New York from Nassau.

WINTER VEGETABLE PRODUCTION IN NEARBY COUNTRIES, CONT'D

It is estimated that approximately 75 per cent of the tomatoes produced for export in the Bahamas are grown on the island of Eleuthera. The Island of New Providence produces 20 per cent and Cat Island and other islands the remaining 5 per cent. Transportation facilities have much to do in determining the place of production, as the tomatoes have to be taken to the port of Nassau for shipment to the United States. The shipping season for tomatoes from the Bahamas extends from November to April. Shipments in November and April are somewhat unusual, however, and are generally insignificant. Most of the crop moves in December, January, and February.

TOMATOES: Exports from the Bahamas to the United States, 1922-23 to 1927-28

Season	Bushels	Season	Bushels
1922-23.....	137,386	1925-26.....	112,000
1923-24.....	104,378	1926-27.....	127,000
1924-25.....	97,000	1927-28.....	189,000

Congul C. C. Broy at Nassau, Bahamas.

Import duties

The following tabulation gives the tariff rates on the vegetables that make up the bulk of the imports from the Mexican West Coast, Cuba, Bermuda, and the Bahamas. It will be noted that imports from Cuba enjoy a reduction of 20 per cent in the rates.

Tariff rates on selected fruits and vegetables under the Tariff Act of 1922

Commodity	Tariff rate	Paragraph (1922 Act)
Cucumbers.....	a/ 25% ad valorem	772
Eggplant.....	a/ 25% ad valorem	772
Lettuce.....	a/ 25% ad valorem	772
Cantaloupes.....	b/ 35% ad valorem	749
Watermelons.....	b/ 35% ad valorem	749
Peas, green.....	a/ 1 cent per pound	767
Peppers, green.....	a/ 25% ad valorem	772
Potatoes.....	a/ 50 cents per 100 lbs	769
Beets.....	a/ 17% ad valorem	764
Carrots.....	a/ 25% ad valorem	772
Kale.....	a/ 25% ad valorem	772
Parsley.....	a/ 25% ad valorem	772
Celery.....	a/ 25% ad valorem	772
Beans, lima.....	a/ 1/2 cent per pound	763
Okra.....	a/ 25% ad valorem	772
Squash.....	a/ 25% ad valorem	772

a/ Imports from Cuba, subject to reduction of 20% from these rates.

b/ Imports from Cuba, free of duty.

WINTER VEGETABLE PRODUCTION IN NEARBY COUNTRIES, Cont'd

WINTER VEGETABLES: Exports to the United States from
 Mexican West Coast, Bermuda, Cuba and the Bahamas, 1925-26 to 1927-28
 (Season November 1 to June 30)

Exports to the United States from	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
<u>Mexican West Coast</u>			
Cucumbers	156,798	305,768	191,774
Eggplants	206,579	257,812	623,339
Lettuce	1,042,914	172,230	a/
Melons - all kinds	6,397,018	1,586,266	5,062,895
Onions	827,484	19,439	a/
Peas, green	8,979,126	12,961,185	14,438,564
Peppers, green	4,027,082	7,429,618	8,969,543
Potatoes	55,400	a/	a/
Tomatoes	62,231,195	99,154,316	81,891,698
All others	21,987	40,316	58,536
Total	83,945,583	121,926,950	111,236,649
<u>Bermuda</u>			
Beets	697,953	303,714	518,952
Carrots	2,374,811	1,623,010	1,342,665
Kale	787,092	658,087	945,278
Parsley	1,338,357	904,586	831,839
Potatoes	6,233,751	5,724,839	6,900,292
Onions	494,865	511,860	140,577
Celery	2,531,200	3,932,327	2,996,041
Miscellaneous	106,437	109,150	78,909
Total	14,564,466	13,767,573	13,754,553
<u>Cuba</u>			
Cucumbers	a/	39,532	114,231
Eggplant	a/	10,677,942	3,712,337
Lima Beans	639,118	1,639,596	2,126,170
Okra	a/	188,424	407,062
Peppers	a/	13,893,784	2,492,066
Potatoes	a/	3,467,501	6,546,496
Squash	a/	230,449	332,687
Tomatoes	5,631,019	12,193,910	16,283,850
All others	14,573,666	382,019	773,440
Total	20,843,803	40,718,157	32,788,339
<u>The Bahamas</u>			
Tomatoes	6,272,000	7,112,000	10,584,000

Compiled from Consular Invoices by American Consuls at Nogales, Sonora, Hamilton, Bermuda, Havana Cuba, and Nassau, Bahamas.

a/ Included in all others.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	690,108	676,429	831,040	872,595	903,865	103.6
Canada	197,119	395,475	407,136	440,025	500,613	113.8
North America (3) ...	898,708	1,081,117	1,248,509	1,324,510	1,415,810	106.9
Europe, 21 count. prev. reported	1,327,730	1,361,390	1,175,832	1,234,934	1,341,291	108.6
Estonia	364	791	844	1,079	1,102	102.1
Total Europe (22) ...	1,328,094	1,362,181	1,176,676	1,236,013	1,342,393	108.6
Africa (6)	93,171	105,166	90,313	105,763	105,548	99.8
Asia (5)	387,827	381,847	378,045	388,717	336,717	86.6
Total above count. (36)	2,707,800	2,930,311	2,893,543	3,055,003	3,200,468	104.8
Australia	90,497	114,504	160,762	116,737	150,000	128.5
Union of South Africa ..	6,034	9,210	8,043	6,644	7,275	109.5
Total above count. (38)	2,804,331	3,054,025	3,062,348	3,178,384	3,357,743	105.6
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia & China	2,759,000	3,067,000	2,979,000	3,141,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China ..	3,041,000	3,435,000	3,420,000	3,565,000		
RYE						
United States	36,093	46,456	40,795	58,811	43,274	73.6
Canada	2,094	9,158	12,179	14,951	14,626	97.8
Europe, 19 count. prev. reported	911,129	876,272	697,873	753,216	818,054	108.6
Estonia	8,129	7,187	4,490	6,735	5,787	85.9
Total Europe (20) ...	919,258	883,459	702,363	759,951	823,841	108.4
Total above count. (22)	957,445	939,073	755,337	833,713	881,741	105.8
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	1,023,000	1,000,000	807,000	878,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China ...	1,025,000	1,007,000	812,000	887,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual
1925 - 1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909- 1912	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
California.....	37,690	32,550	32,400	27,335	33,032	120.8
U.S. other than Calif..	147,122	181,313	152,505	237,057	317,561	134.0
Canada, revised.....	45,275	87,118	99,987	96,938	134,452	138.7
North America (2)....	230,087	300,981	284,892	361,330	485,045	134.2
Europe, 21 count. prev. reported	627,754	606,712	609,740	610,331	649,695	106.4
Estonia.....	6,201	5,289	6,038	4,335	4,180	96.4
Total Europe (22)....	633,955	612,001	615,778	614,666	653,876	106.4
Est. Eur. total excl. Russia	702,000	689,000	690,000	685,000		
Africa (6)	109,267	107,840	69,492	85,983	103,619	120.5
Asia (4)	132,987	137,124	136,327	132,526	130,010	98.1
Total N. Hemis. (34)	1,106,296	1,157,946	1,106,489	1,194,505	1,372,550	114.9
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. R. and C.	1,408,000	1,456,000	1,406,000	1,480,000		
Est. world total ex. R. and C.	1,425,000	1,503,000	1,453,000	1,512,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,184,146	1,452,966	122.7
Canada, revised	351,690	402,296	383,416	439,713	437,505	99.5
North America (2) ...	1,495,097	1,889,846	1,630,264	1,623,859	1,890,471	116.4
Europe, 20 count. prev. reported	1,635,185	1,492,841	1,613,978	1,573,350	1,597,818	101.6
Estonia	9,795	8,723	9,170	6,727	7,647	113.7
Total Europe (21)....	1,644,980	1,501,564	1,623,148	1,580,077	1,605,465	101.6
Est. European total ex. Russia	1,931,000	1,792,000	1,921,000	1,854,000		
Africa (3)	17,631	19,509	11,455	13,965	18,315	131.1
Lebanon Republic.....	(30)	52	52	52	41	78.8
Total N. Hemis. (27)	3,157,738	3,410,981	3,264,919	3,217,953	3,514,292	109.2
Union of South Africa	9,661	5,485	6,119	6,081	7,027	115.6
Total above 28 count.	3,167,399	3,416,466	3,271,038	3,224,034	3,521,319	109.2
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. R. and C.	3,474,000	3,792,000	3,592,000	3,522,000		
Est. world total ex. R. and C.	3,581,000	3,848,000	3,696,000	3,614,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States, revised	2,712,364	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,773,708	2,895,449	104.4
Canada	17,297	10,564	7,813	4,262	5,732	134.5
North America (2)	2,729,661	2,927,525	2,700,030	2,777,970	2,901,181	104.4
Europe, 7 count. prev. rept'd & unchanged	469,118	489,186	546,911	369,441	296,617	80.3
Hungary, revised ...	60,313	87,971	76,543	69,747	44,528	65.1
Total Europe (8)	529,931	577,157	623,459	437,738	341,145	77.9
Est. European total ex. Russia	581,000	627,000	665,000	486,000		
Morocco	(3,500)	3,850	4,371	4,788	6,477	135.3
Manchuria	(27,000)	43,206	73,302	80,875	87,260	107.9
Total N. Hemis. (12)	3,230,092	3,551,738	3,401,162	3,301,421	3,336,063	101.0
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia	3,681,000	3,906,000	3,769,000	3,672,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia	4,126,000	4,525,000	4,456,000	4,344,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

POTATOES: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	357,699	323,465	354,328	406,964	465,651	114.4
Canada	77,843	67,028	78,228	77,430	84,657	109.3
Europe, 11 countries prev. reported	2,873,872	3,290,889	2,586,442	3,268,874	3,058,205	93.6
Hungary, revised	71,118	84,859	68,879	73,667	50,167	68.1
Romania	b/ 43,086	62,379	71,335	78,949	70,143	88.8
Estonia	27,526	23,872	34,020	27,253	17,710	65.0
Total Europe (14)	3,015,602	3,461,998	2,760,676	3,448,743	3,196,225	92.7
Tunis	100	162	154	103	165	160.2
Total above count. (17)	3,451,244	3,852,653	3,193,386	3,933,240	3,746,698	95.3
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia & China...	4,647,000	5,291,000	4,418,000	5,241,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	4,723,000	5,367,000	4,504,000			

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	Nov. 10	July 1 to and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
BARLEY, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
<u>Year beginning</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
<u>July 1</u>								
United States	17,044	36,580	795	1,324	1,087	Nov. 10	18,225	36,529
Canada	42,553	25,131				Sept. 30	3,922	5,036
Argentina	14,217	b/ 11,192	0	0		Oct. 27	b/ 1,250	b/ 108
Danubian coun- tries b/	26,502	27,242	675	525		Oct. 27	18,158	12,183
Total	100,302	100,145					41,353	53,856
OATS, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>July 1</u>								
United States	15,041	9,823	73	420	223	Nov. 10	4,291	7,769
Canada	13,396	10,180				Sept. 30	1,621	9,360
Argentina	40,008	b/ 23,455	0	0		Oct. 27	b/ 8,102	b/ 692
Danubian coun- tries b/	852	878	0	0		Oct. 27	253	29
Total	69,302	50,336					14,277	17,850
	Net exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1928 week ended				Total for season including latest week shown	
	1926-27	1927-28	Oct. 20	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	Nov. 10	1927-28	1928-29
CORN, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<u>Year beginning</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
<u>November 1</u>								
United States	17,161	20,299	164	77	45	484	168	434
Danubian coun- tries b/	32,557	15,266	0	0	0			
Argentina	322,876	c/ 274,833	b/ 4,239	b/ 5,275	b/ 3,086	b/ 5,927	8,722	b/ 7,150
Union of South Africa	8,562	d/ 24,257	d/ 771	d/ 343	d/ 43			
IMPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>November 1</u>								
United States	5,040	e/ 1,393						
Total exports less U. S. imports	290,116	333,262					8,890	7,634

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Trade sources since April. d/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa. e/ Eleven months.

COTTON: Area and production in countries reporting for 1928-29,
with comparisons

Item and Country	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	Per cent 1928-29 is of 1927-28
AREA	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States	34,152	47,037	40,138	44,916	111.9
Mexico	253	613	326	521	159.8
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	44	216	247	278	112.6
Other countries prev. rept'd & unchanged a/	22,031	26,360	24,753	26,330	106.4
Total above count.	56,480	74,276	65,454	72,045	110.1
Est. world total ex. China	62,500	80,900	73,800		
PRODUCTION b/	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per cent
United States	13,033	17,977	12,955	14,133	109.0
Russia	905	755	983	1,178	119.8
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	14	130	126	138	107.8
Other countries prev. rept'd & unchanged c/	1,648	1,956	1,445	1,722	119.2
Total above count.	15,600	20,823	15,509	17,171	110.7
Est. world total incl. China	20,200	23,900	23,800		

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture, except as otherwise stated.

a/ Includes Egypt, India (incomplete), Russia, Chosen, Bulgaria, Algeria, Syria and Alaouite.

b/ In bales of 478 pounds net.

c/ Includes Egypt, Tanganyika and Mexico.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-November 10, 1927 and 1928

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-November 10, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-Nov. 10		1928, week ending			
	1927	1928	Oct. 20	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	Nov. 10
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wheat <u>a/</u>	102,872	54,645	5,178	2,898	3,479	1,973
Wheat flour <u>b/</u>	23,345	19,284	1,386	1,307	893	1,039
Rye	17,111	5,804	230	417	410	294
Corn	2,234	3,438	164	77	45	484
Oats	3,290	6,925	393	73	430	223
Barley <u>a/</u>	21,553	36,530	2,481	795	1,324	1,087
<hr/>						
PORK:	Jan. 1-Nov. 10					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Hams & shoulders, incl.						
Wiltshire sides	107,619	108,473	697	885	928	854
Bacon, incl. Cumberland						
sides	99,480	105,655	987	749	607	757
Lard	586,841	623,259	11,941	12,986	12,507	16,710
Pickled pork	25,916	27,090	211	373	270	329

Compiled official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat, 37,000 bush., flour 100,200 bbls.; San Francisco barley 247,000 bush. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Net exports		Shipments week ending 1928			Net movement from July	
	1926-1927	1927-1928 <u>a/</u>	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	Nov. 10	To and from incl. Date	1927-1928
Canada:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000
Exports-	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>		<u>bush.</u>
Official	304,540	305,000				Sept. 30 <u>b/</u>	40,269 <u>b/96,092</u>
5 ports, brad. <u>b/</u>	177,370	238,730	6,582	9,419	8,962	Nov. 10	82,610 126,063
Shipments-							
4 markets <u>c/</u> ..	<u>b/297,951</u>	<u>b/326,361</u>	16,205	20,301	18,509	Nov. 10	113,619 195,577
Pub. elev. in East <u>b/</u>			6,689	6,260	--	Nov. 3	57,537 101,336
United States ..	205,896	190,927	4,205	4,372	3,012	Nov. 10	<u>d/124,162</u> <u>d/68,491</u>
Argentina	139,790	186,000	3,648	2,184	2,745	Nov. 10	27,762 38,041
Australia	96,584	74,000	1,296	1,816	1,000	Nov. 10	19,720 19,244
Russia	49,202	7,000	0	0	0	Nov. 10	4,240 8
Hungary	21,142	22,133)					
Yugoslavia	10,216	1,000)					
Rumania	11,388	5,000)	192	104	120	Nov. 10	3,136 1,280
Bulgaria	2,236	2,125)					
British India ..	8,660	12,264	0	0	0	Nov. 10	7,840 1,064
<hr/>							
• Total	849,654	805,449	25,546	28,777	25,386		300,479 323,705

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Prelim. b/ Excluded from total. c/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. d/ Exports through Nov. 10 less imports through Sept.

November 12, 1928

Foreign Crops and Markets

813

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	November 17, 1927	November 8, 1928	November 15, 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 22 score.....	50.00	50.00	50.75
Copenhagen, official quotation..	42.91	40.12	40.85
Berlin, 1a quality	42.57	41.49	42.75
London: a/			
Danish.....	44.43	42.69	43.23
Dutch, unsalted.....	43.15	42.80	44.10
New Zealand.....	37.41	37.80	37.80
New Zealand, unsalted.....	40.17	40.63	b/
Australian.....	37.20	36.50	36.93
Australian, unsalted.....	39.32	39.54	39.97
Argentine, unsalted.....	35.50	35.41	35.85
Siberian.....	33.80	34.54	35.20

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ended		
		Nov. 16, 1927	Nov. 7, 1928	Nov. 14, 1928
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets..	Number	93,865	76,605	73,536
Prices of hogs, Berlin.....	\$ per 100 lbs.	12.70	15.72	16.37
Prices of lard, tcs.,Hamburg.	"	14.73	14.85	14.29
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets,England	Number	14,152	17,207	16,970
Hogs, purchases, Ireland.....	"	25,432	30,664	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides....	\$ per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	a/
Canadian " " 	"	17.16	a/	a/
Danish " " 	"	18.47	19.91	20.43

a/ No quotation.

	Page		Page
Crop and Market Prospects	790	Meat (pork), continued:	
-----		Prices, foreign markets, 1928 ..	813
Apples:		Oats:	
Prices:		Exports, U.S., Nov. 10, 1928 ...	796
Hamburg, Nov. 15, 1928	799	Prices, U.S., Nov. 9, 1928	796
Liverpool, Nov. 14, 1928	798	Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
Barley:		an. 1925-28	795,808
Exports, U.S., Nov. 10, 1923 ...	795	Onions, shipments to U.S., Spain,	
Prices, U.S., Nov. 9, 1928	795	Nov. 14, 1928	799
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		Potatoes, production, world,	
an. 1925-28	794,808	av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	809
Butter, prices, foreign markets,		Rice, production, Japan, 1923	797
1928	789,813	Rye, production, world,	
Corn:		av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28 ...	794,807
Exports, U.S., Nov. 10, 1928 ...	796	Sugar, restrictions removed,	
Prices, U.S. and Argentina,		Cuba, Nov. 5, 1928	797
Nov. 10, 1923	797	VEGETABLES, PRODUCTION, NEARBY	
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		COUNTRIES, 1927-28	799
an. 1925-28	796,809	Bahamas	804
Cotton:		Bermuda	803
Area, Uganda, 1928	797	Cuba	802
Area and production, world,		Mexico (West Coast)	800
av. 1909-10 to 1913-14,		Wheat:	
an. 1926-27 to 1928-29	811	Exports, U.S., Nov. 10, 1928 ...	791
Growing conditions, Punjab		Growing conditions:	
(India), 1928	798	Argentina, Nov. 12, 1928	791
Grains:		Australia, Nov. 12, 1928	791
Exports:		Prices, U.S., Nov. 9, 1928	792
Principal countries (feed),		Production:	
Nov. 10, 1923	810	Australia, 1928-29	789
U.S., by weeks, 1923	812	World, av. 1909-13,	
Market conditions, Europe,		an. 1925-28	790,807
Nov. 13, 1923	792	Receipts and shipments, Canada,	
Procurements, Russia, October		Nov. 9, 1928	791
1928	791	Shipments (incl. flour), principal	
Seedings, Russia, November 1928.	790	countries, Nov. 10, 1928	812
Meat (pork):		Wool:	
Exports, U.S., by weeks, 1928 ..	812	Production, Argentina, 1928	789
Imports, U.K., October 1928	798	Sales, S. Lewis, Nov. 12-16, 1928	789

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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NO. 22

Feature of Issue: FOREIGN MARKET CONDITIONS

THE COTTON SITUATION IN THE ORIENT

The cotton spinning and weaving industries in Japan were unusually active during October, according to a cablegram received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Dickover at Kobe. The Japan Cotton Spinners' Association reports yarn production for the month as 84,400,000 pounds as compared with 81,200,000 for September, and 82,600,000 for October 1927. Exports of yarn, while increasing over September, were below those of a year ago, the total being 2,600,000 pounds against 3,300,000 pounds for October 1927. Stocks of cotton yarn at Kobe and Osaka decreased during the month. Cotton cloth production was 120,000,000 yards in October against 107,000,000 in October last year. Imports of American cotton decreased 5,000 bales from September, being 58,000 bales as compared with 23,000 in October 1927. Stocks of raw cotton in bonded warehouses were 251,000 bales at the end of October, a decrease of 32,000 bales from the end of September.

Yarn prices in China continue to be profitable in relation to raw cotton prices and Shanghai mills are operating at capacity, according to a cablegram from Agricultural Commissioner P. O. Nyhus at Shanghai. Arrivals of Chinese cotton have been heavy and stocks for the present are excessive. This may be due either to improved transportation conditions or to large crops in Hankow and Shanghai. Arrivals of the variety of Shansi cotton which can be substituted for American strict low middling are also large. With large supplies of Chinese cotton, there is no interest in Indian cotton and the market for American cotton is quiet.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

The Copenhagen official butter quotations as of November 22 was unchanged from the preceding Thursday at the equivalent of 40.8 cents per pound, and only about one cent lower than the quotation for the corresponding date of 1927. Ninety-two score butter in New York was quoted on November 22 at 50.5 cents, a shade lower than the preceding week and a year ago, remaining about 10 cents above Copenhagen. Colonial butter in London continues to be quoted at prices practically the same as the corresponding dates of last year. Arrivals of Australian supplies in British markets have been checked somewhat by shipping difficulties and lack of rain. On the whole, conditions in the Southern Hemisphere are such as to indicate comparatively heavy supplies in British markets during the next few months. For detailed prices as cabled by the American Agricultural Commissioners in Europe, see page 843.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

BREAD GRAINSFall sown grain in Canada

The total ~~estimated area~~ sown to fall wheat in Canada up to October 31 for the season of 1929 is 951,000 acres as compared with 1,033,000 acres sown in 1927 for the 1928 harvest, according to a report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The area sown this fall represents a decrease of 82,000 acres, or 8 per cent. The condition of fall wheat on October 31 was 101 per cent of the average condition as of that date during the past ten years against 103 per cent on October 31, 1927. The proportion of land intended for next year's crops that has been ploughed up to October 31, 1928 is estimated at 29 per cent as compared with 28 per cent last year and 20 per cent in 1926.

Wheat production in 1928

Wheat production in 42 countries for the current season is estimated at 3,591,938,000 bushels against 3,419,630,000 bushels in 1927, when they represented 93 per cent of the world total outside of Russia and China. The first estimates of production in Norway and Latvia and revisions in estimates of other European countries as published in the October Bulletin of the International Institute of Agriculture raised the European production only 0.2 per cent above the total as presented last week. These revisions are given in the table on page 835. The total production in 24 European countries which last year represented about 98 per cent of the total European crop is 1,345,668,000 bushels against 1,237,178,000 bushels in 1927.

Considerably warmer weather prevailed in Argentina during the week ended November 19 and the precipitation was again light, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. In Australia light rains were reported in Queensland and eastern New South Wales.

Movement to marketUnited States

Exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1 to November 17 have amounted to 83,465,000 bushels against 131,721,000 bushels during the same period last year. Exports during October were 28,548,000 bushels, which is the largest monthly export of the season.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

Canada

Stocks of grain in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on November 16 were 133,346,000 bushels against 79,199,000 bushels a year ago. Shipments from Fort William-Port Arthur during the week ended November 16 were the largest of the season, amounting to 20,125,000 bushels. Total receipts at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver since August 1 have amounted to 179,705,000 bushels against 116,936,000 bushels last season. Shipments since August 1 have amounted to 162,417,000 bushels against 110,967,000 bushels last season.

Russia

Procurements of cereals (exclusive of oilseeds) by the Russian state and cooperative procuring agencies have been continuously declining from 694,000 short tons during the first ten days of the last month to 667,000 during the second ten days, 606,000 during the last ten days of October, and 419,000 during the first ten days of this month, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from American Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Complaints indicate a poor supply and unsatisfactory distribution of industrial goods, particularly in Siberia.

The collection of agricultural taxes, which process ordinarily stimulates the sale of their produce by the peasants in order to obtain ready cash for tax payments, is now almost completed. This is probably an important factor influencing the procuring outlook. The Soviet authorities are making strenuous efforts to insure successful development of the procuring campaign without renewal of coercive measures applied last season. A special government committee estimates now that the failure of crops in the Steppe (southern) region of Ukraine, an important commercial wheat and barley section of Soviet Russia, affected 736,000 farms. Bread supply in the cities and deficiency sections of Ukraine is endangered by the non-executed monthly plan of procuring operations. Russian winter crop conditions during the first ten days of this month were unchanged.

European grain markets

The German Agricultural Council Statistics on farm stocks of grain available for sale on October 15 indicate normal wheat marketing but only moderate marketing of feed grains during the preceding month, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. The farm stocks of

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

both wheat and feed grains on October 15 were greater than at the corresponding time last year. See table, page 841.

The estimates of grain production made by the Council on the basis of the area harvested in Prussia and the area sown in other parts of Germany all show increases over the latest official estimate. The Council estimates wheat production at 143,700,000 bushels, rye 317,500,000 bushels, barley 148,500,000 bushels, and oats 455,700,000 bushels. The official estimates are wheat 126,463,000 bushels, rye 303,280,000 bushels, barley 134,782,000 bushels, and oats 426,007,000 bushels. Wheat prices at Hamburg on November 21 were \$1.38 per bushel, or the same as on November 14. Rye prices at Berlin were also unchanged, being \$1.225 on both dates.

United States wheat prices

Cash wheat prices generally advanced during the week ended November 16. The weighted average cash price of all classes and grades of wheat at the six principal markets advanced one cent to \$1.09 per bushel as compared with \$1.27 the corresponding week last year. Amber durum was the only class of wheat to decline during the week and the price of No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis declined four cents to \$1.10 per bushel as against \$1.30 a year ago. No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis advanced five cents to \$1.46 per bushel and again is slightly higher than last year. The price of No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City advanced three cents to \$1.13, and No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis advanced one cent to \$1.23. No. 2 hard winter is now 18 cents lower than a year ago, and No. 1 dark northern is 10 cents below. Western white wheat at Seattle strengthened during the week as the average of daily cash quotations advanced approximately one cent to \$1.16 per bushel. Cash wheat prices have remained firm since November 16. An advance of one cent in the Minneapolis cash close and two cents in the Winnipeg cash close placed the two closing prices at both markets at \$1.23 per bushel in contrast to a year ago, when there was a spread of eight cents in favor of Winnipeg.

Future closing prices of wheat eased off slightly during the first part of the week following November 15, then strengthened during the latter part of the week to the extent that closing prices were above those at the beginning. Continued strength in the Liverpool market and upturns in corn prices apparently were important contributing factors to stronger wheat prices. On November 22, as compared with November 15, December future closing prices were one cent higher at Chicago and Minneapolis, unchanged at Kansas City and Liverpool, and one cent lower at Winnipeg. The Chicago close was 117 cents per bushel as compared with

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

132 cents a year ago, and the Liverpool December close was 135 cents as compared with 152 cents a year ago. February futures at Buenos Aires closed on November 21 at 116-1/8 cents, or about one cent higher than on November 14, and 15 cents lower than a year ago.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Oct. 12	128	109	131	111	136	124	126	113	147	149
19	126	105	128	109	137	121	124	108	142	147
26	121	105	125	107	131	119	120	115	141	138
Nov. 2	123	110	128	112	132	124	121	121	143	140
9	126	108	130	110	135	122	130	114	142	141
16	127	109	131	113	133	123	130	110	142	146
23	127		134		134		128		142	
30	126		132		134		127		140	
Dec. 7	128		134		137		132		147	
14	129		131		137		132		146	

WHEAT: Closing price of December futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Oct. 18	125	115	120	110	123	111	127	118	151	136	b/130	b/117
25	125	113	119	107	123	109	127	117	150	134	b/127	b/116
Nov. 1	126	116	121	111	123	112	127	119	147	137	b/127	b/116
8	126	114	122	108	123	110	127	118	148	134	b/129	b/116
15	128	116	123	110	124	111	132	120	152	135	b/129	b/115
22	132	117	123	110	124	112	132	119	152	135	b/131	b/116
29	129		123		125		133		151		b/128	
Dec. 6	128		123		125		133		151		b/127	
13	125		120		122		130		151		b/128	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. b/ February futures.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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Rye production in 1928

The 1928 rye production in 24 countries is reported at 891,719,000 bushels against 843,488,000 bushels in 1927, when these countries represented 95 per cent of the estimated world production outside of Russia and China. The production in 20 European countries is 833,819,000 bushels, an increase of 8.3 per cent over the production of 769,726,000 bushels in these countries in 1927.

The total area estimated as sown to fall rye in Canada up to October 31, 1928 for the 1929 harvest is estimated at 557,000 acres as compared with 626,000 acres in 1927, according to a report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The 1929 acreage is 69,000 acres, or 11 per cent below the 1928 acreage. The condition of fall rye on October 31 was 93 per cent of the average condition as of that date during the past ten years against 102 per cent on October 31, 1927.

FEED GRAINS

The total 1928 production of the three feed grains, barley, oats, and corn, in the European countries which have so far reported, stands at 51,298,000 short tons, which is 2 per cent below the 52,331,000 short tons produced in 1927. The production in 1926 amounted to 58,650,000 short tons, in 1925 to 55,325,000 short tons, while the 1909-1913 pre-war average was 56,733,000 short tons.

Barley

The total barley production in 36 countries, which last year raised 81 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Russia and China, now stands at 1,381,420,000 bushels, which is 15.5 per cent above the production for the same countries in 1927. The crop of 662,281,000 bushels for the 23 European countries reported, however, is less than 8 per cent larger than that of last year.

The first report of the Norwegian barley crop, received during the past week, is 5,600,000 bushels, which is nearly 20 per cent larger than last year's crop. This year's figure is next to the record crop of 1918, when 5,622,000 bushels were produced. The earlier estimate for Poland was increased about 1,800,000 bushels to 89,053,000 bushels, making the crop nearly 19 per cent above that of last year. The Grecian estimate was increased 900,000 bushels to 10,858,000 bushels, a figure nearly 50 per cent above that of last year. The earlier estimates for Hungary, Bulgaria, and Lithuania were also revised upward slightly, while there was a small decrease in the Italian estimate. The condition of the

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T ' D

new barley crop in Argentina on November 15 was officially reported as mediocre. For barley production table, see page 835.

Total barley exports from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amounted to 61,696,000 bushels, an increase of more than 33 per cent over the 44,606,000 bushels exported during the same periods of last year. The barley export of 1,033,000 bushels from the United States for the week ended November 17 was the smallest, with the exception of the week of October 27, of any weekly export since early August. For detailed figures on barley trade, see page 838. United States barley prices for the week ended November 16 continued at about the same level as the preceding week. The average price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis was 61 cents per bushel, the same as the average for the preceding week, but 17 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on November 16 were 14,415,000 bushels compared with only 5,332,000 bushels on the same date last year, 6,586,000 bushels in 1926, and 8,786,000 bushels in 1925.

Oats

Total production of oats in 30 countries, which last year raised nearly 90 per cent of the world crop exclusive of Russia and China, now stands at 3,530,655,000 bushels, or 9.5 per cent above that for the same countries last year. The European production of 1,614,663,000 bushels for the 22 European countries reported, however, is only 2.1 per cent above that of last year.

The first estimate of the oats crop in Norway, received during the past week, shows a production of 11,608,000 bushels, more than 8 per cent below the 1927 production, and the smallest crop since 1924. The earlier estimate of the Netherlands oats crop was reduced about 1,600,000 bushels to 25,353,000 bushels, which was still almost 20 per cent above the production of last year. The estimates of the Italian and the Bulgarian crops, on the other hand, were both lower by nearly 2,200,000 bushels, the Italian crop of 48,412,000 bushels being nearly 58 per cent above that of 1927, and the Bulgarian crop of 7,210,000 bushels being smaller than that of last year. Slight increases in the previous production estimates were also made in Hungary, Greece, Poland, and Lithuania, while slight decreases were made in Belgium and Finland. The condition of the new oats crop in Argentina on November 15 was officially reported as mediocre. For oats production table, see page 836.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Total exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available now amount to 18,110,000 bushels, and increase of more than 19 per cent over the exports for the same periods last year. The United States export of 88,000 bushels for the week ended November 17 was one of the 2 smallest weekly figures since August 20. For detailed figures on the oats trade, see page 838. United States oats prices strengthened a little during the past week. The average price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago for the week ended November 16 was 44 cents per bushel, compared with prices of 41 and 42 cents since the middle of September, and with 49 cents for the corresponding week last year. Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on November 16 stood at 10,099,000 bushels against only 6,346,000 bushels on the same date in 1927, 6,503,000 bushels in 1926, and 8,757,000 bushels in 1925.

Corn

The germination of the new corn crop in Argentina on November 15 was officially reported to be even and uniform. The 1928 production of corn in 16 countries, which last year raised 90 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Russia, now totals 3,336,571,000 bushels, and increase of 1 per cent over the production of the same countries in 1927. The total for the 9 European countries reported, however, is only 341,703,000 bushels, a figure 22 per cent below the small production of last year. The first estimate of the Austrian corn crop is 3,527,000 bushels, nearly 29 per cent below the large crop of last year. In Africa, the Algerian crop of 203,000 bushels is the smallest on record, while the crop of 315,000 bushels in Tunis is the largest since 1921. For corn production table, see page 837.

United States exports of corn during the week ended November 17 were 261,000 bushels; the largest weekly shipment since the first of May, with the exception of the weeks of August 20, October 8, and November 10. It was lower, however, than for the corresponding weeks of the two previous seasons.

United States corn prices have remained at about the same level during the past week. No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago wavered between 84½ and 86½ cents from November 10 to 19, being quoted at 86 cents on November 17½ and 19. During the same time Argentine prices advanced very slightly, being quoted at 99-3/8 cents on November 21. For more than a week, therefore, Argentine corn prices have been running from 10 to 13 cents above United States prices, while last year at the same time United States prices were 8 or 9 cents above those of Argentina.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

POTATOES

The production of potatoes in 20 European countries for 1928 is 3,424,687,000 bushels against 3,704,354,000 bushels in 1927. Although this year's European production is nearly 8 per cent below production in 1927, the crop is turning out better than was anticipated earlier in the season, particularly in central Europe. The November estimate of the total yield of potatoes in Canada is 30,975,000 bushels from 539,775 acres as compared with 77,430,000 bushels from 572,373 acres in 1927. The total value of the crop for 1928 is estimated at \$47,146,000 as compared with \$54,341,000 in 1927, and the average price per hundredweight is estimated at 36 cents (\$1.43 per bushel) against \$1.17 (\$1.95 per bushel) last year.

TOBACCOChinese tobacco situation shows marked improvement

Exports of American leaf tobacco to China have more than doubled during the first nine months of the current year, compared with the same period last year, and constituted in fact, a record figure for a similar period, according to a report released by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. During the first nine months of the present year the exports of tobacco to China amounted to about 82,000,000 pounds, over 99 per cent of which was of the flue-cured type, compared with the total exports of 40,000,000 pounds during the same period last year, of which 36 per cent was flue-cured.

Chinese takings of flue-cured tobacco during the first nine months of this year exceeded those of the United Kingdom, which is usually the largest customer for this type. It is also noteworthy that the exports of cigarettes to China have shown an increase from 3,425,000,000 pieces during January-September 1927 to 5,966,000,000 pieces during the current year. All tobacco factories in China, with the exception of one in Hankow, are in full operation, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from American Agricultural Commissioner Paul C. Nyhus at Shanghai. American leaf importers who supply 100 to 200 Chinese cigarette makers anticipate a good leaf market. See Foreign Service release, F.S./T-52, November 15, 1928.

SUGAR

Willett and Gray, in their preliminary estimate of November 15 place the 1928-29 world sugar crop at 29,720,000 short tons (26,536,100

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

long tons), which is an increase of 5.2 per cent over their estimate of 28,243,655 short tons (25,217,549 long tons) for the crop produced in 1927-28. An increase of 8.1 per cent over last season is indicated in the total cane sugar crop, while the beet sugar crop is less than 0.1 per cent below that of 1927-28. The Cuban crop is placed at 5,488,000 short tons as compared with 4,493,000 reported for 1927-28. In regard to the Cuban crop, Willett and Gray state that it is very difficult to estimate closely what the crop will be. It is generally estimated that there is a large quantity of cane carried over from previous crops, and which was officially stated by the Cuban Government at one time to be the equivalent of 1,620,000 short tons (1,500,000 long tons) of sugar. What the outturn of this cane will be during 1929 is a question which is puzzling the sugar trade. There appears to be no authoritative data in regard to the condition of the cane carried over from the last two seasons.

The Java sugar crop, which is second in size to that of Cuba, shows an increase of 24.8 per cent over last year. This crop is now practically harvested. Estimates for Hawaii and the Philippine Islands show a total increase of 118,000 short tons over last year, which is partly offset by a decrease of 54,000 short tons in the Porto Rican crop. For Europe, Willett and Gray quote Licht's estimates for most countries. The total crop is placed at 8,960,000 short tons (8,000,000 long tons), which is 0.4 per cent above that reported for 1927-28.

SUGAR BEETS

The total 1928 sugar beet acreage in Europe, Canada, and the United States is 3.6 per cent above that of last year, according to the latest estimates received from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture. Increases over earlier estimates occur in the United States, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Russia. These changes bring the total acreage in all countries reporting to date up to 7,318,000 acres as compared with the previously published estimate of 7,213,000 acres.

Estimates of sugar beet production for 1928 in 11 European countries, the United States, and Canada indicate a crop 3.8 per cent below that produced by these countries in 1927. Among sugar exporting countries, estimates for Netherlands and Poland show increases over last year, while decreases are reported in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, and Hungary. The Canadian crop this year is 9.2 per cent above that of 1927, while the United States crop is 10.8 per cent below last year. Acreage and production of sugar beets are summarized on page 840.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

According to a report from Trade Commissioner Brice M. Mace, Jr., at London, a contract dealing with sugar beet prices in England has been arranged between the National Farmers' Union and the beet sugar factories. Beginning this season, prices for beets delivered at the factories have been fixed at \$9.99 per short ton for beets having a sugar content of 15½ per cent and a sliding scale for each percentage of sugar content above 15½ per cent. The average price paid to growers in 1926-27 was \$12.93 per short ton. During that year the sugar content was 17.31 per cent, according to the "National Farmers' Union Yearbook". In 1927-28 the average sugar content dropped to 16.13 per cent, the average price received by the grower being \$12.04 per short ton.

O I L S A N D O I L S E E D S

The flaxseed market situation in October 1928.

Latest reports on the flaxseed supply available for use in the Northern Hemisphere between now and the new Argentine harvest season continue to indicate supplies below those of last year, according to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The November estimate of the production in North America is 23,525,000 bushels, or 7,930,000 bushels below the production in 1927. The crop of the United States is now estimated at 20,026,000 bushels compared with 26,570,000 bushels last year, while the last estimate for the Canadian crop issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture is 3,499,000 bushels compared with 4,885,000 bushels, produced in 1927. This is the lowest production reported for Canada since 1909.

Prices of flaxseed in Minneapolis, Winnipeg and Buenos Aires continued to strengthen during the first two weeks of October, but declined slightly the third and fourth weeks of the month. The price in Minneapolis reached a level above the October average of last year, while in Buenos Aires prices were about equal to those of last year. The advance in price at Minneapolis was more rapid than in Winnipeg and Buenos Aires, and the margin of the Minneapolis price over that of Winnipeg and Buenos Aires advanced considerably. See Foreign Service release, F.S./FF-32, November 20, 1928.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: Prices received for American apples on the Liverpool auction on Wednesday, November 21, show a strengthening market for both boxed and barreled varieties, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. Barreled supplies in general were light but much of the fruit appeared over-ripe and with only a small amount of vitality. Few arrivals of barreled apples were in first class condition. Barreled stock with good color and bright appearance showed a marked premium over ruling prices. Auction supplies of boxed apples were light, but stocks in the hands of jobbers and retailers were heavy. The outlook in both the United Kingdom and the Continental markets is favorable for barreled apples arriving firm and in good condition, states Mr. Smith. Many barreled apples are arriving without the mark indicating the country of origin as required by law. (See Foreign Service release on Apples, F.S./A-175, dated April 12, 1928). This law went into effect on November 12. The weather in the United Kingdom at present is warm and cloudy, which is very unfavorable for keeping fruit. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-201, November 23, 1928.

APPLE MARKET OUTLOOK IN NORTHWESTERN EUROPE: Prospects are good for a heavy consumption of American apples in Holland, Germany, Denmark, and Sweden during the next few months, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in London. In general the continental market outlook is better than usual for barreled stock and normal for boxed varieties. The only exception will be found in Norway, where the duty on apples is prohibitive. Mr. Smith has just completed a survey of the apple market prospects in Northwestern Europe and reports that the demand there is especially strong for 2-1/4 inch to 2-3/4 inch barreled apples, on account of the short supply of cheap home-grown apples. Sweden is temporarily heavily supplied but industrial conditions and buying power are much better than a year ago, states Mr. Smith. All of the countries of Northwestern Europe are experiencing low prices for boxed Jonathans from the Pacific Northwest, according to Mr. Smith. This is due largely to the heavy supplies that have been arriving in an over-ripe condition. The eating quality of the fruit, however, is good. The moderate retail prices now prevailing should react favorable for heavy consumption generally in the near future, states Mr. Smith. There has been only light trading in boxed Winesaps this season because of the situation in the Pacific Northwestern Jonathan market.

THE HAMBURG APPLE MARKET: Prices paid for American apples in Hamburg on Thursday, November 22, showed a strengthening market, particularly for barreled varieties, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. The demand was active, particularly

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D.

for barreled varieties. The strength of the German market for American apples during October and November has been evidenced by the prices which the German trade has been paying for fruit that has not been in satisfactory merchandising condition. See Foreign Service releases, F.A./A-200, November 23, and A-202, November 24, 1928.

FIRST SHIPMENTS OF MEXICAN WEST COAST VEGETABLES: The first shipments of Mexican West Coast vegetables to the United States for the 1928-29 season were made from the Mazatlan district in Southern Sinaloa on November 18 and consisted of five carloads of tomatoes, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul William P. Blocker at Mazatlan. Present prospects for the early vegetable crop of the Mexican West Coast are very good, according to the Consul.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

GERMAN DOMESTIC PORK SUPPLIES INCREASE: October hog receipts in Germany showed a seasonal increase, but were under those of a year ago, according to information cabled by L. V. Steere, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. Receipts for the month at 14 markets reached 353,000 head, an increase of about 44,000 head over the preceding month, but about 11,000 head under last year. Slaughtering for October at 36 centers totaled 445,000, being some 45,000 head above September, and about 26,000 above October 1927. Imports of cured pork and lard, however, were considerably under those of 1927. The October bacon import figure reached 627,000 pounds, a substantial increase over the preceding month, but 192,000 pounds under the corresponding month of last year. Lard imports, at little more than 13,000,000 pounds, were more than 1,000,000 pounds under September, and over 7,000,000 pounds below October 1927.

INCREASED EXPORTS OF NEW ZEALAND BEEF TO THE UNITED STATES: Exports of beef quarters from New Zealand to the United States reached 122,462 for the 12 months ended September 30, 1928, against the corresponding period of 1927. In the earlier year, beef exports to the United States represented only 2 per cent of the total New Zealand frozen beef exports, against 32 per cent in the latter 12 months. In the same period of 1927-28, the exports to Great Britain advanced 80,564 quarters to reach 223,707. The United States figures, however, represent an increase of 396 per cent against only 36 per cent in the added quantities going to Great Britain. There have been important developments in the exports to Great Britain of frozen pork over the period indicated, when they reached 128,353 carcasses, an increase of 53 per cent over the 1926-27 period. Practically all such imports are sent to the market indicated. The above information was furnished by Consul Gotlieb at Wellington.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS

Conditions surrounding the European demand for American agricultural products were not altered materially during the month ended November 15, according to written and cabled information received from L. V. Steere, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin, from the Department of Commerce and other sources. Such changes as have been noted were largely of a seasonal nature, and indicate no fundamental variation in the situation as reported during the preceding month. British industrial activity remains unsatisfactory in many important lines, and unemployment shows some increase. On the continent the improved grain and potato crops have strengthened rural buying power somewhat. In spite of the large crop, wheat prices in continental markets have held up fairly well. In Germany the declining tendency in industry appears less pronounced than a month ago for seasonal reasons, but there remain considerable industrial irregularities, and unemployment is increasing. The iron and steel industry is the center of the present outstanding labor difficulty. In France and Italy, however, improved conditions appear to be expanding. Elsewhere on the continent, industrial activity appears to be on a generally satisfactory plane. In the Far East, Japan is said to be experiencing some stimulation to industry. Reports from China mention some further improvements in the conditions surrounding the movement of goods.

Great Britain

Developments in the British industrial world during the month ended November 15 brought forth nothing calculated to influence materially the British demand for American agricultural products. The general situation was similar to that of the several preceding months, with many industries depressed and very few giving indications of prosperity, and the immediate future appears to hold no prospects of change. It should be pointed out, however, that recent unemployment figures show only a moderate seasonal increase, that the coal, and iron and steel output has increased over recent months, and exports of manufactured goods during the quarter ended September 30 were larger than those of the same quarter last year.

Liverpool wheat futures have fluctuated within narrow limits during the month under review, with the level of November 15 about the same as a month earlier, but about 17 cents under November 15, 1927. British imports of wheat from July 1 to September 30 reached 50,000,000 bushels against 58,000,000 bushels for the same period of last year. In the cotton textile trade, there was some increased activity early in November, but exports of yarn and cloth continue to trail behind last year in spite of some increase in Asiatic inquiries. A recent forced sale of a well-equipped Lancashire mill failed to attract any buyers, and the industry remains sluggish, although there has been some seasonal reduction in the

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

unemployment figures. At Bradford, however, there appears to be a good demand for raw wool on the part of spinners. There is some feeling that bidding at the primary markets has pushed raw wool prices up about as high as the supply situation justifies.

In the pork market, prices have moved downward during the past 6 weeks, according to information cabled by E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. For the week ended November 14, the average price of Danish Wiltshire sides at Liverpool stand at \$20.43 per 100 pounds, a reduction of about \$5.00 from the high point reached late in August. The November figure cited was about \$2.00 above the corresponding week of last year. Domestic supplies have definitely entered their period of seasonal increase. The October imports of cured pork and lard were larger than for the preceding month, but somewhat under those of a year ago. The stock figures for the end of October, however, showed no tendency for either cured pork or lard to accumulate to any unusual extent. The average price of American Prime Steam Western lard at Liverpool during October stood at \$13.93 per 100 pounds against \$14.39 for the preceding month and \$14.45 a year ago.

The heavy arrivals of American apples not in the best condition on the British market during the 4 weeks ended November 15 tended to depress prices somewhat, according to information cabled by Edwin Smith, the Department's fruit specialist in Europe. Fruit of good color and bright appearance, however, met with an active demand and sold at marked premiums over prices ruling for most stock. The outlook for American apples, particularly barreled varieties, is favorable for fruit in good condition, states Mr. Smith. In the prune market, Mr. Smith reported that during the first week of November the spot market was active, but that trading for future delivery was slow. Brokers, however, were quoted as anticipating a renewal of interest in futures, especially since there had been received the first arrivals of the new American crop. Stocks of prunes in London on October 31 totaled 451 short tons as against 627 short tons on that date a year ago, and 627 short tons at the end of September 1928, according to reports of the London Dried Fruit Association. The strong situation prevailing in the British butter market continues to exert a diverting influence upon shipments which might otherwise seek a market in the United States, in spite of the fact that Southern Hemisphere shipments afloat in mid-November were considerably heavier than at the same time last year.

Germany

In Germany, the general market situation is clouded by serious labor disputes in the iron and steel industry, Mr. Steere reports. Since November 1, 220,000 workers have been locked out, in addition to some

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

general increase in unemployment and additional part-time work. On November 1, 671,000 persons were receiving ordinary support as against 593,600 on October 15. For the so-called "crisis support", the November 1 figure was 93,000 against 89,700 two weeks earlier. The seasonal increase in unemployment has been held down somewhat by good weather which aided progress in much-needed construction work. The influences cited as having checked the general industrial decline are seasonal improvements of orders in the textile, leather goods and metal industries.

The labor troubles in the textile industry were settled at the end of October. Even with the recent new orders, however, the industry is in an unsatisfactory condition, according to Mr. Steere, although there appears to be some feeling that the lowest level of activity has been reached if not passed. Yarn stocks are reported as low and weavers have received a fair amount of new orders. Cooler weather has helped the sale of finished goods. Bremen reported good buying of raw cotton during October by German and other spinners, with stocks there about equal to those of a year ago. In the wheat market, Hamburg prices during the first half of November were slightly under those of the preceding month. In general, the grain markets were variable, but fairly active. Domestic demand has been steady, and Germany has been exporting fair quantities of domestic wheat. Wheat imports into Germany from July 1 to September 30 were 23,000,000 bushels against 24,000,000 bushels for the same period last year.

In the pork market the price situation has been stronger than that of last year. Hog receipts have been seasonally heavier in recent weeks, but slightly under the levels of a year ago, while prices have been materially higher. For the week ended November 14, the average price of heavy hogs at Berlin reached \$16.37 per 100 pounds, a figure slightly above the average for October, and about \$3.60 higher than the corresponding week last year. Lard prices, however, have moved downward since the middle of October, the Hamburg average figure for November 14 being \$14.29 per 100 pounds, which was slightly under the corresponding 1927 figure.

The market for American apples in Germany has showed additional strength in recent weeks, with prices at Hamburg for most descriptions equal to if not higher than those at Liverpool, according to Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's fruit specialist in Europe. Imported supplies have been fairly heavy, but the scarcity of domestic fruit has been felt in the good demand for imported stock, even when not in the best condition. In the prune market, according to reports of November 1 from Mr. Steere, spot business at Hamburg was more active and firm, with shipments to consuming centers increasing and small unsold supplies. At

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

that time conditions appeared to warrant new purchases of California stock. Stocks in Hamburg on October 15 were: Oregon, 96; California, 1,769, and Bosnian, 46. The report that the Yugoslav exportable surplus this year will reach only 25,700 short tons has been a bullish factor. The stock figures quoted are for short tons.

France

Industrial conditions in France have continued their favorable development of recent months, and unemployment is said to be practically non-existent. It is pointed out, however, that French international trade with the United States and Great Britain has decreased somewhat, with some increase in the business being done with Germany. Conditions in the textile industry have been irregular, but some cotton mills enjoyed increases in orders late in October and early in November. The consumption of raw cotton is said to be still relatively high, but not above the level reached last September. Throughout October the wheat market was relatively active, the features being the imports of German and Moroccan wheat at prices favorable to importers. The marketing of native wheat appears to have been somewhat limited, however, and grain and flour stocks had a tendency to decline during October, with the grain trade reflecting rather intensive current requirements. Wheat imports into France for the 2 months, July-August 1928, reached only 7,000,000 bushels against 18,000,000 bushels for the same 2 months of 1927.

Italy

Current economic conditions in Italy are held to be generally favorable, with continued recovery in industry, Mr. Steere reports. The recently approved large-scale programs of land reclamation and other public works, which are scheduled to begin at an early date, are expected to reduce materially the unemployment figures. The year's agricultural returns are also viewed as satisfactory. Cotton manufacturing remains relatively inactive, although some improvement is reported. Some new orders have been received, and the finances of the mills are said to have taken a turn for the better. Cotton goods stocks are reported as being comparatively small. One result of the larger wheat crop has been the rescinding of the order requiring 82 per cent milling, with the consequent return to the usual uses of wheat by-products. The market was active during October, Mr. Steere reports, especially in amber durums, and there was considerable buying of both European and overseas grain. Imports of wheat into Italy for the period July 1 - September 30 reached 23,000,000 bushels against 16,000,000 bushels last year, in spite of the larger current domestic crop. A recent order has raised the import duty

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

on wheat from 39.38 cents per bushel to 57.75 cents. The rate on flour was raised to \$1.47 per 100 pounds from the former rate of \$1.01.

Other European countries

Industrial activity in practically all of the other European countries covered by Mr. Steere's report is described as good or satisfactory, with general economic conditions improving in most directions. In Belgium satisfactory conditions continued, with coal, iron and steel in good shape and textiles improving. Most industries in the Netherlands are enjoying satisfactory activity. Conditions in Sweden remain satisfactory with increased production and export, while in Norway there is observed some tendency toward improvement, with the seasonal unemployment smaller than last year. In Central Europe, Czechoslovakia reports continued favorable industrial conditions. The coal, iron, machinery, metals and glass industries are active, but textiles are said to be partly unsatisfactory despite some improvement in sales. The situation in Austria remains unchanged, although said to be satisfactory. The steel, machinery and chemical industries are active, while some decline is noted in building, leather and shoes. Unemployment figures for November 1 stood at 122,500 against 127,400 a year ago.

Far East

In Japan the cotton spinning the weaving industry was unusually active in October, and Consul General Dickover at Kobe reports that the buying of American cotton should become more active as a result of small stocks and small arrivals. Reports also indicate that the Japanese spinning mills are having a reasonably profitable year. There has been some recovery also during recent weeks in the steel and chemical industries and in machinery. In the flour milling industry, however, depression still continues. There has been noted some increase in the food-stuffs price level, with the rice crop reaching only 18,755,000,000 pounds, according to October conditions, against the crop of 19,509,276,000 pounds produced last year.

Chinese trade conditions have made some improvement, both as to quantities of goods imported and as to conditions surrounding interior transportation. Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus at Shanghai reports a material revival of interest in American leaf tobacco, accompanied by almost full time operations in the Chinese cigarette factories. Exports of American leaf tobacco to China during the first 9 months of 1928 reached 82,000,000 pounds, of which more than 99 per cent was of the bright flue cured type. That figure was more than double the quantity for the corresponding period of 1927, and constitutes a record for that length of time.

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BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925 - 1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	690,108	676,429	831,040	872,595	903,865	103.6
Canada	197,119	395,475	407,136	440,025	500,613	113.8
North America (3)	888,708	1,081,117	1,248,509	1,324,510	1,415,810	106.9
Europe, 12 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged ..	803,875	750,973	619,302	674,064	742,032	110.1
Norway	506	490	536	605	676	111.7
Netherlands, revised	4,976	5,577	5,487	6,156	7,563	123.0
Belgium, revised	15,193	14,477	12,801	16,277	17,778	109.2
Spain, revised	130,446	162,592	146,593	144,825	129,591	89.5
Italy, revised	134,393	240,345	220,644	195,809	228,596	116.7
Austria, revised	12,813	10,671	9,438	11,960	12,053	100.8
Hungary, revised	71,493	71,675	74,909	76,933	92,037	119.6
Bulgaria, revised	37,823	41,350	36,544	47,346	50,691	107.1
Poland, revised	63,675	57,797	47,080	54,230	53,882	99.4
Lithuania, revised	3,264	5,285	4,180	5,273	7,275	138.0
Latvia	1,475	2,165	1,860	2,636	2,607	98.9
Finland, revised	137	929	924	1,064	879	82.6
Total Europe (24)	1,329,875	1,364,836	1,180,354	1,237,178	1,345,663	108.8
Africa, 5 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged ..	86,947	93,408	77,269	97,496	93,608	96.0
Tunis, revised	6,224	11,758	13,044	8,267	12,125	146.7
Total Africa (6)	93,171	105,166	90,313	105,763	105,733	100.0
Asia, 5 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged ..	337,327	381,847	376,045	328,717	336,717	86.6
Alaouite	(1,000)	(1,000)	1,249	919	735	80.0
Total Asia (6)	337,327	382,847	379,294	329,636	327,452	86.6
Total above count. (39) ..	2,709,581	2,933,966	2,898,470	3,057,087	3,204,663	104.8
Southern Hemis. 2 count. prev. reported	96,531	123,714	168,805	123,381	157,275	127.5
Argentina	147,059	191,141	220,827	239,162	230,000	96.2
Total S. Hemis.	243,590	314,855	399,632	362,543	387,275	106.8
Total above count. (42) ..	2,953,171	3,248,821	3,298,102	3,419,630	3,591,938	105.0
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia & China ..	2,759,000	3,067,000	2,979,000	3,137,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China ...	3,041,000	3,435,000	3,420,000	3,565,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Estimated on the basis of a correlation of weather conditions and yields per acre.

RYE: Production in specified countries, average 1909-1913,
annual 1925-1928

Countries reported in 1928 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	36,093	46,456	40,795	58,811	43,274	73.6
Canada	2,094	9,158	12,179	14,951	14,626	97.8
Europe, 14 count. prev. reported	607,804	528,170	430,644	448,334	511,761	114.1
Norway	973	614	647	606	612	101.0
Spain, revised	27,636	29,880	23,504	26,515	24,407	92.0
Italy, revised	6,317	6,704	6,496	5,937	6,535	110.1
Austria, revised	23,785	21,656	18,712	20,126	19,145	95.1
Poland, revised	218,943	257,249	197,289	223,939	232,358	103.8
Lithuania, revised	24,283	26,117	13,810	21,188	19,035	89.8
Latvia	13,061	12,406	6,119	10,189	9,026	88.6
Finland, revised	10,490	13,683	11,903	12,892	10,940	84.9
Total Europe (22)	933,292	896,479	709,129	769,726	833,819	108.3
Total above count. (24)	971,479	952,093	762,103	843,488	891,719	105.7
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	1,023,000	1,000,000	807,000	878,000		
Ext. world total ex. Russia and China	1,025,000	1,007,000	812,000	887,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
California	37,690	32,550	32,400	27,335	33,032	120.8
United States other than California	147,122	181,313	152,505	237,057	317,561	134.0
Canada	45,275	87,118	99,987	96,938	134,452	138.7
North America (2)	230,087	300,981	284,892	361,330	485,045	134.2
Europe, 16 countries prev. rept'd and unchanged ..	495,740	466,635	477,710	472,387	494,767	104.7
Norway	2,867	5,180	5,125	4,672	5,600	119.9
Italy, revised	10,638	12,860	11,023	9,443	11,024	116.7
Hungary, revised	32,369	25,430	25,509	23,684	27,872	117.7
Greece, revised	6,953	6,946	7,620	7,271	10,858	149.3
Bulgaria, revised	10,380	12,062	11,085	14,041	15,744	112.1
Poland, revised	69,055	77,036	71,401	75,059	89,053	118.6
Lithuania, revised	8,820	11,251	11,430	8,630	7,363	85.3
Total Europe (23)	636,822	617,400	620,903	615,187	662,281	107.7
Est. European total						
ex. Russia	702,000	689,000	690,000	680,000		
Africa (6)	109,267	107,840	69,492	85,983	103,625	120.5
Asia, 4 count. prev. reported	132,987	137,124	136,327	132,526	130,010	98.1
Alacuite	(40)	1,149	643	597	459	76.9
Total Asia (5)	133,027	138,273	136,970	133,123	130,469	98.0
Total N. Hemis. (36) ..	1,109,203	1,164,494	1,112,257	1,195,623	1,381,420	115.5
Est. N. Hemis. total						
ex. Russia & China	1,408,000	1,456,000	1,406,000	1,476,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China ...	1,425,000	1,503,000	1,453,000	1,508,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
OATS	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	1,143,407	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,184,146	1,452,966	122.7
Canada	351,690	402,296	383,416	439,713	437,505	99.5
North America (2)	1,495,097	1,889,846	1,630,264	1,623,859	1,890,471	116.4
Europe, 12 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged ..	1,265,093	1,063,456	1,191,630	1,142,299	1,125,309	98.5
Norway	10,276	12,048	13,332	12,665	11,608	91.7
Netherlands, revised	18,070	20,314	22,530	21,144	25,353	119.9
Belgium, revised	43,964	42,501	50,729	46,102	48,343	104.9
Italy, revised	37,537	47,199	40,647	30,720	48,412	157.6
Hungary, revised	28,464	25,532	24,802	22,514	23,725	105.4
Greece, revised	4,075	5,467	4,958	4,650	8,765	188.5
Bulgaria, revised	8,651	7,691	6,825	7,481	7,210	96.4
Poland, revised	195,825	228,145	210,110	233,550	261,119	111.8
Lithuania, revised	22,910	20,849	30,182	16,741	19,704	117.7
Finland, revised	20,391	40,410	40,835	43,609	35,115	80.5
Total Europe (22)	1,655,256	1,513,612	1,636,480	1,581,475	1,614,663	102.1
Est. European total ex. Russia	1,931,000	1,792,000	1,921,000	1,843,000		
Africa (3)	17,631	19,509	11,455	13,965	18,315	131.1
Lebanon Republic	(30)	62	52	52	41	78.8
Alaouite	(20)	(30)	172	179	138	77.1
Total Asia (2)	(50)	92	224	231	179	77.5
Total N. Hemis. (29) ..	3,168,034	3,423,059	3,278,423	3,219,530	3,523,628	109.4
Union of South Africa ...	9,661	5,485	6,119	6,081	7,027	115.6
Total above 30 count. ...	3,177,695	3,428,544	3,284,542	3,225,611	3,530,655	109.5
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	3,474,000	3,729,000	3,592,000	3,510,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	3,581,000	3,848,000	3,696,000	3,603,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 ^{a/}	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	2,712,354	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,773,708	2,895,449	104.4
Canada, revised	17,297	10,564	7,813	4,262	4,692	110.1
North America (2)	2,729,651	2,927,525	2,700,030	2,777,970	2,900,141	104.4
Europe, 5 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged ...	374,430	413,160	460,871	302,357	233,761	77.3
Spain, revised	25,548	23,210	17,186	26,104	23,837	91.3
Italy, revised	102,676	109,962	118,090	83,938	62,285	74.2
Austria	4,530	4,597	3,825	4,948	3,527	71.3
Bulgaria, revised	26,277	25,825	27,312	20,614	18,293	88.7
Total Europe (9)	534,461	581,754	627,264	437,961	341,703	78.0
Est. European total ex. Russia	581,000	627,000	665,000	481,000		
Morocco	(3,500)	3,850	4,371	4,788	6,477	135.3
Algeria	598	288	222	241	203	84.2
Tunis	228	224	126	98	315	321.4
Total Africa (3)	4,326	4,352	4,719	5,127	6,995	136.4
Lebanon Republic	(900)	433	472	512	472	92.2
Manchuria	(27,000)	43,206	72,144	80,875	87,260	107.9
Total Asia (2)	(27,900)	43,639	73,302	81,387	87,732	107.8
Total N. Hemis. (16) ..	3,296,348	3,557,280	3,401,162	3,302,445	3,336,571	101.1
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia	3,681,000	3,906,000	3,769,000	3,668,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia	4,126,000	4,525,000	4,456,000	4,339,000		

^{a/} Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928, week ending a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28	Nov. 3	Nov. 10	Nov. 17	July 1 to and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
BARLEY, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
<u>July 1</u>								
United States	17,044	33,590	1,324	1,087	1,033	Nov. 17	19,181	37,562
Canada	42,533	25,131				Oct. 31	6,017	11,843
Argentina	14,217	b/1,192	0			Nov. 3	b/ 1,250	b/ 108
Danubian coun- tries b/	26,508	27,242	525			Nov. 3	18,158	12,183
Total	100,302	100,145					44,606	61,696
OATS, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>July 1</u>								
United States	15,041	9,823	430	223	86	Nov. 17	4,388	7,857
Canada	13,396	10,180				Oct. 31	2,430	9,532
Argentina	40,008	b/29,455	0			Nov. 3	b/ 8,102	b/ 692
Danubian coun- tries b/	258	878	0			Nov. 3	263	29
Total	69,303	50,336					15,133	18,110
	Net exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1928 week ending				Total for season including latest week shown	
	1926-27	1927-28	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	Nov. 10	Nov. 17	1927-28	1928-29
CORN, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
<u>November 1</u>								
United States	17,161	20,299	77	45	464	261	487	745
Danubian coun- tries b/	36,557	15,266	0	0				
Argentina	322,876	c/274,833	b/5,276	b/3,086	c/5,531		8,722	b/6,854
Union of South Africa	8,562	d/24,257	d/ 343	d/ 43				
IMPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>November 1</u>								
United States	5,040	e/ 1,393						
Total exports less U. S. imports	380,116	333,262					9,209	7,599

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Trade sources since April. d/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa. e/ Eleven months.

POTATOES: Production in specified areas, average 1909-1913,
annual 1925 - 1928

Countries reported in 1928 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
United States	357,699	323,465	354,328	406,964	466,651	114.4
Canada	77,843	67,028	78,222	77,430	90,975	117.5
Europe, 10 count. prev. reported	2,862,005	3,285,000	2,593,458	3,300,084	3,014,556	91.3
Norway	24,780	34,500	52,870	22,232	34,606	155.7
Netherlands, revised ...	104,051	115,976	109,255	92,782	136,684	147.3
Luxemburg, revised	6,439	7,262	4,231	5,235	6,634	130.6
Spain	b/112,997	102,700	116,292	132,645	116,292	87.7
Switzerland, revised ...	c/ 24,664	27,190	22,413	25,553	24,139	94.4
Austria	53,373	76,001	47,685	97,973	67,321	68.8
Finland, revised	18,443	26,570	31,269	27,852	24,195	86.9
Total Europe (17)	3,206,752	3,675,199	2,957,523	3,704,354	3,424,687	92.5
Tunis	(150)	162	154	103	165	160.2
Total above count. (20)	3,642,444	4,063,554	3,390,235	4,188,851	3,981,478	95.0
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	4,547,000	5,291,000	4,418,000	5,241,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	4,723,000	5,367,000	4,504,000			

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Two-year average.

c/ Four-year average.

**SUGAR BEETS: Acreage and production, average 1909-1913, annual
1925 - 1928**

Country <u>a/</u>	Average 1909- 1913 <u>b/</u>	1925	1926	1927	1928 pre- liminary	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
ACREAGE	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Per Cent
Canada	16,724	43,418	46,988	44,103	51,294	116.3
United States	425,495	647,000	677,000	721,000	635,000	88.1
Total N. America (2)	502,219	690,418	723,988	765,103	686,294	89.7
Europe, 19 count. prev. rept'd & unchanged <u>c/</u>	3,365,134	3,684,514	3,609,559	4,050,594	3,947,924	97.5
Yugoslavia <u>d/</u>	35,162	81,820	86,000	106,000	142,000	134.0
Poland	431,406	425,116	457,184	499,305	579,000	116.0
Russia	1,423,553	1,236,157	1,334,000	1,643,000	1,963,000	119.5
Total Europe (22) ..	5,315,255	5,477,597	5,486,743	6,282,899	6,631,924	105.3
Total above 24 count.	5,817,474	6,168,005	6,210,731	7,061,002	7,318,218	103.6
World total <u>e/</u>	5,813,290	6,169,885	6,212,531	7,066,802		
PRODUCTION	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Per cent
Canada.....	159,600	458,200	525,000	391,000	427,000	109.2
United States	4,260,200	7,566,000	7,223,000	7,753,000	6,214,000	80.2
Total N. America (2)	5,019,800	7,824,200	7,748,000	8,144,000	7,341,000	90.1
Europe -						
Netherlands	1,977,417	2,451,300	2,326,784	2,013,000	2,535,000	125.9
Belgium	1,792,639	2,389,340	1,834,940	2,186,076	1,951,000	89.2
Switzerland <u>f/</u>	25,920	47,600	56,000	55,000	58,000	105.5
Germany <u>g/</u>	14,679,155	11,382,232	11,568,978	11,994,075	11,109,000	92.9
Czechoslovakia	8,237,918	10,003,156	7,274,134	8,954,872	6,207,000	69.5
Hungary	1,512,717	1,683,605	1,392,400	1,604,000	1,114,000	69.5
Bulgaria	57,054 <u>h/</u>	5,061	247,902	266,811	300,000	112.4
Rumania <u>f/</u>	667,856	1,083,856	1,413,263	1,204,000	1,052,000	87.4
Poland	4,611,457	4,764,400	4,105,935	3,990,377	4,850,000	121.5
Finland <u>i/</u>		19,898	37,000	58,000	52,000	89.7
Russia	10,635,667	7,617,900	7,042,000	10,872,000	12,787,000	117.6
Total Europe (11) ..	44,197,800	40,753,398	37,522,376	43,168,211	42,015,000	97.3
Total above 13 count.	49,217,600	48,577,398	45,270,376	51,312,211	49,356,000	96.2
World total <u>e/</u>	51,577,398	62,752,185	59,957,734	66,667,426		

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. b/ Figures for Europe are estimates for present boundaries. c/ See Foreign Crops and Markets, July 23, page 146; August 20, page 290; September 17, page 467 and October 22, 1928, page 682. d/ Pre-war average. e/ Exclusive of acreage and production in minor producing countries for which no data are available. f/ Four-year average. g/ One year only, 1912, a year of an unusually large crop. h/ No sugar was produced in Bulgaria in 1925 because of a large carryover from the previous year. The beets produced were probably used for other purposes or shipped to neighboring countries. i/ No sugar beets grown during this period.

COTTON: Area and production in countries reporting for 1928-29,
with comparisons

Item and country	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	Per cent 1928-29 is of 1927-28
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
AREA					
United States	34,152	47,087	40,138	44,916	111.9
Uganda	58	570	540	698	129.3
Other countries prev. rept'd & unchanged a/ ..	22,328	27,189	25,326	27,129	107.1
Total above countries	56,538	74,846	65,004	72,743	110.2
Est. world total ex. China	62,500	80,900	73,800	-	-
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per cent
PRODUCTION b/					
United States	13,033	17,977	12,355	14,133	109.0
Chosen	20	145	135	143	109.6
Other countries prev. rept'd & unchanged c/ ..	2,567	2,851	2,544	3,038	119.0
Total above countries	15,620	20,973	15,044	17,319	110.7
Est. world total including China	20,900	28,900	23,800	-	-

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture except as otherwise stated. a/ Includes Egypt, India (incomplete), Russia, Mexico, Chosen, Bulgaria, Algeria, Syria, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Alaauite. b/ In bales of 473 pounds net. c/ Includes Egypt, Russia, Mexico, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Tanganyika.

GERMANY: Stocks of wheat available for sale on October 15, derived from percentages applied to official estimates of production,
1927 and 1928

Crop	Stocks held by farmers		Stocks available for sale	
	October 15, 1927	October 15, 1928	October 15, 1927	October 15, 1928
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Winter wheat	79,456	86,611	65,835	74,075
Winter barley	7,944	9,004	1,739	5,582
Spring barley	77,577	79,406	49,641	61,890
Oats	384,342	370,626	106,689	161,883
Potatoes	1,131,367	1,145,347	469,103	572,673

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-November 17, 1927 and 1928

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-November 17, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-Nov. 17		1928. week ending			
	1927	1928	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	Nov. 10	Nov. 17
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wheat <u>a/</u>	107,253	61,497	2,898	3,479	1,973	3,221
Wheat flour <u>b/</u> ..	24,468	21,968	1,307	893	1,039	1,330
Rye	17,337	7,063	417	410	294	157
Corn	2,553	3,853	77	45	484	261
Oats	3,387	6,938	73	450	223	88
Barley <u>a/</u>	22,511	39,069	795	1,324	1,087	1,033
	Jan. 1-Nov. 17					
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Hams & shoulders, incl. Wilt. sides.	108,561	110,943	835	928	354	940
Bacon, incl. Cumb. sides	100,464	109,273	749	607	757	2,077
Lard	596,713	623,617	12,936	12,507	16,715	10,999
Pickled pork	26,111	28,933	373	270	329	205

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat, 1,057,000 bush., flour 98,300, bbls.: San Francisco barley 47,000 bush. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Net exports		Shipments week end nearest given date. /			Net movement from July as far as reported		
	1926- 1927	1927- 1928 <u>a/</u>	Nov. 3	Nov. 10	Nov. 17	To and incl. Date	1927- 1928	1928- 1929
Canada:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
Exports-	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.		bush.	bush.
Official ..	304,540	305,000				Oct. 31 <u>b/</u>	63,743	145,049
5 ports, Brad. <u>b/</u> ..	177,370	238,730	9,419	8,962		Nov. 17	90,365	137,337
Shipments-								
4 markets <u>c/</u> <u>b/</u>	297,961	326,361	20,301	18,509	23,442	Nov. 17	132,099	219,019
Pub. elev. in East <u>b/</u> ..			6,260	9,039	---	Nov. 10	63,602	110,375
United States	205,896	190,927	4,372	3,012	4,551	Nov. 17 <u>d/</u>	128,033	76,125
Argentina	139,730	186,000	2,164	2,785	3,029	Nov. 17	28,572	41,110
Australia	96,584	74,000	1,820	1,000	936	Nov. 17	20,104	20,184
Russia	49,202	7,000	0	0	0	Nov. 17	4,320	8
Hungary	21,142	22,133)					
Yugoslavia...	10,216	1,000)					
Rumania	11,388	5,000	) 104	120	168	Nov. 17	3,200	1,448
Bulgaria	2,236	2,125)					
British India	8,660	12,254	0	0	0	Nov. 17	8,048	1,064
Total	849,654	805,449	23,781	25,426	32,126		324,381	358,958

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Prelim. b/ Excluded from total. c/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. d/ Exports through Nov. 17 less imports through Oct.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	November 24, 1927	November 15, 1928	November 22, 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	51.00	50.75	50.50
Copenhagen, official quotation ..	41.94	40.85	40.85
Berlin, 1a quality	43.65	42.75	43.43
London: <u>a/</u>			
Danish	44.54	43.23	43.23
Dutch, unsalted	44.32	44.10	44.10
New Zealand	38.02	37.80	38.36
New Zealand, unsalted	41.28	<u>b/</u>	41.71
Australian	37.80	36.93	37.37
Australian, unsalted	40.41	39.97	39.76
Argentine, unsalted	35.85	35.85	35.85
Siberian	34.76	35.20	36.72

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

b/ No quotation received.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ended		
		Nov. 23, 1927	Nov. 14, 1928	Nov. 21, 1928
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets .	Number	80,430	73,536	68,015
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	12.86	16.37	15.85
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg.	"	14.54	14.29	14.34
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	14,186	16,970	16,947
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	31,960	30,291	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides	\$ per 100 lbs.	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>
Canadian " "	"	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>
Danish " "	"	20.20	20.43	22.16

a/ No quotations.

	Index		Page
Crop and Market Prospects	816	Meat, continued:	
-----		Exports (pork), U.S., by weeks,	
AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS,		1923	842
FOREIGN, NOVEMBER 15, 1928	828	Prices (pork), foreign markets,	
Apples:		1928	843
Market outlook, Northwestern		Supplies (pork), Germany,	
Europe, November 1928	826	October 1928	827
Prices:		Oats:	
Hamburg, Nov. 22, 1928	826	Exports, U.S., Nov. 17, 1928	822
Liverpool, Nov. 21, 1928	826	Prices, U.S., Nov. 16, 1928	822
Barley:		Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
Exports, U.S., Nov. 17, 1928 ..	821	an. 1925-28	821, 836
Prices, U.S., Nov. 16, 1928 ...	821	Potatoes:	
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		Production:	
an. 1925-28	820, 835	Canada, 1928	823
Butter, prices, foreign markets,		World, av. 1909-13,	
1923	815, 843	an. 1925-28	823, 839
Corn:		Rye:	
Exports, U.S., Nov. 17, 1928 ..	822	Area seeded, Canada, Oct. 31,	
Prices, U.S. and Argentina,		1928	820
Nov. 19, 1928	822	Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		an. 1925-28	820, 834
an. 1925-28	822, 837	Sugar, production, world (Willett	
Cotton:		and Gray), 1928-29	823
Area and production, world,		Sugar beets:	
av. 1909-10 to 1913-14,		Area and production, world,	
an. 1926-27 to 1928-29	841	av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	824, 840
Market conditions, China & Japan		Price agreement, England, 1928....	825
Nov. 23, 1928	815	Tobacco, market situation, China,	
Flaxseed, available supplies,		October 1928	823
Northern Hemisphere, Nov. 1928	825	Vegetables, shipments begun,	
Grains:		Mexico (West Coast), Nov. 20,	
Exports:		1928	827
Principal countries (feed),		Wheat:	
Nov. 17, 1928	838	Area seeded, Canada, Oct. 31, 1928 .	816
U.S., by weeks, 1923	842	Exports, U.S., Nov. 17, 1928	816
Market conditions, Europe,		Growing conditions, Argentina,	
Nov. 21, 1928	818	Nov. 19, 1928	816
Procurements, Russia, Nov. 10,		Prices, U.S., Nov. 16, 1928	818
1923	817	Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
Stocks (farm), Germany, Oct. 15,		an. 1925-28	816, 833
1928	817, 841	Receipts and shipments, Canada,	
Meat:		Nov. 16, 1928	817
Exports to U.S. (beef), New		Shipments, principal countries,	
Zealand, Sept. 30, 1928	827	Nov. 17, 1928	842

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME 17

DECEMBER 3, 1928

NO. 23

Feature of Issue: FOREIGN PORK SITUATION

THE HAMBURG PRUNE MARKET

Hamburg prune prices as of November 30, notwithstanding some further increases, were still under the California parity, according to cabled advices from L. F. Steere, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin, quoting Consul General Ravndal at Hamburg. Sales to inland markets are stated to be smaller than was anticipated for that date, but the trade continues to expect an improvement in the demand situation. The Consul states that Yugoslav prunes remain neglected, due largely to the disappointing quality of the fruit. Prices on Yugoslav fruit are reported as declining.

Stocks of prunes in Hamburg on November 15, 1928, in short tons, were: California, 3,245; Yugoslav, 438; Oregon, 71. On November 15, 1927 they were: California, 982; Yugoslav, 193; Oregon, 100. Imports of prunes into Germany during September and October, the first 2 months of the 1928-29 season, amounted to 7,011,000 pounds against 3,056,000 pounds a year ago, according to Mr. Steere. Of that amount the United States this year supplied 82 per cent as against 84 per cent last year. Yugoslavia sent 17 per cent of the 1928-29 figure as against 12 per cent a year ago. Heavy exports of fresh prunes were a considerable factor in reducing the surplus of dried prunes for this year. See Foreign Service release, F.S./P-64, December 4, 1928.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

European butter markets were generally quiet with prices a shade lower on November 29 than a week earlier. The Copenhagen quotation was unchanged at the equivalent of 40.8 cents against 52 cents on 92 score in New York, the latter representing a rise from 50-1/2. The margin is thus only fractionally less than the import duty of 12 cents a pound, and some offerings of foreign butter are reported from the branch office of this Bureau in New York. New Zealand butter was quoted in London at 38 cents on November 29 against 38.4 cents the previous week and 36.7 a year ago. Shipments afloat from the Southern Hemisphere are about the same as a year ago when they were also heavy considering the early date. See page 862 for details covering the foreign dairy situation. See also page 887 for current butter quotations as cabled by American Agricultural Commissioners in Europe.

Business in wool at Bradford was quiet during the week ended November 23, according to a cablegram received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Thompson. Prices, however, have been firmer and have advanced 1 cent for crossbred tops and 1 to 2 cents for medium and low worsted yarn. Exports of piece goods are expanding.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

BREAD GRAINSWheat production in 1928

No estimates of wheat production or revisions have been received during the week and the 1928 production in 39 Northern Hemisphere countries and 3 Southern Hemisphere countries remains at 3,591,958,000 bushels against 3,419,530,000 bushels in the same countries last year when they represented 96 per cent of the estimated world total outside of Russia and China. The totals as of last week are given in the table on page 881.

Foreign crop conditionsArgentina

The weather in Argentina during the week ended November 26 was warm with mostly light rainfall, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. In the northern wheat districts the temperature averaged 9° above normal, and in the southern wheat districts 4° above, with 0.4 inch of rainfall in the north and 0.2 inch in the south, being about one-third of the normal in each case. While precipitation in Argentina during the cool season, since the first of June, has been fairly well distributed as to time, the amounts were mostly subnormal. In the north only five of the twenty-six weeks had as much as normal precipitation, and in the south only seven weeks of the period had normal amounts or more. During the past eight weeks the total precipitation in the former area has been but four inches, against a normal of about 7 inches, while in the latter the precipitation for this period totaled 2.7 inches against a normal of nearly 5 inches. Temperatures for the 6 months averaged about one-third of a degree above normal in the north and practically normal in the south, but the last eight weeks had somewhat above normal temperatures in both areas.

Australia

In Australia light to moderate rainfall was reported in southeast Queensland and northeast New South Wales during the week ended November 26. The other states had mild growing weather and general conditions are satisfactory.

Movement to market

The exports of wheat from the principal exporting countries for the season since July 1 have been about 36,000,000 bushels greater than for the corresponding period last season. Exports for the week ended November 24 were about 3,000,000 bushels less than the previous week, the Danubian countries being the only countries to show an increase.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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United States

Exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1 to November 24 have amounted to 85,918,000 bushels against 135,194,000 bushels during the same period last year. Exports during the week ended November 24 were 2,454,000 bushels.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Division of Canada on November 23 were 135,505,000 bushels against 75,971,000 a year ago. Receipts and shipments at Fort William-Port Arthur continue heavy and will continue large until the closing of the Lakes. December 7, although earlier than the closing date in past years, has been suggested as the closing date, but no definite date has as yet been set. Total receipts at Fort William, Port Arthur and Vancouver from August 1 to November 23 have amounted to 202,105,000 bushels against 133,389,000 bushels during the same period last year. Shipments from these points have amounted to 184,731,000 bushels against 131,976,000 bushels last year.

Russia

Grain procurements in Russia from November 1 to November 20 were 784,000 short tons or only 47 per cent of the amount planned for the month, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. The declining tendency which was evident in most regions was only partially caused by bad roads. The procurements during the first twenty days of November last year were 485,000 short tons. The procurements of grain from August 1 to November 1 were 4,205,000 short tons against 4,097,000 short tons during the same period last year. The exports of cereals and oilseeds during the year ended September 30 were 613,000 short tons, consisting of 400,000 short tons of cereals, 207,000 short tons of oilcakes, and 6,000 short tons of oilseeds. Approximately 600,000 short tons out of the total exports for the year were exported before January 1. The exports during the year ended September 30, 1927 were cereals, 2,455,000 short tons; oilcake, 381,000 short tons; and oilseeds, 33,000 short tons.

European grain markets

European grain markets maintained a better tone during the week ended November 27, although transactions were limited, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Wheat prices at Hamburg rose two cents per bushel during the week and on November 28 were quoted at \$1.40 per bushel. Rye prices at Berlin rose 1 1/2 cents during the week to

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

\$1.24 per bushel. The corresponding prices on November 30, 1927 were, wheat \$1.54, and rye \$1.44. A Danish trade report states that there have been rather large sales of American feed wheat in Denmark, especially in Jutland. The quotation for American feed wheat is below corn, so there is reason to expect the demand for feed wheat will continue. Widespread rains fell in Europe during the week ended November 29.

United States wheat prices

Cash prices of all classes of wheat excepting soft red winter at St. Louis continued to advance during the week ended November 23. The weighted average price of all classes and grades of wheat at the six principal markets advanced one cent to 110 cents per bushel, as compared with 127 cents a year ago. No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis jumped eight cents to 118 cents, which is ten cents less than a year ago; No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis advanced two cents to 125 cents as compared with 134 cents last year; No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City advanced one cent to 114 cents per bushel as compared with 134 cents a year ago. This is the highest price paid for the latter grade of wheat since the week ended August 3, and is ten cents higher than the low point reached during the week ended September 24. The price of No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis declined one cent to 145 cents as compared with 145 cents last year. Western white wheat at Seattle advanced one cent to 118 cents during the week as indicated by an average of daily cash quotations. Since November 23, cash prices have been steady to lower. The spread between cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg widened during the week from no spread to that of two cents in favor of Minneapolis as compared with a spread of nine cents in favor of Winnipeg a year ago.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Oct. 26	121	105	125	107	131	119	120	115	141	138
Nov. 2	123	110	128	112	132	124	121	121	143	140
9	126	108	130	110	135	122	130	114	142	141
16	127	109	131	113	133	123	130	110	142	146
23	127	110	134	114	134	125	128	118	142	145
30	126		132		134		127		140	
Dec. 7	128		134		137		132		147	
14	129		131		137		132		146	
21	128		132		138		133		142	

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

During the week following November 22 and up to the Thanksgiving holiday future closing prices of wheat weakened somewhat on the domestic markets, as well as on the Winnipeg market. Factors affecting the market have undergone no material change, but Liverpool futures have declined slightly. December future closing prices on November 28, as compared with prices the week previous, were approximately two cents lower at Chicago, and one cent lower at Kansas City and Minneapolis. At the same time, they were two cents lower at Winnipeg and one cent lower at Liverpool. The Chicago closing price was 115 cents as compared with 129 last year. The Winnipeg close was 117 cents against 133 last year, and the Liverpool close was 134 cents as against 151 a year ago. Future closing prices at Buenos Aires were approximately two cents lower on November 27 as compared with the previous week.

WHEAT: Closing prices of December futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Oct. 18	125	115	120	110	123	111	127	118	151	136	b/130	b/117
25	125	113	119	107	123	109	127	117	150	134	b/127	b/116
Nov. 1	126	116	121	111	123	112	127	119	147	137	b/127	b/116
8	126	114	122	108	123	110	127	118	148	134	b/129	b/116
15	128	116	123	110	124	111	132	120	152	135	b/129	b/115
22	132	117	123	110	124	112	132	119	152	135	b/131	b/116
29	129	115	123	109	125	111	133	117	151	134	b/127	c/113
Dec. 6	128		123		125		133		151		b/127	
13	125		120		122		130		151		b/128	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. b/ February futures. c/ May futures.

Rye production

The 1928 rye production in 24 countries is reported at 891,719,000 bushels against 843,488,000 bushels in 1927, when these countries represented 95 per cent of the estimated world production outside of Russia and China. These totals remain the same as given last week, no new estimates or revisions of previous estimates having been received during the week.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

FEED GRAINSBarley

The total barley production in 36 countries, which last year raised 81 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Russia and China, now amounts to 1,381,420,000 bushels, an increase of 15.5 per cent above the production for the same countries in 1927. The 23 European countries show a production of 662,231,000 bushels, nearly 8 per cent larger than that of last year. For barley production table, see page 882.

Total barley exports reported from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 65,211,000 bushels against 50,789,000 bushels for the same periods last year. The United States export of 388,000 bushels for the week ended November 24 was the smallest weekly export since July 9, and smaller than at the corresponding periods of the past two years. Canadian exports for the four months July - October were nearly twice as large as for the same months last year. For detailed figures on barley trade, see page 884. United States barley prices advanced a little during the week ended November 23 over the prices for the two preceding weeks. No. 2 barley at Minneapolis was quoted at 64 cents per bushel, which was an increase of 3 cents over the price for the previous week, but 15 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on November 23 were 14,544,000 bushels compared with only 5,786,000 bushels on the same date last year, 6,333,000 bushels in 1926, and 9,103,000 bushels in 1925. In England the best quality of malting barley was reported as scarce at the end of November, and the demand for it was active, while other grades were neglected. Germany was said to be using larger quantities of feeding barley. In Denmark during the early part of November feed barley was reported firm, with higher prices for the best quality.

Oats

The total oats production in 30 countries, which last year raised nearly 90 per cent of the world crop exclusive of Russia and China, remains at 3,530,655,000 bushels, an increase of 9.5 per cent over that for the same countries last year. The increase in the 22 European countries reported, however, is only 2.1 per cent above that of last year. For oats production table, see page 882.

Total exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries as far as reported from July 1 to the latest dates

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

available now stand at 19,250,000 bushels compared with 16,388,000 bushels for the same periods last year. The export of 204,000 bushels from the United States for the week ended November 24 was the smallest weekly export, with two exceptions, since August 20. Exports of oats from Canada for the four months July - October amounted to 9,532,000 bushels, nearly four times as much as for the corresponding months last year. For detailed figures on oats trade, see page 884. United States oats prices increased a little during the week ended November 23. The average price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago for that week was 46 cents per bushel, which was 2 cents above the price for the preceding week, but 4 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on November 23 amounted to 10,921,000 bushels compared with 6,600,000 bushels on the same date last year, 7,232,000 bushels in 1926, and 9,581,000 bushels in 1925.

Corn

The 1928 production of corn in 16 countries, which last year raised 90 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Russia, remains unchanged at 3,336,571,000 bushels, or 1 per cent more than the production of the same countries last year. The mid-summer drought in the Central European countries, however, did so much damage to the corn that the total for the 9 European countries reported is 22 per cent below the inadequate crop of 1927. For corn production table, see page 883.

Total exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa so far as reported since November 1 have amounted to 18,410,000 bushels compared with 22,580,000 bushels for the same periods last year. The United States export of 350,000 bushels of corn during the week ended November 23 was the largest weekly export, with one exception, since May 5. The Argentine export of 3,853,000 bushels for that week was the smallest, with two exceptions, since April 21.

There has not been much change in either United States or Argentine corn prices during the past week. No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago, which had remained close to 86 cents per bushel during the middle of the month, rose to 89 cents on November 21, but fell again to 84 1/2 cents on November 23. Argentine prices for early delivery have remained between 96 and 99 cents with slight variations since October 20. Argentine prices for the past week were running from 10 to 13 cents above United States prices, while for the same period last year United States prices were 8 or 9 cents above those of Argentina.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

SUGAR

The acreage planted to sugar cane in Java for the 1929 sugar crop is estimated at 486,678 acres as compared with 482,058 acres under cane in 1928, according to a trade report. This indicates an increase of about 1 per cent. The report calls attention to the fact that the increase in the Java sugar production during recent years has not been due so much to the increase in acreage as to the increased plantings of the Java cane variety known as POJ 2878 (Proefstation Oost Java 2878) which so far has been found resistant to diseases common to sugar cane. Two years ago 12 per cent of Java's sugar area was sown to this variety, last year 56 per cent, and it is estimated that about 90 per cent of the plantings for the 1929 crop is of this variety. See Willett & Gray's world production estimates, page 885.

Total net losses to the Porto Rican Sugar industry caused by the hurricane are estimated at \$23,672,000 according to a letter to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Assistant Agricultural Director Ignacio D. Torres. The total loss in the cane fields is estimated at \$13,838,250. This includes an estimated loss of five-eighths of the total sugar, an increase of 15 cents per ton in the cost of harvesting 5,280,000 tons of cane, a loss of \$15 per acre through the abandonment of 60,000 acres planted to "Gran cultura" cane and an estimated cost of \$7 per acre for additional cleaning and cultivation of 240,000 acres of cane damaged by the hurricane. The sugar factories are reported to have incurred a net loss of \$9,833,750. Insurance covered 70 per cent of the estimated damages to buildings and houses. The loss of five-eighths of the total sugar evidently refers to the total sugar in storage at that time and not to the estimated 1928-29 crop as a previous report stated that the 1928-29 crop was probably damaged to the extent of 150,000 to 200,000 short tons, or about one-fourth to one-third of the total crop taking the average production for the last five years as a base.

OILS AND OILSEEDSChinese peanut forecast for 1928-29 season

The 1928 Shanghai crop of peanuts is expected to be about an 80 per cent of normal China crop with an available tonnage of about 150,000 short tons of shelled peanuts, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Vice Consul Herman A. Newbill at Tsingtao. Small lots of new crop cargo commenced to arrive at Tsingtao by the middle of October and the crop is said to be of good quality and normal moisture content. Stocks of old crop peanuts still on hand

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

in Tsingtao at the end of October amounted to 2,000 short tons, according to Mr. Newbill. Shipments to Europe, Japan, and Canton during the month practically cleared the Tsingtao market of 1927 stocks. Total exports of peanuts from Tsingtao, Chefoo and Tientsin during the month of October amounted to 9,073,846 pounds of shelled and 3,534,933 pounds of unshelled nuts, according to Mr. Newbill. See Foreign Service release, F.S./PN-14, December 1, 1928.

F R U I T , V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: Only light supplies of barreled apples were available for the Liverpool auction on Wednesday, November 28, but most of the fruit consisted of 2-1/4 inch unclassified stock appearing over-ripe and with a small amount of vitality, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. Auction supplies of boxed apples were light but stocks in the hands of jobbers and retailers were liberal. The cargoes of West Coast apples have been arriving in splendid condition, whereas few arrivals of barreled apples were in first class condition, states Mr. Smith. Boxed supplies were in relatively larger supply and the fruit in general was in good condition. Supplies afloat via the Panama Canal were reported to be liberal. The consumption of Pacific Northwest Jonathans is good, states Mr. Smith. Liberal supplies were offered from Washington, Extra Fancy grades, sizes 150/175 selling at \$2.43 per box. Washington Winesaps met with a slow demand, Extra Fancy grades of 150/175's bringing from \$2.13 to \$2.19. The demand was good for Oregon Yellow Newtowns. Supplies from the Hood River and Medford sections sold readily at \$3.41 per box for Extra Fancy, 150/175 stock. There was also a good demand for Oregon Spitzenbergs and Delicious. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-203, December 1, 1928.

THE HAMBURG AND COPENHAGEN APPLE MARKETS: There was an active demand for both boxed and barreled apples on the Hamburg auction on Thursday, November 29, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. The demand for boxed varieties was particularly active because of the small quantities of barreled stock available. Boxed supplies were heavy, while barreled apples were only in light supply. Prices paid in Copenhagen on Tuesday, November 27, indicate that the demand there was also good. Virginia Yorks brought from \$7.06 to \$7.54 per barrel as against \$6.43 to \$7.15 in Hamburg and \$6.33 to \$6.57 in Liverpool for

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

U. S. No. 1, 2-1/4 inch stock. Extra Fancy Washington Jonathans in Copenhagen ranged from \$2.49 to \$2.62 as compared with \$3.16 in Hamburg and \$2.13 to \$2.43 in Liverpool. Copenhagen paid from \$3.10 to \$4.16 per box for Extra Fancy Oregon Newtowns as compared with \$2.92 in Liverpool. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-204, December 1, 1928.

BAHAMA TOMATO CROP PROSPECTS FOR 1928-29: The 1928-29 tomato crop of the Bahamas will equal, if not exceed, that for 1927-28 when 189,000 bushels were exported, according to a report dated November 15 and received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul C. C. Broy at Nassau. Since the hurricane of September 1928, weather conditions have been especially favorable for the tomato crop. The first shipments, aggregating about 1,000 crates, were scheduled to be made to New York during the week ending November 17. The quality of the crop is said to be superior to that of last season. The Islands of Eleuthera and New Providence will again account for over nine-tenths of the total exports. Practically all commercially grown tomatoes in the Bahamas are shipped to New York. The bulk of the crop is shipped direct to New York from Nassau. It is expected, however, that a larger percentage of the crop will be shipped via Miami this year.

SPANISH GRANO ONION SHIPMENTS: Shipments of grano onions from Spain to the United States from November 14 to November 24, 1928, amounted to 500 cases, 7,861 half-cases, and 5,680 crates, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Clement S. Edwards at Valencia. With these shipments the total movement of grano onions to the American market from the beginning of the season late in July to November 24 amounted to 2,377 cases, 278,805 half-cases, and 643,255 crates, or approximately 824,000 bushels, compared with 495,000 bushels during the corresponding period last year. Consul Edwards reports that the market for onions is somewhat weaker, the price being about 93 cents per crate c.i.f. New York as compared with about 97 cents per crate during the past month.

THE 1928-29 LIMA BEAN CROP IN MADAGASCAR: The 1928-29 lima bean crop in Madagascar will be a very small one, according to a report dated October 3 and received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Vice Consul John S. Richardson at Tananarive. The coming crop has probably suffered to an extent equally as great as the 1927-28 crop from the ravages of locusts. In addition it has been severely damaged in several places by floods and weevils. With an acreage under cultivation which should yield under favorable conditions from 16,500 to 17,600 short tons, the probable return of the 1928-29 crop is

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

not officially estimated at only 13,200 short tons. Commercial estimates place the crop at only 8,900 short tons. The area under cultivation for the 1928-29 crop is about 46,670 acres as compared with 55,000 acres in the preceding season. Deducting 25 per cent from the official estimate for refuse and second quality beans, the export surplus for 1928-29 should amount to from 6,600 to 9,800 short tons, according to the Vice Consul. It is pointed out by Mr. Richardson that as Government estimates as a rule are found to be too optimistic and commercial estimates too low, the actual export production for 1928-29 will probably be about half-way between these two figures, or approximately 8,300 short tons. Stocks of the 1927-28 crop of lima beans still on hand in Madagascar on August 1, 1928, amounted to only 227 short tons, of which 220 tons were in the Tulear Province. These undoubtedly will have been disposed of before the opening of the 1928-29 shipping season in October or November, states Mr. Richardson. Stocks on hand on August 1, 1927 amounted to 1,394 short tons.

THE FOREIGN PORK SITUATION

The close of the 1927-28 pork season in October found European producers in a position somewhat better than that of last year with respect to the relationship between hog prices and cost of feedstuffs. In the United States and Canada, the same factors showed little change as against the conditions existing a year ago. On both sides of the water the seasonal increase in the number of hogs being marketed has gotten under way, although the total numbers involved tend to be smaller than last year. European hog prices appear to have been depressed by the seasonal increase to a relatively less degree than has been true in the United States. Current information continues to indicate that hog numbers in Europe are smaller than a year ago.

In Great Britain, the leading market for American pork exports, bacon prices of recent weeks have been about the same as or slightly above those of last year, while ham prices are definitely higher than in 1927. British stocks of cured pork appear to be moderate in spite of the liberal imports. Lard prices, however, have dropped below last year, with larger imports and some stock accumulations as contributing factors. In Germany, where conditions reflect somewhat the general continental situation, hog prices are more favorable to producers. Lard prices are low there also, however, with larger domestic supplies offsetting smaller imports. Cured pork imports also registered the lower figures anticipated for the season just closed. From the viewpoint of United States exports, developments have been fairly well in line with the indications made in outlook

THE FOREIGN PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

statements appearing during 1928. There has been a slight increase in total cured pork products, although smaller quantities were taken by Great Britain and Germany. Total lard exports so far, however, have exceeded expectations, with Great Britain taking liberal quantities. Exports of lard to Germany have declined.

Great Britain

The end of the 1927-28 season and the opening of the 1928-29 year finds the British pork market liberally supplied with cured products, lard and fresh pork, with prices seasonally lower and about the same as a year ago. Total British bacon imports during October were seasonally larger than in the preceding month, but the October figure of 82,378,000 pounds was more than 3,000,000 pounds under October 1927. Total imports for the 12 months ended October 31, 1928 were 5.4 per cent larger than the preceding year's total, and reached a record figure. The Danish contribution to that total was also a record, and reached a point 11.7 per cent above that of the 1926-27 year. The next most important item in bacon imports occurs under "Other countries", which includes the Netherlands. That total for 1927-28, on the strength of the expanded Netherlands bacon industry, exceeded the preceding year by 8.6 per cent. Of the less important sources of supply, the United States comes first with a decrease of 23.7 per cent below 1926-27. The Irish Free State finished the past year with a lead of 27.6 per cent over the preceding one, while Canada's share declined 41.2 per cent in volume. It should be observed that the quantities of American and Canadian bacon reaching British markets have been declining for the past 4 years. In the case of the United States, however, the current decrease is considerably less relatively than that suffered by Canada. See table, page 800.

Bacon prices in the United Kingdom have shown signs of recovering more rapidly than usual from the seasonal low point occurring in November. By November 23 the average Liverpool quotations on Danish Wiltshire sides had rallied to \$23.00 per 100 pounds, an increase of more than \$3.00 above the \$19.91 reached in the first week of the month, according to information cabled by E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The current quotation is about \$3.75 above the average for November 1927. The current average price of American green bellies at Liverpool stands at \$18.90 per 100 pounds. That figure is \$1.22 below the October average of \$20.12, and about the same as a year ago.

Ham imports into Great Britain for October were seasonally smaller with the figure of 6,484,000 pounds also about 1,300,000 pounds under October 1927. For most of the months of the season just closed, ham imports have trailed those of the preceding season, with the result that the total for the 12 months ended October 31 was about 2 per cent under that

THE FOREIGN PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

of the preceding year. The bulk of such supplies are secured from the United States. The price situation for hams is somewhat better than that of last year. For the week ended November 28 the average quotation on American short cut green hams at Liverpool was \$24.77 per 100 pounds against an October average of \$24.31. The average for October 1927 was \$21.37. In spite of the generally heavier imports, stocks of hams, bacon and shoulders at Liverpool have shown no tendency to increase. In fact, stocks for the past 2 months have been under those of last year.

British imports of lard for October reached 18,079,000 pounds, a figure in keeping with the generally larger imports during the season just closed. The total for the year ended October 31, 1928 was 10.7 per cent above that of the preceding year. Lard stocks have shown some tendency to exceed those of last year for the past 5 months, and the average Liverpool quotation for the week ended November 23 was \$13.14 per 100 pounds for American Prime Steam Western. The October average was \$13.93, and for the same month a year ago, \$14.45.

From the viewpoint of domestic supplies, Great Britain has produced larger quantities right up to the close of the season. Hog receipts in November at certain representative markets reached 77,000 head, showing increases both seasonal and absolute. For the whole season just closed, such figures exceeded those of last year by 16.8 per cent. The larger domestic and Irish marketings have placed record quantities of British fresh pork on the market, but so far monthly receipts usually have been smaller than those recorded before the stoppage of arrivals of Continental fresh pork back in 1926. At the London Central markets, 9,928,000 pounds of fresh British and Irish pork were handled during October, an increase of nearly 3,000,000 pounds over the preceding month and about 1,300,000 pounds more than a year ago. The total supplies of such pork handled in London for the season just closed exceeded those of the preceding year by 34.4 per cent. Fresh pork prices for October - November 1928 appear to be somewhat under those of a year ago. In the London market, first quality British pork averaged \$20.28 per 100 pounds in October against \$23.83 for October 1928.

Denmark and the Netherlands

The fact that Denmark and the Netherlands are the leading sources of British bacon imports renders significant the indications pointing to some reduction of pork supplies available for export from those countries for the current season. It is true that for most of the season just closed, bacon exports from Denmark were larger than for a year earlier. It should be noted, however, that since June 1928 Danish bacon exports have been little if any larger than those of 1926-27, although

THE FOREIGN PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

the total export for the year ended October 31, 1928 reached a record figure to exceed the preceding year by 11.4 per cent. With regard to the Netherlands, British trade statistics have been showing imports of bacon from that source since January 1928, and during most of that time such figures have been increasing. Returns for September and October, while above those of last year, fell behind those of earlier months of 1928, however, and indications are that Netherlands hog numbers in practically all classes of animals at the end of October were from 15 to 25 per cent below those of the same time last year, according to an official announcement. Since July, crop conditions have put a more favorable appearance upon the profits to be derived from hog feeding in Europe. Under the circumstances, however, it is reasonable to expect some reduction in Netherlands cured pork exports for the current season.

Germany

Pork production in Germany has shown seasonal tendencies to increase as the 1928-29 season opens, and the level of output in October was somewhat above that of a year ago. The receipts of hogs at 14 markets for October rose 44,000 head from the preceding month to reach 353,000, according to information cabled by L. V. Steere, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. That figure was about 11,000 head under October 1927, but the total for the 12 months ended October 31, 1928 exceeded the preceding year by about 19 per cent. Slaughtering at 36 centers also rose to reach 445,000 head for October, exceeding a year ago by 26,000 head. The year's total went ahead of that of the preceding year by some 27 per cent. The price of heavy hogs at Berlin averaged \$16.10 per 100 pounds for the week ended November 28, according to Mr. Steere. That figure about equaled the October average and was \$3.78 higher than the corresponding week of last year. The October average of \$16.11 was an increase of about 18 per cent over a year ago. In October, feed barley prices at Leipzig averaged \$2.36 per 100 pounds, showing a decrease of more than 6 per cent below a year ago. Potato prices have been up this autumn, but dropped during October to a point about 14.5 per cent above last year. It is apparent, therefore, that German pork producers are in a stronger position this year than last.

German imports of cured pork showed a seasonal increase in October with bacon reaching 827,000 pounds, according to preliminary figures. The October bacon total, however, was under that of last year, and the year's total was under that of 1926-27 by 41 per cent. Lard imports approached the 1928-29 season at lower levels, with 13,227,000 pounds being registered for October, a decrease of more than 7,000,000 pounds below October 1927. The 1927-28 total was down also, to the extent of 18.5 per cent. Lard prices at Hamburg have been fairly easy this autumn with the average for the week ended November 28 standing at \$14.10 per 100 pounds against the

THE FOREIGN PORK SITUATION, CONT'D.

October average of \$14.76, and \$14.41 for the corresponding week of November 1927. The reduction at this time is somewhat seasonal, and the lower prices usually extend through most of the winter.

United States and Canada

In both the United States and Canada, the 1927-28 season closed with substantial numbers of hogs reaching the market. In the United States the inspected hog slaughter for October reached 3,713,000 head against 2,508,000 for September, and 2,969,000 head a year ago. The Canadian total inspected slaughter for 1927-28 was only slightly larger than in the preceding year, but the United States total figure exceeded that of 1926-27 by nearly 12 per cent. Chicago hog prices entered their seasonal downward movement at a slightly earlier period this year than last, with the average, basis of packers' and shippers' quotations, standing at \$8.89 per 100 pounds for November up to the 24th, against \$8.92 for all of November last year. The closely similar movement of hog prices makes corn prices movements particularly significant. From an average of \$1.93 per 100 pounds last May, the Chicago price of No. 3 yellow corn declined more or less steadily to reach \$1.72 for October against \$1.50 a year ago. Up to November 23, the average for that month stood at \$1.52 against \$1.50 for all of November 1927. The feeding situation in this country, therefore, is not very different from that of a year ago.

American bacon exports ended the 1927-28 season on a low level at 4,973,000 pounds for October. For the year ended with that month, however, total bacon exports were 8.3 per cent ahead of the preceding 12 months. Both Great Britain and Germany took smaller quantities of American bacon in 1927-28 than in 1926-27, the increases occurring in our exports to other markets, notably the West Indies. The recent season's exports of hams and shoulders also ended on the down side with 4,747,000 pounds going out in October, the season's total being 4.5 per cent under 1926-27. In lard, however, the October exports of 59,865,000 pounds represented an upward turn, being in excess of both the preceding month and a year ago, with the year's total running 6.3 per cent ahead of 1926-27. Great Britain, as usual, was the largest single taker of American lard, exports to that country increasing 11 per cent, while Germany's share decreased 13.3 per cent. American lard stocks, which had shown some tendency to accumulate for the period March - September, were reduced sharply in October to the seasonally smaller level of 82,432,000 pounds at the end of that month. In spite of the reduction, however, that figure is an unusually large one for October. The price of Prime Steam Western lard has exhibited the usual October - November tendency toward lower levels. For the period November 1 - 24, the average at Chicago reached \$13.67 per 100 pounds against \$14.40 for October, and \$13.60 for all of November 1927.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign supplies and demand
(The preceding compilation of this material appeared on page 707 of Vol. 17)

November to October

November to October							
Country and item	Unit	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1922-23 to 1926-27 average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
<u>United Kingdom:</u>							
<u>Production -</u>							
Fat pigs at certain mkt.	1,000's	595	531	639	494	564	659
Supplies of British and Irish pork at London Central Markets	1,000 pounds		38,251	31,523	28,544	61,120	81,582
<u>Imports -</u>							
<u>Bacon -</u>							
Denmark	"	248,046	435,336	420,991	398,415	545,767	610,005
Irish F. State	"	-	a/ 52,980	53,552	50,758	47,060	59,866
United States	"	183,695	187,437	163,485	144,435	79,728	61,368
Canada	"	44,872	106,492	147,586	105,594	62,598	36,896
Others	"	42,605	85,078	50,067	124,886	204,135	225,850
Total	"	519,218	867,278	835,681	824,086	943,288	994,005
Ham, total ..	"	96,281	161,406	172,349	138,798	107,511	105,971
Lard, total ..	"	197,810	267,128	258,468	267,039	251,429	278,475
<u>Stocks - b/</u>							
Ham, bacon and shoulders, Liverpool, end of month	"		10,667	9,703	6,164	6,372	4,660
Lard, refined, Liverpool, end of month	"		5,182	7,969	5,732	4,532	6,305
<u>Denmark:</u>							
<u>Exports -</u>							
Bacon	"		432,603	423,994	401,741	544,435	
<u>Canada:</u>							
<u>Slaughter -</u>							
Hogs, inspected	1,000's	1,703	2,554	2,824	2,432	2,557	2,579
<u>Germany:</u>							
<u>Production -</u>							
Receipt of hogs at 14 cities	"		c/ 2,452	2,582	2,513	3,482	4,169
Slaughter of hogs at 36 centers	"	a/ 4,445	2,824	3,141	3,241	4,090	5,209
<u>Imports -</u>							
Bacon, total ..	1,000 pounds	a/ 2,759	41,000	25,608	20,734	13,843	8,127
Lard, total ..	"	a/ 200,214	245,715	250,262	212,527	225,574	184,407

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign supplies, and demand,
continued

continued

Country and item	Unit	November to October					
		1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1922-23 to 1926-27 average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
<u>United States:</u>							
<u>Slaughter -</u>							
Hogs, inspected	1,000's	31,701	46,836	46,105	40,812	43,083	48,114
<u>Exports -</u>							
Bacon -	1,000						
U. Kingdom ..	pounds	130,265	108,285	94,020	86,463	48,838	41,995
Germany	"	1,585	35,942	14,558	11,882	8,333	7,966
Total	"	181,398	244,736	174,549	159,366	108,365	116,879
Hams and Shoulders, total	"	163,456	253,899	250,568	194,007	131,115	125,271
Lard -							
U. Kingdom ..	"	170,280	228,352	214,164	232,178	209,211	231,957
Germany	"	136,343	254,707	205,720	198,675	187,788	163,187
Total	"	472,607	815,400	705,933	701,611	674,980	718,103
<u>Stocks - b/</u>							
Lard in cold storage, end of month	"		93,271	109,735	88,172	102,570	136,388

a/ Four year average. b/ Figures for stocks are averages, not accumulative totals.
c/ November and December 1922 not available.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign and domestic prices, averages
for the periods shown
(In dollars per 100 pounds)

Item	October 1909-13 average	October 1923-27 average	October 1927	September 1928	October 1928
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Hogs, Chicago	7.93	10.35	10.39	12.14	9.57
Corn, No. 3, Chicago ...	1.12	1.62	1.50	1.79	1.72
Hogs, heavy, Berlin	12.27	17.17	13.67	15.89	16.11
Potatoes, Breslau .....	.31	.46	.55	.66	.63
Barley, Leipzig	1.70	2.11	2.53	2.30	2.36
Lard -					
Chicago	11.20	16.65	14.50	15.25	14.40
Liverpool	12.50	16.16	14.45	14.39	13.93
Hamburg	25.37	18.77	14.24	15.31	14.76
Wiltshire sides -					
Liverpool -					
American	a/	b/ 20.83	a/	a/	a/
Canadian	14.87	21.75	19.99	a/	a/
Danish	15.50	24.32	20.90	24.44	21.68

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS INCREASE

The index of United States agricultural exports for the month of October, 1928, showed remarkable improvement, amounting to 201, on the highest for any month since October 1924. Fruits and vegetables made noticeable gains even for this season for the year with an index of 831, exceeding the index for November, 1926, the previous high monthly record, by 235. Remarkable gains in the exports of fresh and dried apples, apricots, prunes and raisins were the principal factors contributing to the increase. Another outstanding feature was the heavy exports of leaf tobacco, with an index of 270, and with two exceptions, August 1916, and June 1919, the highest on record. The bulk of these exports was bright flue-cured. Bacon and hams continued to decline with an index of only 35, a new low record, which was more than offset by the heavier exports of lard. Cotton registered a seasonal advance with an index of 178, which was better than for October of last year, but under the index for the same month in 1926. The index for wheat was under that of October, 1927, and dairy products less than for any corresponding month since 1914. See table of index numbers on page 872, and details of exports on page 875.

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS

The United States appears to be approaching another period of butter importation, in addition to the imports of those other dairy products which are now arriving more or less continuously. Fall production in Denmark is exceeding that of last year, while the current output of the Southern Hemisphere is materially in excess of the production in the early part of last season. By the latter part of November the difference in price between Copenhagen and New York on comparable grades of butter was fully 10 cents in favor of our market. In London, colonial butter prices are still well maintained as compared with a year ago despite fully as heavy shipments now afloat from the Southern Hemisphere as at this time last season. These shipments on November 24 totaled 28,168,000 pounds against 27,888,000 pounds on November 19, 1927. From New Zealand, shipments afloat this year and last were 14,112,000 pounds and 18,480,000 pounds; from Australia 11,368,000 pounds and 6,864,000 pounds; and from Argentina 2,688,000 pounds and 2,744,000 pounds respectively.

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Imports and exports of dairy products, October, 1927, and September and October, 1928

Item	Unit	Imports			Exports		
		1927	1928		1927	1928	
		October	September	October	October	September	October
Butter ...	lbs	223,480	220,210	191,231	283,288	268,474	319,475
Cheese ...	"	8,440,932	6,744,217	9,410,051	210,920	140,636	204,011
Condensed milk ...	"	136,826	153,813	300,623	7,889,286	8,988,787	7,974,842
Milk	gals	556,202	620,139	663,011	19,913	8,456	13,761
Cream	"	474,359	391,758	389,235			

Danish butter production well maintained

During October the average weekly output of butter in Denmark was 6,845,162 pounds, or only slightly less than the September average of 7,008,606 pounds and considerably heavier than the last October average of 6,210,197 pounds. During the three months, August to October, the average weekly production was 7,090,853 pounds this season as compared with 6,722,118 pounds during the corresponding period of 1927. Excellent seasonal weather conditions prevailed throughout the month of October, according to a report as of November 2 from the American Consulate General in Copenhagen. The combined importation from Denmark into Great Britain and Germany amounted in October to 24,111,000 pounds against 23,521,000 pounds in September, and 24,237,000 pounds in October 1927. Late in October, however, the price decline in Copenhagen was attributed not so much to excessive available supplies as to the approaching colonial season, according to the Danish Butter Journal.

Prospects continue very favorable in New Zealand

For the first two months of the new season in New Zealand, butter gradings have been 13 per cent and cheese gradings 37 per cent heavier than in August-September, 1927. Under the favorable circumstances prevailing according to latest available information, there appears to be a sound basis for the commercial estimate of a 10 per cent increase in New Zealand dairy production for this season. Gradings month by month in comparison with previous seasons are shown below as published by the New Zealand Department of Agriculture.

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

NEW ZEALAND: Grading of butter and cheese, by months, seasonal years, 1926-27, 1927-28, and 1928-29 to date

Commodity and month	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
BUTTER			
August	3,689,280	5,031,040	6,388,000
September	9,620,800	12,425,280	13,368,320
Total, 2 months ..	13,310,080	17,456,320	19,756,320
October	17,456,320	20,406,400	
November	22,962,240	26,812,800	
December	26,048,960	28,257,600	
January	22,552,320	23,224,320	
February	18,103,680	13,554,240	
March	16,800,000	13,417,600	
April	11,650,240	9,903,040	
May	7,280,000	7,170,240	
June	3,046,400	3,223,360	
July	1,408,960	1,937,600	
Total, 12 months ..	160,619,200	165,363,520	
CHEESE			
August	472,640	775,040	1,691,000
September	6,894,720	7,685,440	9,871,680
Total, 2 months ..	7,367,360	8,460,480	11,562,680
October	15,724,800	16,289,280	
November	23,867,200	25,822,720	
December	28,799,680	28,071,680	
January	24,579,520	25,699,520	
February	21,504,000	20,030,080	
March	20,726,720	16,215,360	
April	15,348,480	13,336,960	
May	9,067,520	10,662,400	
June	3,467,520	4,345,600	
July	445,760	815,360	
Total, 12 months ..	170,898,560	169,749,440	

General rains improving Australian production

Pasture conditions in the dairy states of Australia were generally improved by timely rains reported as late as October 20. The output previously had begun to show the effect of dry weather, and although further rains were needed, especially in Queensland, conditions were then considered to be promising for the season now nearing its peak. The movement of butter into grading ports as the season progresses is shown below for the various dairying states in comparison with the movement in corresponding weeks of last season, as reported by Prescott, Ltd., of Sydney. For the three months of the current season for which reports have been received to date there appears to have been a total increase in butter production over the corresponding period of last year amounting to more than 60 per cent.

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

AUSTRALIA: Arrivals of butter at principal grading ports, August -
October, 1927 and 1928

Week ended	Sydney, New South Wales		Melbourne, Victoria		Brisbane, Queensland		Total	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
Aug. 4	9,148	8,547	6,927	14,285	5,037	6,583	21,112	29,415
11	8,688	9,017	7,479	14,380	4,128	7,238	20,295	30,635
18	7,947	9,319	8,136	15,268	3,744	6,494	19,827	31,081
25	7,332	9,979	9,195	17,414	3,723	7,524	20,250	34,917
Sept. 1	7,254	10,486	10,622	20,349	4,165	9,480	22,041	40,315
8	8,134	13,996	11,652	21,224	2,262	9,775	22,048	44,995
15	8,348	15,648	15,843	25,388	1,373	8,894	25,564	49,930
22	8,508	16,556	17,559	29,400	4,977	9,295	31,044	55,251
29	8,924	18,514	22,526	33,799	3,683	11,208	35,133	63,521
Oct. 6	8,973	19,623	28,217	36,291	4,732	10,877	41,922	66,791
13	12,464	19,795	31,612	40,799	3,517	11,398	47,594	71,992
20	13,627	22,080	33,612	39,760	5,428	10,430	53,729	72,270
Total	109,348	173,560	204,382	308,357	46,829	109,196	360,559	591,113

Record October German imports

The importation in October of 28,219,000 pounds of butter breaks all records for German takings of foreign butter in that month, and with only a few exceptions in any month. It compares with October imports in preceding years of 24,106,000 pounds in 1927; 19,621,000 pounds in 1926; 19,841,000 pounds in 1925; 16,284,000 pounds in 1924; and 81,000 pounds in 1923 when post-war imports were just being resumed. Throughout this year to date, therefore, German takings of foreign butter, amounting to 233,000,000 pounds, as compared with 198,000,000 pounds in the corresponding period of last year, have had a continued strengthening influence upon the foreign butter market. The importation during the 10 months, January-October, represents an increase of 18 per cent.

GERMANY: Imports of butter, by countries, October 1927,
September and October 1928

Country or section	October 1927	September 1928	October 1928
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Denmark.....	6,276	6,173	7,937
Netherlands.....	6,413	6,834	7,716
Russia	2,303	1,708	2,205
Baltic Group.....	8,476	8,377	9,921
Others.....	638	718	440
Total	24,106	23,810	28,219
Total January 1 to date	198,069	204,432	232,651

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

British imports increased by Southern Hemisphere supplies

October imports into Great Britain amounting to 46,000,000 pounds of butter and 28,000,000 pounds of cheese exceeded those of a year ago by some 10 per cent. The increase in butter supplies was due wholly to heavier arrivals from the Southern Hemisphere. These were practically double those of October last year, and more than offset the decrease from European sources. Although October is still early for arrivals of any importance from the Southern Hemisphere, these amounted this year to 12,414,000 pounds against 6,448,000 pounds a year earlier. New Zealand cheese was still a factor of little importance so far as actual arrivals were concerned. As usual, the early market is taken advantage of by New Zealand interests through relatively heavy shipments of butter. Later, when butter prices in British markets have been lowered, there is a swing to cheese, and in some degree to other butter markets.

GREAT BRITAIN: Imports of butter and cheese, by countries, October, 1927, and September and October, 1928

Commodity and country	October 1927	September 1928	October 1928
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
BUTTER			
Russia	5,800	3,697	5,663
Finland	1,765	1,406	1,201
Sweden	962	1,916	1,458
Denmark	17,961	17,348	16,172
Netherlands	529	759	583
France	1,310	334	47
United States	-----	---	---
Argentina	1,795	590	1,850
Irish Free State.....	7,646	8,038	8,420
Australia.....	427	1,216	3,597
New Zealand.....	4,226	517	6,967
Canada.....	2	---	2
Others.....	544	756	263
Total.....	42,967	36,527	46,223
Total January 1 to date	557,818	540,335	586,560
CHEESE			
Netherlands.....	2,213	1,923	2,040
Italy	1,464	1,021	1,175
United States.....	188	82	61
Australia.....	219	334	485
New Zealand.....	3	1,469	1,264
Canada.....	19,920	15,705	21,464
Others.....	830	1,033	1,046
Total.....	24,837	21,567	27,535
Total January 1 to date	276,851	254,721	282,257

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-October, 1927 and 1928

Item and country	July-October		October	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
BUTTER:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports-	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Total Europe	a/	a/	0	a/
Mexico	242	200	59	59
Cuba	152	127	27	40
Haiti, Republic of ...	139	146	32	43
Other West Indies ...	158	118	31	46
Panama	126	86	33	16
Peru	120	184	22	27
Other South America .	109	153	25	46
Honduras	45	44	13	9
Philippine Islands ..	39	41	12	11
Canada	1	1	a/	a/
Other countries	127	112	29	22
Total exports	1,238	1,213	283	319
Imports-				
Denmark & Faroe Is...	234	240	9	29
United Kingdom	73	57	34	6
Other Europe	277	78	127	62
Total Europe	584	375	170	97
New Zealand	318	301	34	72
Canada	65	93	6	20
Other countries	26	16	13	2
Total imports	993	785	223	191
CASEIN:				
Imports-				
Argentina	3,532	6,701	462	1,250
France	1,729	1,152	221	221
Germany	280	1,067	119	121
Other countries	289	867	91	149
Total imports	5,830	9,807	893	1,741
CHEESE:				
Exports-				
Total Europe	15	4	2	3
Mexico	181	127	24	62
Panama	147	128	35	27
Other Central America	97	95	27	16
Cuba	125	107	20	17
Other West Indies ...	103	79	32	21
Canada	82	53	20	15
China	58	45	23	20
South America	44	38	8	5
Other countries	66	58	20	18
Total exports	918	732	211	204

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States,
July-October, 1927 and 1928, continued

Item and country	July-October		October	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
CHEESE AND CHEESE	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
SUBSTITUTES:	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Imports-				
Italy	9,453	11,741	3,587	4,966
Switzerland	5,211	7,615	1,547	2,110
Netherlands	1,373	1,300	357	319
France	1,377	2,228	600	617
Greece	482	109	239	72
Finland	319	168	20	43
Germany	221	422	77	111
Norway	189	219	77	74
Denmark	171	203	38	68
Other Europe	135	270	67	115
Total Europe	18,391	24,280	6,609	8,495
Canada	4,353	3,343	1,806	889
Argentina	179	30	11	11
Other countries	52	35	15	15
Total imports	23,475	27,683	8,441	9,410
OLEOMARGARINE, ANIMAL				
AND VEGETABLE:				
Exports-				
Panama	104	85	30	16
West Indies	77	85	18	35
Argentina	23	0	0	0
Newfoundland & Lab..	19	0	0	0
Other countries	15	7	5	3
Total exports	238	177	53	54
MILK AND CREAM, CONDENSED:				
Exports-				
Total Europe	47	33	24	2
Cuba	3,400	3,045	737	456
Philippine Islands ..	2,682	2,438	573	748
Japan	1,593	2,070	419	479
Hongkong	1,125	1,123	363	252
China	709	1,199	205	211
Panama	352	769	56	44
Other Central America	346	411	91	90
Mexico	325	243	69	75
Other countries	867	863	183	174
Total exports	11,446	12,194	2,760	2,531

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-October, 1927 and 1928, continued

Item and country	July-October		October	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
MILK & CREAM, EVAPORATED:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports-	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
United Kingdom	5,893	8,509	1,658	2,155
Belgium	94	109	0	31
Germany	15	1	5	0
Other Europe	78	51	8	6
Total Europe	6,081	8,770	1,671	2,192
Philippine Islands ...	4,377	3,536	1,079	1,097
Panama	1,046	1,433	529	279
Peru	1,030	1,503	260	328
Other South America ..	561	576	145	180
China	949	1,391	268	218
Mexico	800	578	107	225
Hongkong	766	513	131	47
British Malaya	726	742	297	75
Japan	457	251	73	19
Cuba	368	552	95	45
Newfoundland & Lab. .	289	312	120	43
Canada	128	240	36	45
Other countries	1,573	2,619	519	471
Total exports	12,451	22,569	5,132	5,264
MILK AND CREAM, POWDERED:				
Exports-				
Italy	41	58	10	7
France	25	118	25	30
United Kingdom	18	26	5	2
Germany	2	42	a/	a/
Other Europe	33	276	15	35
Total Europe	119	520	55	74
Cuba	169	58	71	47
Japan, incl. Chosen .	115	57	11	18
Venezuela	99	73	19	23
Colombia	46	61	12	13
Other South America ..	115	111	28	31
China	81	194	34	44
Panama	80	109	23	15
Other Central America	45	65	15	12
Mexico	71	147	27	6
Canada	12	22	a/	7
Other countries	22	92	12	23
Total exports	1,024	1,512	507	313

Continued -

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-October, 1927 and 1928, continued

Item and country	July-October		October	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
MILK AND CREAM, POWDERED,	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
CONTINUED:	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Imports- b/				
Netherlands	2,183	854	481	316
Other Europe	19	20 a/		18
Total Europe	2,202	874	481	334
Canada	2,525	1,753	719	259
Other countries	1 a/		0	0
Total imports	4,728	2,627	1,200	593
MILK, CONDENSED, SWEETENED:				
Imports-				
Netherlands.....	275	138	4	55
Canada	39	306 a/		38
Denmark	14	8	0	0
Other countries	1 a/		1	0
Total imports	329	452	5	93
MILK, EVAPORATED, UNSWEET- ENED:				
Imports-				
Netherlands	363	474	129	208
Canada	1	1 a/		0
Other countries	52 a/		3	0
Total imports	416	475	132	208
EGGS IN THE SHELL:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports -	dozen	dozen	dozen	dozen
United Kingdom	419	487	170	125
Other Europe	a/	a/	0	0
Total Europe	419	487	170	125
Cuba	4,339	2,203	1,185	546
Mexico	2,333	1,786	628	496
Panama	417	494	152	106
Canada	237	304	48	65
Honduras.....	49	60	12	15
Bermudes	30	31	12	11
Argentina	15	0	0	0
Other South America .	55	65	15	21
Other countries	85	113	25	33
Total exports	8,052	5,543	2,227	1,418

Continued -

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-October, 1927 and 1928, continued

Item and country	July-October		October	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
EGGS IN THE SHELL, CONT'D	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Imports-	<u>dozen</u>	<u>dozen</u>	<u>dozen</u>	<u>dozen</u>
Hongkong	58	56	24	26
Canada	3	3	a/	1
China	1	8	0	5
Other countries	3	13	1	a/
Total imports	65	80	25	32
EGGS AND EGG YOLKS, DRIED, FROZEN OR PREPARED:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports-	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Total Europe	51	122	0	0
Canada	293	47	122	22
Cuba	8	a/	6	a/
Other countries	8	8	1	4
Total exports	360	177	129	26
EGGS, WHOLE, DRIED:				
Imports-				
China	205	1,417	142	241
Other countries	0	0	0	0
Total imports	205	1,417	142	241
EGGS, WHOLE, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports-				
China	232	9,757	22	381
United Kingdom	0	920	0	0
Other countries	4	4	2	1
Total imports	236	10,681	24	382
EGG YOLKS, DRIED:				
Imports-				
China	1,434	2,538	276	698
Other countries	31	120	25	29
Total imports	1,465	2,658	301	727
EGG YOLKS, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports-				
China	446	1,617	176	312
United Kingdom	0	530	0	0
Other countries	0	116	0	0
Total imports	446	2,263	176	312

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States,
July-October, 1927 and 1928, continued

Item and country	July-October		October	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
EGG ALBUMEN, DRIED:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Imports-	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
China	1,143	1,086	203	308
Other countries	14	15	0	15
Total imports	1,157	1,101	203	323
EGG ALBUMEN, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports-				
China	340	540	101	0
Other countries	0	3	0	0
Total imports	340	543	101	0

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Less than 500. b/ Includes cream, powdered, malted, etc.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: Index numbers, October 1928 as compared with
previous months a/

Commodity	October 1926	October 1927	August 1928	September 1928	October 1928
All commodities	182	185	75	138	201
All commodities except cotton .	164	218	126	168	232
Grains and products	218	383	188	294	332
Animal products	92	82	92	75	85
Dairy products and eggs	229	255	266	231	219
Cotton including cake and oil .	190	155	35	112	173
Fruits and vegetables	470	513	200	209	831
Cotton fiber, including linters	197	160	37	116	178
Wheat, including flour	267	401	164	251	316
Tobacco	163	147	82	176	270
Hams and bacon	82	56	86	48	35
Lard	119	128	128	117	152

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ July 1909-June 1914 = 100. See detailed figures on page 875.

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products,
July-October, 1927 and 1928

Article imported	July-October				
	Quantity		Value		
	Unit	1927	1928	1927	1928
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle.....	No	159	182	6,518	10,135
Horses	No	1	1	731	456
Sheep	No	13	5	116	49
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter	lb	993	785	352	303
Casein	lb	5,830	9,807	843	1,213
Cheese	lb	23,475	27,688	7,277	8,200
Cream.....	gal	2,530	1,605	3,870	2,574
Milk, sweet, sour, etc.....	gal	1,961	2,333	316	401
EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS:					
Eggs in the shell	doz	65	80	20	21
Whole eggs, dried	lb	205	1,417	115	801
Whole eggs, frozen.....	lb	236	10,681	36	1,659
Yolks, dried.....	lb	1,435	2,658	682	1,200
Yolks, frozen.....	lb	446	2,263	65	433
Egg albumen, dried	lb	1,157	1,101	696	566
Egg albumen, frozen ...	lb	340	543	51	82
Hides and skins, total ..	lb	172,648	167,661	41,915	49,808
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef & veal, fresh	lb	20,880	36,467	2,751	3,771
Beef & veal, pickled or cured	lb	a/	4,237	a/	506
Mutton and lamb, fresh ..	lb	1,498	649	259	126
Pork, fresh.....	lb	3,944	4,207	779	855
Hams, shoulders & bacon..	lb	a/	682	a/	265
Pickled, salted and other pork.....	lb	a/	595	a/	231
Silk, raw.....	lb	27,214	26,419	140,345	129,266
Wool, unmanufactured, total	lb	68,775	68,001	21,327	20,674
Honey.....	lb	50	52	9	13
Sausage casings, total ...	lb	6,429	6,110	4,739	4,090
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Cacao beans	lb	102,217	85,726	15,333	10,707
Coffee	lb	454,231	423,936	78,005	91,427
Cotton (478 lb)	bale	112	94	13,190	11,810
FRUITS:					
Bananas	bunch	21,966	22,735	12,135	12,350
Currants	lb	6,496	5,135	499	465
Dates	lb	18,035	20,193	856	1,083
Figs	lb	13,152	12,976	962	1,126
Lemons.....	lb	29,162	7,115	834	324
Pineapples, fresh.....	b/	b/	b/	54	49
Raisins.....	lb	1,086	1,281	162	173
Olives.....	gal	899	2,123	841	1,496

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products,
July-October, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article imported	Unit	July-October			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928	1927	1928
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Cont'd		Thou-	Thou-	1,000	1,000
GRAIN & GRAIN PRODUCTS:		sands	sands	dollars	dollars
Corn	bu	4,285	258	3,208	279
Oats	bu	17	323	5	224
Wheat, including flour ..	bu	3,683	7,340	4,960	8,315
Rice-					
Uncleaned	lb	755	275	45	14
Cleaned	lb	7,590	5,786	299	168
Patna	lb	356	350	24	22
Flour, meal & broken ..	lb	1,429	243	21	13
Nuts, total	b/	b/	b/	7,933	8,880
Oilcake and meal	lb	58,093	91,771	1,009	1,701
OILS, VEGETABLE:					
Chinese wood	lb	26,228	41,883	3,704	5,179
Cocoa butter	lb	8	2	4	1
Coconut, product of Philippine Islands ..	lb	87,105	97,752	6,694	7,497
Linseed oil	lb	115	35	11	3
Olive, edible, total ..	lb	18,124	25,233	4,515	4,557
Olive, inedible, total ..	lb	14,969	16,193	1,478	1,337
Palm kernel	lb	23,445	24,415	1,913	1,983
Palm oil	lb	68,393	67,719	4,433	4,291
Peanut	lb	738	705	92	94
Soybean	lb	5,848	4,976	336	315
Castor beans	lb	17,797	60,290	689	2,094
Copra	lb	143,715	175,552	6,691	7,957
Flaxseed	bu	5,978	5,015	11,173	9,118
Seeds, except oilseeds ...	b/	b/	b/	1,684	2,137
Spices, total	lb	27,437	29,490	5,289	5,845
Sugar, cane	s. ton	1,420	1,234	83,901	62,184
Tea	lb	34,741	35,362	10,746	10,294
Tobacco, leaf, unmd.	lb	29,183	18,309	19,597	14,817
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried	lb	34,688	31,481	1,193	1,555
Peas, dried	lb	4,453	3,592	150	133
Garlic	lb	1,540	2,630	88	128
Onions	lb	27,932	51,331	598	1,030
Potatoes, white	bu	214	29	205	24
Vegetables, canned	lb	40,235	29,859	2,391	1,823
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	lb	36,293	30,337	2,460	3,313
FIBERS, VEGETABLE:					
Flax, unmanufactured ...	ton	1	1	428	970
Hemp, unmanufactured ...	ton	2	1	412	248
Jute & jute butts, unmd.	ton	13	21	1,516	2,796
Kapok	ton	3	2	1,604	610
Manila	ton	15	15	3,948	2,822
Sisal and benaguon	ton	37	29	5,626	5,584

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July
October, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article imported	Unit	July-October		Value	
		1927	1928	1927	1928
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, cont'd					
Hay	ton	17	10	165	91
FOREST PRODUCTS					
Dyeing & tanning materials		b/	b/	3,371	2,907
Gums, resins, balsams, etc...		b/	b/	10,363	9,840
Rubber, crude	lb	300,100	326,863	105,553	61,544
Wood, total				29,927	25,741
Grand total				707,135	649,186

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic
Commerce. a/ Not separately classified. b/ Reported in value only.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-October, 1927 and 1928

Article exported	Unit	July-October		Value	
		1927	1928	1927	1928
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle-					
Bulls for breeding...	No	a/	2	42	45
Cows for breeding ...	No	2	1	200	136
Other cattle.....	No	3	1	120	63
Poultry, live.....	lb	158	119	103	63
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter	lb	1,238	1,213	544	586
Cheese	lb	918	732	283	227
Milk-					
Condensed	lb	11,446	12,194	1,814	1,986
Evaporated.....	lb	19,451	22,369	2,066	2,341
Powdered	lb	1,024	1,519	294	360
Eggs in the shell.....	doz	8,032	5,543	1,926	1,655
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef & veal, fresh.....	lb	487	597	100	129
Beef, pickled or cured..	lb	5,416	3,786	583	456
Beef, canned.....	lb	590	469	244	170
Total beef.....	lb	6,593	4,852	927	755

Continued-

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-October, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article exported	Unit	July-October			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928	1927	1928
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS,					
CONTINUED					
Pork carcasses, fresh ..	lb	556	429	84	60
Loins & other fresh pk.	lb	1,615	2,416	275	382
Total pork, fresh ...	lb	2,181	2,845	359	442
Pickled pork	lb	11,843	12,095	1,627	1,836
Canned pork	lb	2,527	1,891	1,056	724
Bacon	lb	36,463	34,447	5,517	5,362
Sides, Cumberland	lb	4,231	1,644	748	304
Hams and shoulders	lb	40,127	38,386	7,867	7,998
Sides, Wiltshire	lb	332	228	52	49
Total pork	lb	97,709	91,606	17,233	16,715
utton and lamb	lb	494	519	111	113
Poultry & game, fresh ..	lb	323	455	89	134
Other canned meats, incl.					
canned poultry	lb	932	631	308	192
Sausage, canned	lb	1,017	536	295	205
Sausage, not canned ...	lb	1,404	994	406	303
Sausage casings	lb	12,355	10,720	2,267	2,320
Other meats, inc. meat ex-					
tracts & edible offal ..	lb	12,073	12,368	1,355	1,331
Total meats	lb	132,910	122,731	22,991	22,068
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL:					
Lard	lb	207,879	209,621	28,383	28,212
Lard compounds	lb	2,412	1,355	307	209
Lard, neutral	lb	5,727	5,937	843	848
Oleo oil	lb	22,457	22,244	2,958	2,810
Oleo stock	lb	3,633	2,143	455	263
Stearins & fatty acids,					
total	lb	4,255	5,157	414	499
Tallow	lb	2,461	1,404	206	122
Other animal oils,					
greases and fats	lb	24,282	20,740	2,193	1,925
Total oils and fats ..	lb	273,106	258,951	35,760	34,888
Coffee, total	lb	2,342	1,199	745	574
Cotton, (500 lb)	bale	2,522	2,764	256,397	280,041
Linters (500 lb)	bale	69	38	1,706	1,318
FRUITS:					
Apples, fresh	box	1,564	3,347	4,134	7,132
Apples, fresh	bbl	560	763	2,771	3,832
Apples, dried	lb	4,205	8,874	467	973
Apricots, dried	lb	14,493	14,743	2,383	2,278
Oranges	box	1,060	615	4,909	3,844
Prunes, dried	lb	65,649	103,563	3,716	6,524
Raisins	lb	72,558	109,922	5,265	6,072

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-October, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article exported	Unit	July-October			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928	1927	1928
		Thou-	Thou-	dollars	dollars
GRAIN, FLOUR AND MEAL:		sands	sands	dollars	dollars
Wheat	bu	94,826	54,564	134,255	65,170
Wheat flour	bbl	4,633	3,980	31,067	24,121
Wheat, including flour...	bu	116,599	73,268	165,322	89,591
Corn, incl. cornmeal	bu	2,302	3,448	2,442	3,788
Rye, including flour	bu	15,832	6,473	16,321	6,912
Barley, excl. flour	bu	19,989	36,286	18,848	30,643
Oats, incl. oatmeal	bu	4,595	8,032	3,228	4,400
Buckwheat, incl. flour...	bu	6	5	5	8
Rice, incl. flour, meal					
and broken rice	lb	52,300	69,728	1,861	2,349
OILSEED PRODUCTS:					
Cottonseed cake & meal..	lb	236,863	166,086	4,531	3,777
Linseed cake & meal	lb	213,151	190,276	4,478	4,431
Cottonseed oil, crude..	lb	8,937	4,374	786	360
Cottonseed oil, refined:	lb	3,093	3,332	359	378
Sugar	s. ton	43	46	3,410	3,141
TOBACCO LEAF:					
Bright flue-cured	lb	91,673	147,301	34,056	44,211
Burley	lb	3,779	1,470	638	243
Dark-fired Ky. & Tenn. .	lb	24,829	25,384	4,539	4,656
Dark Virginia	lb	8,261	8,744	1,871	2,282
Maryland & Ohio export :	lb	5,797	3,296	902	760
Green River (Pryor)	lb	2,656	860	238	177
One Sucker Leaf	lb	2,201	1,025	253	176
Cigar Leaf	lb	68	225	56	149
Black fat water baler					
and dark Africa	lb	180	594	36	116
Other leaf tobacco	lb	1,540	1,781	405	449
Total leaf tobacco ..	lb	140,984	190,680	42,994	53,219
Stems, trimming, scrap,					
etc.	lb	2,380	2,427	121	110
VEGETABLES:					
Beans & peas, dried	bu	199	231	710	772
Potatoes, white	bu	1,553	1,714	2,234	1,261
MISC. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Glucose	lb	47,804	35,462	1,585	1,286
Hops	lb	3,349	1,243	774	289
Starch, corn	lb	93,490	69,033	2,886	2,386
GRAND TOTAL				621,536	585,907

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic
Commerce. a/ Less than 500.

GRAINS: Exports from principal exporting countries, September, October and November 1927 and 1928.

Crop and country	September		October		November	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928a/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Exports:						
Wheat incl. flour-						
United States ..	39,792	22,772	36,347	28,548	26,961	14,389
Canada	17,119	30,927	23,474	48,957	57,978	b/ 85,288
Argentina	5,420 a/	7,462	5,312 a/	9,796	4,962	10,746
British India ..	811	0	871	24	793	0
Australia	4,108	2,512	2,240	3,408	1,577	4,620
Russia	312	0	1,418	0	2,744	0
Danube & Bulg. ..	a/ 1,320	a/ 296	a/ 792	a/ 576	512	624
Total	68,882	63,939	70,484	91,309	95,520	115,667
Corn-						
United States ..	507	611	457	744	771	1,140
Argentina	20,003 a/	26,721	26,409 a/	21,699	26,167	17,068
Rye-						
United States ..	7,734	2,450	6,398	3,074	2,838	945
Danube and Bulg. ..	583	32	1,097	17	669	60
Barley -						
United States ..	6,637	14,363	6,927	11,342	6,490	3,832
Oats-						
United States ..	632	2,291	557	1,627	271	945
Flaxseed-						
Argentina	5,623 a/	7,669	6,731 a/	5,437	5,381 c/	2,244
Imports:						
Wheat, incl. flour ..						
United States ..	738	1,481	1,627	1,902	2,133	----
Flaxseed-						
United States ..	1,716	1,254	1,758	1,209	1,491	----

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ Preliminary, 4 weeks only.

b/ Shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert.

c/ Two weeks only.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States, by countries,
July-October, 1927 and 1928

Country to which exported	Wheat, incl. flour		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	July-October		October		October	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
United Kingdom	28,022	9,683	8,664	4,113	115	69
Irish Free State	914	1,987	0	711	4	5
Netherlands	12,361	6,036	2,634	767	179	137
Belgium.....	6,990	1,390	1,184	152	2	1
Italy	5,160	3,802	1,831	917	1	2
Germany.....	4,864	1,455	1,101	70	98	26
France.....	3,932	1,028	903	483	1	1
Greece.....	1,797	1,651	0	489	11	3
Denmark.....	1,351	839	103	0	84	80
Norway.....	1,007	417	26	19	58	35
Finland.....	959	805	0	0	70	65
Sweden.....	533	271	157	24	12	10
Malta, Gozo and Cyprus...	465	41	254	0	3	2
Poland and Danzig.....	17	0	0	0	1	0
Other Europe.....	2,820	3,423	523	1,403	9	6
Total Europe.....	71,192	32,828	17,380	9,148	648	442
Canada.....	30,112	22,651	10,799	11,013	8	10
Cuba	1,877	1,692	5	3	104	94
Panama.....	982	2,170	195	577	9	9
Mexico.....	420	393	74	306	5	7
Haiti, Republic of.....	369	727	0	0	27	72
Brazil.....	1,345	1,244	0	0	68	60
Colombia.....	269	482	27	61	6	20
Japan, incl. Chosen.....	1,646	1,541	752	727	1	1
China.....	1,337	1,499	0	17	206	177
Hongkong.....	1,497	1,310	0	0	94	116
Kwantung.....	290	439	a/	0	23	54
Philippine Islands.....	1,153	1,158	0	0	88	61
Other countries.....	4,110	4,634	4	206	226	258
Total exports.....	116,599	73,268	29,236	22,058	1,513	1,381
Total imports.....	3,683	7,340	1,625	1,900	a/	1
Total reexports.....	4	9	a/	0	a/	0
Net exports.....	112,920	65,937	27,611	20,158	1,513	1,380

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Less than 500.

**COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States, by
countries, August-October, 1927 and 1928
(Bales of 500 pounds gross)**

Country to which exported	August-October		October		October, 1928	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	Long staple	Short staple
LONG AND SHORT STAPLE:	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
Germany.....	732,289	672,943	396,226	365,037	18,458	346,579
France.....	306,012	246,496	174,298	126,685	15,436	111,249
United Kingdom....	279,891	422,813	168,917	296,566	42,953	253,613
Italy.....	126,490	187,968	76,646	88,127	3,233	84,894
Soviet Russia in Europe.....	105,280	109,453	0	0	0	0
Spain.....	89,727	101,724	35,236	47,641	1,776	45,865
Belgium.....	53,395	52,041	24,953	25,364	2,362	23,002
Netherlands.....	28,483	42,329	15,775	23,560	4,150	19,410
Sweden.....	12,604	13,943	8,012	6,426	437	5,989
Other Europe.....	31,977	23,175	15,434	10,469	982	8,487
Total Europe....	1,766,146	1,872,865	915,497	989,875	89,787	900,088
Canada.....	33,428	49,636	16,232	32,629	4,775	27,854
Japan.....	301,461	429,417	206,495	246,860	1,181	245,679
China.....	38,766	62,990	25,564	30,242	21	30,221
British India.....	2,602	325	1,172	325	0	325
Other countries...	483	1,535	51	925	651	274
Total exports...	2,142,686	2,416,962	1,165,021	1,300,856	96,415	1,204,441
Total imports <u>a/</u>	79,103	75,027	20,121	29,121		
Total reexports ^{a/}	3,642	4,135	949	2,761		
Net exports.....	2,067,427	2,346,096	1,145,849	1,274,496		
LINTERS:						
Germany.....	35,619	11,912	8,525	5,677		
France.....	4,243	5,242	2,160	3,552		
United Kingdom....	2,761	1,017	2,204	481		
Other Europe.....	2,932	4,182	1,174	1,928		
Total Europe....	45,555	22,353	14,053	11,638		
Canada.....	3,772	3,768	1,727	1,617		
Other countries...	18	240	7	11		
Total exports...	49,345	26,361	15,797	13,266		

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Bales of 478 pounds net.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	690,103	676,429	831,040	872,595	903,865	103.6
Canada	197,119	395,475	407,136	440,025	500,513	113.8
North America (3)	296,708	1,061,117	1,248,509	1,324,510	1,415,310	106.9
Europe (24)	1,329,375	1,364,836	1,180,354	1,237,178	1,345,668	108.8
Africa (6)	93,171	105,166	90,313	105,763	105,733	100.0
Asia (6)	387,627	382,847	379,294	389,636	337,452	86.6
Total above count. (39)	2,709,581	2,933,966	2,898,470	3,057,087	3,204,663	104.8
Southern Hemisphere (3) ..	243,590	314,855	389,632	362,543	337,275	106.8
Total above count. (42)	2,953,171	3,248,821	3,288,102	3,419,630	3,591,938	105.0
Est. N. Hemis. total						
ex. Russia and China	2,759,000	3,067,000	2,979,000	3,137,000		
Est. world total ex.						
Russia and China	3,041,000	3,435,000	3,420,000	3,565,000		
RYE						
United States	36,093	46,456	40,795	58,811	43,274	73.6
Canada	2,094	9,158	12,179	14,951	14,626	97.8
Europe (22)	935,232	816,479	709,129	769,726	833,819	108.3
Total above count. (24)	971,479	962,093	762,103	843,488	891,719	105.7
Est. N. Hemis. total						
ex. Russia & China ..	1,023,000	1,000,000	807,000	878,000		
Est. world total ex.						
Russia and China	1,025,000	1,007,000	812,000	887,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
California	37,690	32,550	32,400	27,325	33,032	120.8
United States other than California	147,122	181,313	152,505	237,052	317,561	134.0
Canada	45,275	87,118	99,987	96,938	134,452	138.7
North America (2)	230,087	300,981	284,892	361,330	485,045	134.2
Europe (23)	636,822	617,400	620,903	615,187	662,281	107.7
Est. European total ex.						
Russia	702,000	689,000	690,000	680,000		
Africa (6)	109,267	107,840	69,492	85,983	103,625	120.5
Asia (5)	133,027	138,273	136,970	133,123	130,469	98.0
Total N. Hemis. (36) ..	1,109,203	1,164,494	1,112,257	1,195,623	1,361,420	115.5
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia & China	1,408,000	1,456,000	1,406,000	1,476,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China ..	1,425,000	1,503,000	1,453,000	1,509,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,437,550	1,246,843	1,184,146	1,452,966	122.7
Canada	351,690	402,226	383,416	439,713	437,505	99.5
North America (2)	1,495,097	1,889,846	1,630,264	1,623,859	1,890,471	116.4
Europe (22)	1,655,256	1,513,612	1,636,480	1,581,475	1,614,633	102.1
Est. European total ex.						
Russia	1,931,000	1,792,000	1,921,000	1,843,000		
Africa (3)	17,631	19,509	11,455	13,955	18,315	131.1
Asia (2)	(50)	92	224	231	179	77.5
Total N. Hemis. (29) ..	3,168,034	3,423,059	3,278,423	3,219,530	3,523,628	109.4
Union of South Africa ...	9,661	5,425	6,119	6,081	7,027	115.6
Total above 30 count.	3,177,695	3,428,544	3,284,542	3,225,611	3,530,655	109.5
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	3,474,000	3,729,000	3,592,000	3,510,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	3,591,000	3,848,000	3,696,000	3,603,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

**FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual
1925 - 1928**

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	2,713,364	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,773,708	2,895,449	104.4
Canada, revised	17,297	10,564	7,213	4,262	4,692	110.1
North America (2)	2,729,661	2,927,525	2,700,030	2,777,970	2,900,141	104.4
Europe (9)	554,461	581,754	627,224	437,961	341,703	78.0
Est. European total						
ex. Russia	551,000	527,000	665,000	481,000		
Africa (3)	4,326	4,362	4,719	5,127	6,995	136.4
Asia (2)	(27,900)	43,639	73,302	81,327	87,722	107.8
Total N. Hemis. (16)	3,291,348	3,557,280	3,401,162	3,362,445	3,338,571	101.0
Est. N. Hemis. total						
ex. Russia	3,631,000	3,906,000	3,769,000	3,668,000		
Est. world total ex.						
Russia	4,126,000	4,525,000	4,456,000	4,339,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

**POTATOES: Production in specified countries, average 1909-1913,
annual 1925 - 1928**

Countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	357,693	323,465	354,323	406,964	465,651	114.4
Canada	77,843	67,028	78,228	77,430	90,975	117.5
Europe (17)	3,206,752	3,675,199	2,957,523	3,704,354	3,424,687	92.5
Hemis. (150)	(150)	162	154	123	165	160.2
Total above count. (20)	3,642,441	4,065,854	3,390,223	4,188,851	3,981,478	95.0
Est. N. Hemis. total						
ex. Russia and China	4,647,000	5,221,000	4,418,000	5,241,000		
Est. world total ex.						
Russia and China	4,723,000	5,367,000	4,504,000			

(a) Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28	Nov. 10	Nov. 17	Nov. 24	July 1 to end incl.	1927-28	1928-29
BARLEY, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
<u>July 1</u>								
United States .	17,044	36,380	1,037	1,033	388	Nov. 24	24,105	40,118
Canada	42,533	25,131				Oct. 31	6,017	11,843
Argentina	14,217	b/ 11,192	0			Nov. 10	b/ 1,342	b/ 109
Danubian coun- tries b/	26,503	27,242	923			Nov. 10	19,325	13,142
Total	100,302	100,145					50,729	65,211
OATS, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>July 1</u>								
United States .	15,041	9,825	223	88	204	Nov. 24	4,939	8,977
Canada	13,396	10,180				Oct. 31	2,430	9,532
Argentina	40,008	b/ 29,455	0			Nov. 3	b/ 8,648	b/ 692
Danubian coun- tries b/	858	878	20			Nov. 3	341	49
Total	69,303	50,338					16,368	19,260
	Net exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1928 week ended				Total for season including latest week shown	
	1926-27	1927-28	Nov. 3	Nov. 10	Nov. 17	Nov. 24	1927-28	1928-29
CORN, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
<u>November 1</u>								
United States .	17,145	20,556	45	484	261	350	704	1,140
Danubian coun- tries b/	36,537	15,265	0	0			129	0
Argentina	322,876	c/ 271,970	b/ 3,036	b/ 5,531	b/ 4,592	b/ 3,853	20,933	b/ 15,299
Union of South Africa	8,562	c/ 24,257	d/ 43	d/ 1,971			d/ 814	d/ 1,971
IMPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>November 1</u>								
United States .	5,042	1,436						
Total exports less U. S. imports	380,098	330,613					22,580	13,410

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Trade sources since May. d/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe from South and East Africa.

SUGAR: World production as estimated by Willett and Gray, 1927-28
and 1928-29

Country	1927-28	1928-29	Per cent 1927-28 is of 1928-29
<u>CANE SUGAR</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
United States, Louisiana...	70,792	168,000	237.3
Porto Rico.	748,456	694,000	92.7
Hawaii.....	899,998	929,600	103.3
Cuba.....	4,493,123	5,483,000	122.1
Other West Indies.....	820,834	739,800	90.1
Mexico.....	196,000	201,600	102.9
Central America.....	106,400	103,000	96.8
Argentina.....	472,193	409,000	86.6
Brazil.....	728,000	756,000	103.8
Other South America.....	580,289	573,000	98.7
Total America.....	9,116,085	10,062,000	110.4
British India.....	3,607,520	3,248,000	90.0
Java.....	2,642,136	3,297,000	124.8
Philippine Islands.....	667,557	756,000	113.2
Formosa and Japan.....	774,178	840,000	108.5
Total Asia.....	7,691,391	8,141,000	105.8
Australia and Fiji.....	658,742	715,000	108.5
Mauritius.....	241,422	252,000	104.4
Natal.....	247,299	280,000	113.2
Other African countries...	240,769	237,000	98.4
Total Africa.....	729,450	769,000	105.4
Europe - Spain	10,080	- - -	- - -
Total cane sugar,....	18,205,788	19,687,000	108.1
<u>BEET SUGAR</u>			
United States <u>a</u> /.....	1,081,070	1,033,000	95.8
Canada <u>a</u> /.....	30,478	37,000	121.4
Europe <u>b</u> /.....	8,928,319	8,960,000	100.4
Total beet sugar.....	10,037,867	10,033,000	99.95
World total cane & beet..	28,243,655	29,720,000	105.2

a/Refined sugar. b/ Licht's estimates for most countries.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-November 24, 1927 and 1928

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-November 24, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-Nov. 24		1928, week ending			
	1927	1928	Nov. 3	Nov. 10	Nov. 17	Nov. 24
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wheat <u>a/</u>	109,955	63,081	3,479	1,973	3,221	1,584
Wheat flour <u>b/</u>	25,239	22,237	893	1,039	1,330	870
Rye	18,031	7,147	410	294	157	84
Corn	2,622	4,203	45	434	261	350
Oats	3,411	7,142	40	223	88	204
Barley <u>a/</u>	23,655	39,457	1,324	1,087	1,033	388
Jan. 1-Nov. 24						
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Hams & shoulders, incl.						
Wiltshire sides	109,499	112,369	928	854	940	1,426
Bacon, incl. Cumberland						
sides	101,977	110,722	607	757	2,077	1,444
Lard	607,069	653,770	12,507	1,716	10,999	14,153
Pickled pork	26,330	29,348	270	329	205	365

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Includes this week: Pacific ports wheat, 143,000 bush., flour 54,200 bbls; San Francisco barley 40,000 bush. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries.

Country	Net exports		Shipments week end nearest given date, 1928			Net movement from July as far as reported		
	1926-1927	1927-1928 <u>a/</u>	Nov. 10	Nov. 17	Nov. 24	To and incl. Date	1927-1928	1928-1929
Canada:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
Exports-	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.		bush.	bush.
Official ...	304,540	305,000				Oct. 31	b/ 63,743	b/ 145,049
5 ports,								
Brad. <u>b/</u> ...	177,370	233,730	8,962	11,274	9,746	Nov. 24	98,168	147,083
Shipments-								
4 markets <u>c/</u> <u>b/</u>	297,961	326,361	18,509	23,442	23,036	Nov. 24	153,252	242,055
Pub. elev. in								
East <u>b/</u> ...			9,039	6,659	---	Nov. 17	68,871	117,035
United States	205,896	190,927	3,012	4,551	2,454	Nov. 24	d/ 131,511	d/ 78,578
Argentina	139,790	186,000	3,144	3,029	2,389	Nov. 24	30,322	43,858
Australia	96,584	74,000	1,000	936	864	Nov. 24	20,408	21,048
Russia	49,202	7,000	0	0	0	Nov. 24	4,544	8
Hungary	21,142	22,133						
Yugoslavia ...	10,216	1,000						
Rumania	11,388	5,000	120	168	232	Nov. 24	3,352	1,690
Bulgaria	2,236	2,125						
British India	8,660	12,264	0	0	0	Nov. 24	8,192	1,064
Total	849,654	805,449	25,785	32,126	28,975		351,581	388,291

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Prelim. b/ Excluded from total.c/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert.d/ Exports through November 24 less imports through October.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pounds
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	December 1, 1927	November 22, 1928	November 29, 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	51.50	50.50	52.00
Copenhagen, official quotation ..	39.75	40.85	40.85
Berlin, 1a quality	40.63	43.43	42.57
London: <u>a/</u>			
Danish	42.15	43.23	43.12
Dutch, unsalted	42.58	44.10	43.67
New Zealand	36.72	38.36	38.02
New Zealand, unsalted	40.84	41.71	42.15
Australian	36.50	37.37	37.37
Australian, unsalted	39.76	39.76	39.76
Argentine, unsalted	36.06	35.85	38.02
Siberian	34.33	36.72	37.15

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ended		
		Nov. 30, 1927	Nov. 21, 1928	Nov. 28, 1928
GERMANY:				
Receipt of hogs, 14 markets ..	Number	91,376	68,015	75,128
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	12.32	16.85	16.10
Prices of lard, tc's., Hamburg.	"	14.41	14.34	14.10
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	16,799	16,947	17,356
Prices at Liverpool:				
American short cut green hams	\$ per 100 lbs.	22.59	24.33	24.77
American green bellies	"	18.47	18.90	18.90
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	19.91	22.16	23.00

	Index		Page
	Page		
Crop and Market Prospects	846	Meat:	
-----		Exports (pork), U.S., by weeks,	
Agricultural exports:		1928	886
Index numbers, U.S., October,		Prices (pork), foreign markets,	
1928	862, 872	1928	887
Principal products, U.S.,		SITUATION (PORK), FOREIGN	
October, 1928	875	NOV. 30, 1928	855
Agricultural imports, U.S.,		Oats:	
October, 1928	873	Exports, U.S., Nov. 24, 1928 ...	851
Apples:		Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
Prices:		an. 1925-28	850, 882
Copenhagen, Nov. 29, 1928	853	Stocks, Canada, Nov. 23, 1928 ..	851
Hamburg, Nov. 27, 1928	853	Onions, shipments to U.S., Spain,	
Liverpool, Nov. 28, 1928	853	Nov. 24, 1928	854
Barley:		Peanuts, production prospects,	
Exports, U.S., Nov. 24, 1928 ...	850	China, 1928	852
Production, world, av. 1909-13		Potatoes, production, world,	
an. 1925-28	850, 882	av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	883
Stocks, Canada, Nov. 23, 1928 ..	850	Prunes, market conditions,	
Beans (lima), production,		Hamburg, Nov. 30, 1928	845
Madagascar, 1928-29	854	Rye, production, world,	
Butter, prices, foreign markets,		av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28 ...	849, 881
1928	845, 887	Sugar:	
Corn:		Area, Java, 1929	852
Exports, U.S., Nov. 24, 1928 ...	851	Losses, financial, Porto Rico,	
Prices, U.S. and Argentina,		1928-29	852
Nov. 23, 1928	851	Production, world (Willetts and	
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		Gray), 1928-29	885
an. 1925-28	851, 883	Tomatoes, production prospects,	
Cotton, exports, U.S. (unmanu-		Bahamas, 1928-29	854
factured), October 1928	880	Wheat:	
Dairy conditions, foreign,		Crop conditions, Argentina and	
Nov. 30, 1928	862	Australia, Nov. 26, 1928	846
Dairy and poultry products, for-		Exports:	
foreign trade, U.S., October 1928 .	867	Principal countries, Nov. 24,	
Grains:		1928	846, 886
Exports:		U.S., Nov. 24, 1928	847
Principal countries, Nov. 1928	878	U.S. (including flour),	
Russia, Sept. 30, 1928	847	October 1928	879
U.S., by weeks, 1928	886	Prices, U.S., Oct. 23, 1928	848
Market conditions, Europe,		Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
Nov. 27, 1928	847	an. 1925-28	846-881
Movement (feed), principal		Receipts and shipments, Canada,	
countries, Nov. 24, 1928	884	Nov. 23, 1928	847
Procurements, Russia, Nov. 20,		Wool, market conditions, Bradford	
1928	847	(England), Nov. 23, 1928	845

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME 17

DECEMBER 10, 1928

No. 24

Feature of Issue: FEED GRAINS

LARGER EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP

Cotton production in Egypt for this season is now estimated at 1,490,000 bales of 478 pounds each net, of which 484,000 bales are Sakellaridis and 1,006,000 bales of other varieties, according to cabled information from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Production for last season amounted to 1,252,000 bales, of which 522,000 bales were Sakellaridis and 730,000 were of other varieties.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

At the second Wellington wool sale of the season, held December 7, competition was brisk and practically the entire catalogue of 27,000 bales was sold, according to cabled advices to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul General Lowrie at Wellington. American buyers were active. Prices generally were on a par with those of the last sale, but superwools advanced one or two cents and November bellies showed smaller advances. Average merinos sold at 38 to 42 cents. Competition was keen for hogget wool, which sold as high as 44 cents. First lamb's wool early shorn short staple realized 36 to 43-1/2 cents.

The sixth series of London wool sales closed on December 5, with nearly everything except slipes slightly below the highest point of that series, but considerably above the closing prices of the fifth series, closed October 4, according to information cabled by E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The United States sold about 1,000 bales of greasy merinos and bought about 3,000 bales of slipes.

The British cured pork market was steady, with a strengthening tendency, during the week ended December 5, according to cabled advices from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. At Liverpool, American short cut green hams averaged \$24.98 per 100 pounds, a slight gain over the preceding week, while American green bellies were steady at \$18.90 per 100 pounds. Danish Wiltshire sides held their own at \$23.00. Prime steam western lard, however, weakened slightly to reach \$13.04. See table, page 925.

The German pork market was somewhat easier during the week ended December 10, according to information cabled by L. V. Steere, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. Hog receipts were larger, and the average price of live hogs (heavy weight) at Berlin averaged \$15.88 per 100 pounds, a decline of 22 cents from the preceding week's average. Lard also was easier at \$14.03 per 100 pounds. See table, page 925.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

B R E A D G R A I N SWheat production in 1928

No estimates of wheat production or revisions have been received during the past two weeks and the 1928 production in 39 Northern Hemisphere countries and 3 Southern Hemisphere countries remains at 3,591,938,000 bushels against 3,419,630,000 bushels in the same countries last year when they represented 96 per cent of the estimated world total outside of Russia and China. The totals as given in the table on page are the same as last week.

Foreign crop conditionsEurope

The area sown to winter cereals in Russia for the 1929 harvest is estimated to be about the same as last year, according to a cable from American Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Although the sowing of the fall grains was delayed by lack of rain early in the season, the condition of all cereals at the end of November was above average and above last year, being reported at 126 per cent when 100 per cent equals an average condition, against 116 per cent at the same time last year. Rain and snow fell over central and southern Russia during the week ended December 6. Rains were general over Europe.

Southern Hemisphere

Harvesting of wheat is now general in Australia under favorable weather conditions, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. In Argentina the week ended December 3 was warm and wet, which was undoubtedly unfavorable for harvesting. The temperature averaged 7° above normal in the northern wheat district and 6° above in the southern wheat district. In the north the rainfall was 0.2 inch above normal, while in the south it was four times normal.

Movement to market

The movement of wheat from the principal exporting countries during the week ended December 1 was about 9,000,000 bushels greater than the previous week. The reported exports from Australia and Argentina were nearly 2,000,000 bushels greater than the previous week, and the shipments from the principal elevators in Canada were the largest of the season.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

United States

The exports of wheat including flour from the United States for the season from July 1 to December 1 were 87,722,000 bushels against 145,857,000 bushels during the same period last year. During the week ended December 1, 1,803,000 bushels were exported.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Division of Canada decreased 11,000,000 bushels during the week ended November 30, and on that date were 124,523,000 bushels against 72,133,000 bushels on December 3, 1927. The shipment of 28,881,000 bushels from Fort William-Port Arthur during the week was the largest of the season and brought the total for the season to 189,873,000 bushels against 142,410,000 bushels during the same period last year. Total shipments for the season to November 30 from Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert were 215,067,000 bushels against 154,481,000 bushels during the same period last year. Receipts at these elevators during the same period were 222,460,000 bushels against 141,625,000 bushels during the same period last year.

Russia

Grain procurements in Russia during November were probably below 1,100,000 short tons, as they ran behind in most regions and amounted to about two-thirds of the plan for the month, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. The present campaign so far resembles last year, when procurements were below the plan early in the season but later increased, whereas in 1926-27 the procurements were heavy the first half of the season and light during the last half. The commercial stocks in the eastern regions are reported to be only 35 to 40 per cent exhausted, but are concentrated mainly in the hands of the richer peasants who are tending to hold them. In some regions private buying is exceeding the official procurements, especially in securing grain for milling into flour.

Foreign market conditionsEurope

European grain markets were generally quiet with a slightly declining tendency in prices during the week ended December 4, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. The

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

prices of wheat on the German markets declined during the week ended December 5 after the rise during the previous week. The price of wheat at Hamburg declined an equivalent of three cents per bushel to \$1.37 on December 5, which is 15 cents less than a year ago. The price of rye at Berlin declined 1-1/2 cents to \$1.22-1/2 per bushel which is 22 cents less than a year ago.

Japan

A reported short wheat crop in China has caused an upward trend in the milling industry in Japan, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Kemper at Tokyo. Imports of wheat during October were over 500,000 bushels greater than during September and over 900,000 bushels greater than during October 1927. Total imports during the month were 1,549,000 bushels, of which 533,000 bushels were imported from the United States, 760,000 bushels from Canada, and 124,000 bushels from Australia. From July 1 to October 31, 5,047,000 bushels of wheat have been imported into Japan, against 3,481,000 bushels during the same period last season. Prices of foreign wheat at Japanese flour mills rose during November. United States western white No. 2 was quoted at \$1.68 per bushel on December 1, Canadian No. 5 at \$1.59, and Australian wheat at \$1.70 per bushel. The corresponding prices on November 1 were \$1.63, \$1.38 and \$1.62 respectively. The domestic flour market was strong and the wholesale price of flour on December 1 was \$1.67 per bag of 50 pounds, which was two cents higher than on November 1. The export demand for flour was good. The exports of flour during October were 595,000 bags of 50 pounds and the total for the season from July 1 to October 31 was 2,260,000 bags against 1,287,000 bags during the same period last year.

United States wheat prices

Cash wheat prices showed but little change during the week ended November 20 over prices the previous week, but the weighted average price of all classes and grades of wheat at the six principal markets declined one cent to 109 cents per bushel as compared with 126 cents a year ago. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City, No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis, and No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis remained unchanged in price at 114 cents, 145 cents, and 125 cents per bushel respectively, as compared with 132, 140, and 134 cents respectively a year ago. No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis declined two cents to 115 cents as compared with 127 cents a year ago. The price of western white wheat at Seattle remained approximately unchanged at 118 cents per bushel as compared with 127 cents last year as indicated by an average of daily cash quotations. Cash prices

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

have made no material change since November 30. The spread between cash closing prices at Winnipeg and Minneapolis widened three cents and was five cents in favor of Minneapolis during the week ended November 30 as compared with two cents in favor of Winnipeg a year ago.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Nov. 2	123	110	128	112	132	124	121	121	143	140
9	126	108	130	110	135	122	130	114	142	141
16	127	109	131	113	133	123	130	110	142	146
23	127	110	134	114	134	125	128	118	142	145
30	126	109	132	114	134	125	127	116	140	145
Dec. 7	128		134		137		132		147	
14	129		131		137		132		146	
21	128		132		138		133		142	
28	128		129		138		135		143	

WHEAT: Closing prices of December and May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
December futures												
Nov. 1	126	116	121	111	123	112	127	119	147	137	b/127	b/116
8	126	114	122	108	123	110	127	118	148	134	b/129	b/116
15	128	116	123	110	124	111	132	120	152	135	b/129	b/115
22	132	117	123	110	124	112	132	119	152	135	b/131	b/116
28	129	115	123	109	125	111	133	117	151	134	b/127	b/113
May futures												
Dec. 6	134	122	127	115	130	116	137	123	150	133	b/127	b/112
13	130		124		126		135		149		b/127	
20	130		124		126		135		149		b/127	
27	130		124		126		136		149		b/126	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. b/ February futures.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

Future closing prices of wheat have been somewhat irregular since Thanksgiving. Prices weakened on November 30; strengthened quite noticeably on December 1, then declined again until by December 6 they were as low as a week earlier. Trade reports of free offerings of Canadian and Argentine wheat in Liverpool and an increase in the domestic visible supply contributed to lower domestic prices. May future closing prices on December 6, as compared with prices November 28, were one cent lower on the domestic markets and at Liverpool, and unchanged at Winnipeg. Chicago May closed at 122 cents per bushel as compared with 134 cents last year, while the Liverpool May close was 133 cents as compared with 150 a year ago at the same time. February futures at Buenos Aires on December 5 closed at 112 cents or one cent lower than the previous week as compared with 127 cents the year before.

Rye production

The 1928 rye production in 24 countries is reported at 891,719,000 bushels against 843,488,000 bushels in 1927, when these countries represented 95 per cent of the estimated world production outside of Russia and China. These totals remain the same as given last week, no new estimates or revisions of previous estimates having been received during the week.

FEED GRAINS

Unusually large areas were planted to produce the world's feed grain (corn, barley and oats) crops of 1928-29, and total production so far reported is also unusually large, according to information available in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics up to December 7. The bulk of the increased output, however, has occurred in the surplus-producing countries of the Western Hemisphere, with a total crop smaller than that of 1927-28 occurring in the deficient European consuming countries. Stocks and visible supply were relatively small at the beginning of the season, and prices were firm, but they have shown some downward tendency as the season advances, and are under the levels of this time last year in most cases. Little or no increase in the number of livestock in the Northern Hemisphere as against 1927-28 has been a factor tending to keep prices from rising, especially in Europe. The European feed shortage, which is the result of small corn crops, has stimulated the export movement of all 3 grains from Western Hemisphere countries, the total movement to date being well in excess of last year. Potatoes must be reckoned with in European feed matters, and a crop under that of last year also has encouraged grain imports. As an exporter of feed grains, the United States is competing with larger Canadian oats and barley crops when our own crops are unusually large. In the corn trade, export prices at present favor the United States, owing to the fact that the new Argentine crop is not yet available.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Livestock numbers in the Northern Hemisphere appear to be somewhat lower than they were at this time last year, when there was a smaller total crop of feed grains. Indications point to a tendency toward lower hog numbers, little or no change in cattle, and a definite decline in horses, especially in the United States. At present the feeding of livestock in the Northern Hemisphere is in a more favorable position than it was a year ago, owing to a wider spread between the prices of feed and of livestock, which is more marked in Europe than in the United States. That situation is especially true of European hogs. Conditions surrounding the production of hogs in Europe are of particular interest to the United States from the viewpoint of exporting both feed grains and pork products. See page 900 for details on the world situation in feed grains.

RICE

The 1928 second crop of rice in formosa is estimated at 1,095,493,000 pounds in terms of cleaned rice from 810,000 acres, according to a trade report quoting an official source. The first crop was estimated at 1,011,813,000 pounds, which with the second crop gives a total crop of 2,107,309,000 pounds against 2,173,521,000 pounds in 1928.

SUGAR

F. O. Licht has increased his estimate for the European 1928-29 beet sugar crop from 8,843,000 short tons to 8,925,000 short tons, according to a trade report. The revised estimate indicates a crop 1 per cent above his estimate of 8,838,000 short tons for the 1927-28 crop. Changes from the October 31 estimate occur in Germany, Czechoslovakia, Russia, the Netherlands, Hungary, and four minor producing countries. The estimate for countries not listed remains the same. Licht's new estimates, with the October 31 estimate and final figures for 1927-28 are given in the table on page 923. Estimates by the International Association for Sugar Statistics are also included for comparison.

Rainy weather in most parts of Europe during the latter part of November caused some lowering of the sugar content of beets, although the loss in this respect has been compensated by the gain in weight of late harvested beets, according to a trade report. An earlier report, dated November 7 stated that at that time the sugar yields in central Europe had improved considerably since the opening of the campaign and as a result the output in some countries would probably exceed early

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T I D

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estimates. The report stated that in Czechoslovakia the average sugar content was higher than in either of the past two seasons. Harvesting operations were nearly at an end and the quality of the beets was generally satisfactory except for scattered complaints from Slovakia of woody roots.

In Hungary the tonnage yield was low in some districts, but the sucrose content was high and it is estimated that the sugar production will equal or exceed last season's crop of 206,000 short tons. In Germany a second inquiry among the factories indicated a production of 1,885,637 short tons of raw sugar, or 28,659 short tons above the first estimate. Last year Germany produced 1,846,659 short tons of raw sugar. In France and Belgium harvesting had been interfered with by heavy rains, which made it difficult to haul the beets from the fields. The yield per acre in these countries was lower than last season in most places but the sugar content was good and had not at that time been appreciably reduced by the rains. Similar conditions were reported from Netherlands. In the United Kingdom the harvest had been delayed by heavy rains, but the beets were superior to last year's crop, both in weight and yield. Advices from Germany anticipate an increase in the sugar import duty from \$32 to \$54 per short ton.

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F R U I T , V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

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THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: Supplies of American barreled apples available on the Liverpool auction on Wednesday, December 5, were light but much of the stock was in variable condition, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. Auction supplies of boxed apples were also light, but stocks in the hands of jobbers and retailers were liberal. Boxed stock in general was in good condition. The demand was active for high grade barreled stock, states Mr. Smith. The consignments shipped out of cold storage have been arriving firm and in good condition. There was a good demand for Virginia Albemarle Pippins, notwithstanding the fact that the fruit was in generally poor condition. The London market for barreled apples is showing strength. There was an active demand on the Liverpool auction for Oregon Yellow Newtowns. Oregon Spitzenbergs and Delicious, however, met with only a moderate demand. The boxed apple market in London this week was characterized by the liberal supplies of Washington Jonathans and California Newtowns available. The Liverpool supplies of barreled apples from Nova Scotia are liberal and the market is higher. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-208, December 7, 1928.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

THE HAMBURG APPLE MARKET: Prices paid for American barreled apples on the Hamburg auction on Thursday, December 6, show little change from those prevailing last week, but boxed stock brought lower prices, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. Supplies in general are heavy, but the market is showing strength. The total quantity sold on the auction on Thursday was 122,000 boxes and 10,300 barrels. The demand is active on high grade fruit. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-206, December 7, 1928.

SPANISH GRANO ONION SHIPMENTS: Shipments of grano onions from Spain to the United States from November 24 to December 6, 1928 amounted to 550 cases, 21,806 half-cases, and 16,243 crates, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Clement S. Edwards at Valencia. With these shipments the total movement of grano onions to the American market from the beginning of the season late in July to December 6 amounted to 2,927 cases, 303,611 half-cases, and 659,498 crates, or approximately 867,000 bushels, as compared with 513,000 bushels during the corresponding period last year.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF BAHAMA TOMATOES FOR THE 1928-29 SEASON: The first Bahama tomatoes to be shipped to the New York market in the season just opening were invoiced and shipped on November 19, 1928, leaving Nassau for New York by direct steamer, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul C. C. Broy at Nassau. These first small shipments aggregated 2,520 crates (92,601 pounds) with a total invoice value of \$8,502. The tomatoes came almost entirely from the island of Eleuthera, where the greatest portion of the Bahama tomato crop is grown. The quality is reported to be considerably better than last season and present prospects are that the crop may equal or exceed that of last year because of the favorable weather experienced in recent weeks, notwithstanding the fact that the acreage this year is considerably smaller than last year. See Foreign Service release, F.S./V-34, December 10, 1928.

THE BORDEAUX WALNUT SITUATION: Exports of table walnuts from Bordeaux to the United States for the Thanksgiving trade from October 1 to November 20, 1928, amounted to only 414,000 pounds as compared with 720,500 pounds from October 1 to November 26 last year, according to a report received in the foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Lucien Meuninger at Bordeaux. Exports of walnuts in the shell to the United States seem to be declining rapidly. In 1925, which is considered a normal year, exports from October 1 to November 30 amounted to 3,556,263 pounds. There were no shipments at all in 1926 because of the failure of the French crop that year. The main

FRUIT VEGETABLES AND NUTS CONT'D

reasons for the low shipments of table walnuts to the United States this season are the fact that the crop was small, particularly of first quality goods, it arrived late, and American buyers were not attracted by the high prices quoted. Although definite crop statistics are not yet available, the general consensus of opinion is that "Cornes" were about average, while "Marbots" were much below normal, states Mr. Memminger. The production of "Marbots" and "Cornes" in normal years is estimated at about 75,000 bags, nearly all of which are exported. See Foreign Service release, F.S./W-40, December 8, 1928.

THE WALNUT SITUATION IN NORTH CHINA: The Tientsin market for walnuts in the shell at the present time is very quiet, although further shipments will probably go forward toward the end of December, according to a December 6 cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul W. Roderick Dorsey at Tientsin. Local exporters are offering walnuts in the shell, sizes 1-1/8 inches up, shipment in 30 days, at from 8-1/2 to 9 cents per pound, c.i.f. American ports.

Due to the heavy stocks of walnut kernels now on hand in Tientsin, prices are showing a downward tendency, states Mr. Dorsey. Estimated unsold stocks of walnut kernels on hand in Tientsin on December 6 amounted to 1,300,000 pounds, of which 1,000,000 pounds were dry cracked and 300,000 pounds wet cracked. December 6 prices, c.i.f. American ports, for late December and early January shipment ranged from 20-1/2 to 21 cents per pound for dry cracked. These quotations were applicable to shipments containing 30 per cent halves, 35 per cent quarters, and 35 per cent pieces, made up of 90 per cent light meats and 10 per cent light ambers. Quotations on wet cracked stock ranged from 17-1/2 to 18 cents per pound. This represents a price decline of 2 to 3 cents per pound since November 30.

Exports of walnut kernels to the United States from Tientsin during November amounted to 850,000 pounds, of which 670,000 pounds were dry cracked and 180,000 pounds wet cracked. The price, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports on the dry cracked shipments averaged 24 cents a pound, and on the wet cracked shipments, 21-1/2 cents. No exports of walnuts in the shell to the United States were declared at the Tientsin Consulate, according to Mr. Dorsey. See Foreign Service release, F.S./W-39, December 8, 1928.

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L

LARGER BRITISH FRESH PORK SUPPLIES: London Central Market supplies of fresh British and Irish pork for November were not only seasonally larger at 10,060,000 pounds, but exceeded November 1927 by more than 500,000 pounds, according to information cabled by E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. Fresh pork from other sources showed a reduction at 946,000 pounds, but was still above a year ago. In the cured pork situation, a feature has been the unusually low stocks on hand at the end of November. Hams, bacon and shoulders at Liverpool on November '30 stood at only 1,241,000 pounds, a reduction of nearly 1,000,000 pounds from both the preceding month and a year ago. In lard, stocks also were lighter at 3,279,000 pounds, being the lowest figure for any month in 1928, but about 1,500,000 pounds above November 1927.

WORLD WOOL SITUATION: Wool prices in the domestic market advanced during the month ended December 10. Among the factors contributing to the advance were the strong demand and higher prices at the sixth series of the London Wool Sales and an improving tendency in the domestic goods markets. Consumption was well maintained in October, but imports continued low. The sixth series of the London Sales closed December 5 with prices weaker than at the opening but mostly above the closing of the previous series. A general improvement has been reported in the wool manufacturing industry on the European Continent. Production of wool in 1928-29 in the Southern Hemisphere will probably be larger than last season.

Prices of wool at Boston in November showed a general increase of 1 to 3 cents a pound for Territory wools, and some increase for all classes of 56's. Advances also occurred in 58's, 60's, strictly combing. The strengthening in domestic prices was due to advances in prices abroad, and an improving tendency of business in the domestic goods markets. The recovery in London from the weak closing of the last series of wool sales restored confidence in the domestic market. Demand has been broadened for large quantities of a rather wide variety of lines and the market has adopted an optimistic tone. Nearly all grades of domestic wools have been active during November, but the greatest improvement has been shown in the short classes of the fine wools, according to R. L. Burrus of the Boston wool office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Graded strictly combing Territory wools of the Montana and Wyoming type sold up to \$1.15, scoured basis, while the bulk sold at \$1.10 to \$1.12. The French combing graded wool of 64's and finer quality strengthened from the range \$1.05 to \$1.08 at the beginning of the month to \$1.07 to \$1.10, scoured basis, later. Clothing went from \$0.98-\$1.03 to \$1.00-\$1.05, scoured basis, some lines having brought the maximum of the range. See release, WOOL-10, December 11, 1928.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

FIRM EUROPEAN BUTTER MARKETS: Butter prices in the principal European markets were materially higher on December 6 than a week earlier, the advance amounting to as much as 1 cent a pound on Danish with fractional advances even on Australian and New Zealand butter. As against the unchanged quotation of 52 cents on 92 score in New York, Copenhagen stands at the equivalent of 41.8 cents, and salted New Zealand in London at 38.9 cents. Although the margins in favor of our markets on comparable grades are still not in excess of the 12 cent import duty, offerings of foreign butter are already a factor in the New York market. One boat from New Zealand is reported due to arrive in New York this week with a shipment on optional bill of lading making possible the unloading of quantities to be determined by the relative strength of domestic and foreign markets. For comparative statement of prices as cabled by American Agricultural Commissioners abroad, see page 925.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN FEED GRAINS

Area

The general shortness of the feed grain supply in 1927 and the relatively high prices which these grains commanded apparently encouraged the planting of an unusually large acreage in 1928. The total area planted in the Northern Hemisphere exceeded any of the past 7 years by several million acres, and was well above the pre-war average. Preliminary figures suggest an increase of about 3 per cent over 1927.

In the United States the combined area of barley, oats and corn amounted to 156.6 million acres, the largest since 1921. The European countries exclusive of Russia planted some 102.4 million acres, the largest area of the past 8 years, and almost up to the pre-war average of 102.8 million acres. European areas have been expanding since 1921, when the total reached 93.6 million acres. The 1928 outturn in Europe, however, did not keep pace with the area increases, owing principally to the poor corn crop. For detailed table on the average acreage in 1909-1913 and for each year since 1921, see pages 904 and 905.

Production

A total feed grain crop for 1928 of 183.1 million short tons is seen for all countries so far reported, which is limited practically to the Northern Hemisphere excluding Russia and China. The figure indicated is the largest on record for the countries contributing, being 6

THE WORLD SITUATION IN FEED GRAINS, CONT'D

per cent greater than last year's harvest and slightly more than the large crop of 1925. It is about 9.3 million short tons above the average for the years 1923-1927. As indicated elsewhere, the great increase in the total crop so far reported is found in the United States and Canada. The total outturn of 123 million short tons for those countries is an increase of 9.5 per cent over 1927. The European total aside from Russia was dragged down by poor corn crops to 51.4 million short tons against 52.4 millions for 1927. See table on page 906 for total production figures on a tonnage basis.

The 1928 barley production turned out unusually well. With nearly 80 per cent of the world total exclusive of Russia and China reported, the 1928 harvest now stands at 1,386 million bushels, 15 per cent above that of last year, and the largest production on record. The most marked increase is in the United States and Canada, although the European and the North African countries have also had unusually large harvests. The oats production has turned out in a similar way. The countries so far reported, which last year raised about 90 per cent of the world total, show the largest crop on record, amounting to 3,536 million bushels, 10 per cent above that of last year.

The corn crop for the countries reported, on the other hand, while slightly above that of last year and above the pre-war average, is not quite equal to the average for 1923-1927. The United States crop is larger than that of the past two years, but the European crop is almost 100 million bushels below that of last year, and 185 million bushels below the 1923-1927 average, owing to the mid-summer drought which did so much damage in the Central European countries, where most of the corn is raised. See production tables, pages 907 to 912.

Stocks in the United States and Canada

United States farm stocks of barley on August 1 were about twice as large as on the same date last year and larger than at the same time during the past six years with the exception of 1926. The visible supply, however, was smaller than for any of these years with the exception of 1924. The total carryover of barley on August 1, 1928, therefore, was 8,315,000 bushels compared with 4,629,000 bushels in 1927 and with 11,897,000 bushels in 1926.

In the case of oats, both the farm stocks and the visible supply were unusually small, the total carryover on August 1 amounting to only 44,147,000 bushels compared with an average of 99,629,000 bushels for the past six years. The farm stocks and the visible supply of corn on November 1 this year were also very small, the total carryover amounting to only 55,223,000 bushels as compared with an average of 130,097,000 bushels for the carryover on November 1 for the past six years. For table showing farm stocks, visible supply, and carryover of the feed grains, see page 914.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN FEED GRAINS, CONT'D

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on November 30 amounted to 11,260,000 bushels against 6,173,000 bushels on the same date last year, 6,559,000 bushels in 1926, and 8,186,000 bushels in 1925. Stocks of oats on the same date stood at 11,127,000 bushels compared with 7,096,000 bushels last year, 7,393,000 bushels in 1926, and 10,112,000 bushels in 1925.

Prices

Since the beginning of the 1928-1929 season, feed grain prices have declined considerably, running well below the prices for the corresponding months last year, and not far from the prices in 1926.

Since August 1, No. 2 barley at Minneapolis has averaged from 9 to 17 cents below last year's prices, and from 2 cents above to 4 cents below the 1926 prices. About the same relationship is shown in the prices of No. 3 barley, C. W. at Winnipeg. Leipzig feeding prices for August to October were 6 or 8 cents below those for last year, but considerably above those for 1926.

There has been a similar relationship in oats prices this season, though not quite so pronounced as in the case of barley. No. 3 white oats at Chicago since the beginning of the new crop year have averaged from 5 to 9 cents below those of 1927, and from 2 cents below to 5 cents above prices in 1926. There has been less spread between this year's and last year's prices of No. 3 oats, C. W., at Winnipeg, and since October 1 the 1928 prices have been below those of 1926.

Corn prices, on the other hand, have been higher, for the most part, than those of the past season. In recent weeks corn prices at Chicago have gone below last year, but for most of the time since September 1, No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago has been either higher or at about the same level as last year, and from 14 to 21 cents above the 1926 prices. Argentine prices have been very high, running above United States prices since the latter part of October. Since August 1 the Buenos Aires quotations have increased from 10 cents to more than 20 cents above the corresponding prices in 1927, and are from 16 to 44 cents above the 1926 prices. For detailed table showing the latest average monthly and weekly prices for 1926, 1927 and 1928, see page 913.

Feed grain prices for the crop year 1927-1928 were considerably higher than for the two preceding years. The average of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis for the year ended July 31, 1928, was 84 cents per bushel compared with 71 cents in 1926-27, and 67 cents in 1925-1926. The average annual farm price for the same year was 72.6 cents against 59.4 and 59.2 cents respectively. The average price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago for 1927-1928 was 55 cents, compared with 43 cents in 1926-1927, and 41 cents in 1925-1926, while for the same years the average farm price was 49.6 cents

THE WORLD SITUATION IN FEED GRAINS, CONT'D

against 41.1 and 39.0 cents. No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago averaged \$1.01 during the past year compared with 87 cents in 1926-27 and 75 cents in 1925-1926, while the farm price of corn was 85.8 cents against 73.7 cents and 71.0 cents, respectively. For table showing annual prices for the past five years, see page 914.

Trade

The present season so far seems to have been a good one generally for feed grain exports. Since July 1 the combined export of barley as far as reported from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries has amounted to 65,767,000 bushels, an increase of 26.3 per cent over the exports from the same countries during the same periods last year. Exports of oats from the same countries since July 1 have totaled 19,742,000 bushels, 19.5 per cent above that from the same countries last year.

Exports of corn for the present season, however, have not shown an increase, as have those of barley and oats. Since November 1, the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa have sent out only 23,118,000 bushels against 30,258,000 bushels for the corresponding period last year. This decrease in corn exports, in spite of the European decrease in both corn and potato production, is attributed in some measure to the substitution of other feed grains and of surplus bread grains for corn for feeding; to the slaughter of a considerable number of hogs, and to the continued relatively high prices. Interest is keen as to the outcome of the new corn crop in Argentina, which will begin to be marketed next April, and so far conditions there have been favorable for its development, but no definite figures are yet available as to the acreage planted.

A table showing the up-to-date movement of the feed grains is shown on page 915. International trade tables showing the imports and exports of barley and corn for all the important trading countries of the world on the basis of the July 1 - June 30 year are shown on pages 916, 917, 918, and 919. A table showing imports of corn into the principal importing countries on the November 1 - October 31 year is given on page 920, while a similar table showing corn exports is given on page 921.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN FEED GRAINS, CONT'D

FEED GRAINS: World acreage and acreage in major divisions, average
1909-1913, annual 1921-1928

Classification and year	Estimated world total excl. Russia and China	Northern Hemisphere excl. Russia and China	Southern Hemisphere	United States and Canada	Northern & western Europe incl. Germany	Central and Eastern Europe, incl. Austria
	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres
BARLEY						
Average 1909-1913	65.0	64.2	0.8	9.2	13.0	14.0
1921	61.3	59.9	1.4	10.2	12.7	12.5
1922	62.5	61.1	1.4	9.9	12.5	13.5
1923	65.0	63.6	1.4	10.6	13.2	14.0
1924	65.1	63.6	1.5	10.3	13.5	14.0
1925	67.0	65.2	1.8	11.5	13.5	13.7
1926	66.1	64.3	1.8	11.6	13.6	13.6
1927	65.1	63.1	2.0	13.0	13.5	14.2
1928 (Prel.)	---	(68.3)	---	17.1	---	---
OATS						
Average 1909-1913	102.2	97.7	4.5	47.0	31.4	18.0
1921	112.0	108.1	3.9	62.4	28.4	15.6
1922	107.4	102.7	4.7	55.3	28.6	17.2
1923	108.0	103.2	4.8	55.4	28.5	17.7
1924	110.0	105.1	4.9	56.6	29.1	17.8
1925	110.8	105.2	5.6	57.4	28.8	17.4
1926	110.2	105.1	5.1	56.9	28.9	17.6
1927	108.0	102.7	5.3	55.5	28.6	17.2
1928 (Prel.)	---	(102.8)	---	55.1	---	---
CORN						
Average 1909-1913	171.9	150.0	21.9	104.5	7.1	19.3
1921	174.6	150.5	24.1	104.0	6.5	17.9
1922	176.1	150.1	26.0	103.2	6.7	18.0
1923	179.7	151.9	27.8	104.6	6.6	17.8
1924	179.1	150.6	28.5	102.1	6.6	19.0
1925	178.7	150.6	28.1	101.6	6.7	20.3
1926	179.9	149.1	30.8	99.9	6.4	20.4
1927	179.6	149.5	30.1	106.9	6.3	21.6
1928 (Prel.)	---	(153.6)	---	102.5	---	---
TOTAL 3 GRAINS						
Average 1909-1913	339.1	311.9	27.2	160.7	51.5	51.3
1921	347.9	318.5	29.4	176.6	47.6	46.0
1922	346.0	313.9	32.1	168.4	47.8	48.7
1923	352.7	318.7	34.0	170.6	48.3	49.5
1924	354.2	319.3	34.9	169.0	49.2	50.8
1925	356.5	321.0	35.5	170.5	49.0	51.4
1926	356.2	318.5	37.7	168.4	48.9	51.6
1927	352.7	315.3	37.4	175.4	48.4	53.0
1928 (Prel.)	---	(324.7)	---	174.7	---	---

Continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN FEED GRAINS, CONT'D

FEED GRAINS: World acreage and acreage in major divisions, average
1909-1913, annual 1921-1928 - Continued

Classification and year	Total Europe excluding Russia	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Union of South Africa	Russia
	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres
BARLEY							
Average 1909-1913	27.0	7.6	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	26.2
1921	25.2	7.4	2.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	15.7
1922	26.0	7.3	2.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	9.0
1923	27.2	7.8	2.8	0.7	0.3	0.1	15.5
1924	27.5	8.9	3.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	17.0
1925	27.2	8.0	3.5	0.9	0.4	0.1	15.7
1926	27.2	8.0	3.6	1.0	---	0.1	18.2
1927	27.7	9.5	3.5	1.2	---	---	17.5
1928 (Prel.)	(28.0)	12.2	4.9	1.3	---	---	---
OATS							
Average 1909-1913	49.4	37.4	9.6	2.4	0.7	0.8	41.3
1921	44.0	45.5	16.9	2.1	0.7	0.6	24.1
1922	45.8	40.8	14.5	2.6	1.0	0.7	17.9
1923	46.2	41.0	14.4	2.7	1.1	0.6	22.0
1924	46.9	42.1	14.5	2.6	1.2	0.6	29.0
1925	46.2	44.9	12.6	3.2	1.0	0.8	31.4
1926	46.5	44.2	12.7	3.2	0.8	0.6	37.6
1927	45.8	42.0	13.2	3.2	---	---	43.0
1928 (Prel.)	(46.0)	42.0	13.1	3.6	---	---	41.9
CORN							
Average 1909-1913	26.4	104.2	0.3	8.7	0.4	2.3	3.2
1921	24.4	103.7	0.3	7.3	0.3	4.6	3.1
1922	24.7	102.8	0.3	7.9	0.3	4.6	5.4
1923	24.4	104.3	0.3	8.5	0.3	(4.6)	3.6
1924	25.6	101.9	0.3	9.2	0.4	5.3	5.0
1925	27.0	101.4	0.2	10.6	0.3	4.0	8.3
1926	26.8	99.7	0.2	10.6	0.3	5.2	7.3
1927	27.9	98.9	0.1	10.7	---	4.8	7.1
1928 (Prel.)	(28.4)	102.4	0.1	---	---	---	10.7
TOTAL 3 GRAINS							
Average 1909-1913	102.8	149.2	11.5	11.3	1.3	3.2	70.7
1921	93.6	156.6	20.0	10.0	1.3	5.3	42.9
1922	96.5	150.9	17.4	11.1	1.6	5.4	32.3
1923	97.8	153.1	17.5	11.9	1.7	5.3	41.1
1924	100.0	150.9	18.2	12.6	1.9	6.0	51.0
1925	100.4	154.3	16.3	14.7	1.7	4.9	55.4
1926	100.5	151.9	16.5	14.8	---	5.9	63.1
1927	101.4	150.4	16.8	15.1	---	---	67.6
1928 (Prel.)	(102.4)	156.6	18.1	---	---	---	---

Compiled from official sources.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN FEED GRAINS, CONT'D

FEED GRAINS: Summary of production world, average 1909-1913, 1923-1927, annual 1928-1928

Commodity and country	Ave. 1909- 1913	Ave. 1923- 1927	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Mil. s.tons	Mil. s.tons	Mil. s.tons	Mil. s.tons	Mil. s.tons	Mil. s.tons	Mil. s.tons	Mil. s.tons	Mil. s.tons
United States:									
Barley	4.4	5.0	4.4	4.7	4.4	5.1	4.4	5.3	8.4
Oats	18.3	21.5	19.5	20.9	24.0	23.8	19.9	18.9	23.2
Corn	75.9	77.0	81.4	85.5	64.7	81.7	75.4	77.7	81.1
Total	98.6	103.5	105.3	111.1	93.1	110.3	99.7	102.9	112.7
Canada:									
Barley	1.1	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.3	3.2
Oats	5.6	7.0	7.9	8.0	6.5	6.4	6.1	7.0	7.0
Corn	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	7.2	9.4	10.0	11.2	8.9	8.8	8.7	9.4	10.3
Total United States and Canada	105.8	112.9	115.3	122.3	102.0	119.4	108.4	112.3	123.0
Total European count, reported in 1928 ex. Russia:									
Barley	15.3	14.3	12.8	14.5	12.3	14.8	14.9	14.8	15.9
Oats	26.5	24.5	20.5	24.9	22.0	24.2	26.2	25.5	25.9
Corn	15.0	14.8	11.0	12.2	15.4	16.3	17.6	12.1	9.6
Total	56.8	53.6	44.3	51.6	49.7	55.3	58.7	52.4	51.4
Total N.Hemis.count, reported in 1928, ex. Russia and China:									
Barley	26.6	26.7	23.5	26.3	23.8	27.9	26.7	28.7	33.2
Oats	50.7	53.3	48.0	55.2	52.7	54.8	52.5	51.5	56.4
Corn	92.3	93.7	93.9	99.4	81.5	99.6	95.3	92.5	33.4
Total	169.6	173.7	165.4	180.9	158.0	182.3	174.5	172.7	183.0
All countries reported in 1926, excluding Russia and China:									
Barley	26.7	26.7	23.6	26.3	23.8	28.0	26.7	28.7	33.2
Oats	50.8	53.4	48.1	55.3	52.9	54.9	52.5	51.6	56.5
Corn	92.3	93.7	93.9	99.4	81.5	99.6	95.3	92.5	93.4
Total	169.8	173.8	165.6	181.0	158.2	182.5	174.5	172.8	183.1
Est.world total excl. Russia and China:									
Barley	34.2	34.7	31.5	34.3	31.8	36.1	34.9	36.2	
Oats	57.3	59.7	54.1	61.5	58.9	61.6	59.1	57.6	
Corn	115.5	121.6	118.7	126.5	108.3	126.7	124.8	121.5	
Total	207.0	216.0	204.3	222.3	199.0	224.4	218.8	215.3	
Potatoes, European countries reported in 1928 a/	19.2	20.0	23.2	18.5	19.4	22.1	17.7	22.2	20.5

Compiled from official sources. a/ Considering 5 tons of potatoes equal to 1 ton of wheat. These countries last year produced about 80 per cent of the total European crop exclusive of Russia.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN FEED GRAINS, CONT'D

CORN: Production, average 1909-1913, 1923-1927, annual 1922-1928

Country	Ave. 1909- 1913	Ave. 1923- 1927	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
NORTH AMERICA	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Canada	17	10	14	14	12	11	8	4	5
United States	2,712	2,749	2,906	3,054	2,309	2,917	2,692	2,774	2,895
Mexico	133	90	68	101	106	75	87	81	
Guatemala	6	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	
Other countries	9	11	12	10	13	11	10	12	
Total North American countries reported in 1928	2,729	2,759	2,920	3,068	2,321	2,928	2,700	2,778	2,900
Est. North American total	2,877	2,864	3,005	3,184	2,444	3,018	2,801	2,875	
EUROPE									
France	22	17	13	13	18	20	13	21	
Spain	27	25	27	24	26	28	17	26	24
Portugal	(11) a/	12	11	10	12	14	12		
Italy	103	102	77	89	106	110	118	84	62
Austria	5	4	3	3	4	5	4	5	4
Czechoslovakia	8	11	10	11	10	12	11	12	8
Hungary	61	71	49	49	74	88	77	68	45
Yugoslavia	112	120	90	85	149	149	134	84	81
Greece	10 a/	7	5	6	6	7	8		
Bulgaria	26	24	16	22	25	26	27	21	18
Rumania	193	170	120	151	155	164	240	139	100
Poland	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	
Other countries	b/	b/	b/	1	b/	b/	b/		
Total European coun- tries reported in 1928	535	527	392	434	549	532	628	439	342
Est. European total excl. Russia	581	567	424	468	589	626	665	481	
AFRICA									
Kenya	(1) a/	4	2	3	3	3	5		
Morocco	(4)	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	6
Egypt	64 a/	73	66	67	63	77	81		
French West Africa ..	(1)	4	1	1	5	4	2	6	
Other countries	5 a/	6	6	6	6	7	6		
Est. African total ..	75	91	78	81	86	95	98	95	

Continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN FEED GRAINS, CONT'D

CORN: Production, average 1909-1913, 1923-1927, annual 1922-1928

Country	Ave. 1909- 1913	Ave. 1923- 1927	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE, Continued.									
ASIA									
India	83	76	93	76	87	68	75	77	
Syria and Lebanon ...	(2)	5	3	3	3	2	4	3	
Manchuria	(27)	55	(40)	45	36	43	73	81	87
Japan	3 <u>c/</u>	3	3	3	4	4			
Chosen	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	
Kwantung	2 <u>c/</u>	3	2	3	3	3			
Philippine Islands ..	7	18	15	18	18	18	18	19	
Other countries	22 <u>a/</u>	30	27	32	37	26	32		
Est. Asiatic total ..	143	193	191	183	190	167	205	217	
Total N. Hemis. for countries reported in 1928	3,295	3,345	3,355	3,551	2,910	3,557	3,405	3,303	3,335
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	3,681	3,715	3,698	3,916	3,302	3,906	3,769	3,668	
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Belgian Congo	(5) <u>c/</u>	7	7	7	7	8			
Madagascar	4	4	(4)	5	4	4	4	4	
Brazil	(140) <u>a/</u>	167	202	180	162	162	164		
Chile	1 <u>a/</u>	1	2	1	1	1	1		
Uruguay	6	4	5	6	5	3	3	5	
Argentina	192	274	176	277	186	280	321	306	
Union of S. Africa ..	34	60	71	40	87	39	65	69	
Southern Rhodesia ...	2	4	5	4	4	5	6	4	
Java and Madura	(42) <u>a/</u>	71	49	61	65	81	79		
Australia	10	9	7	8	12	7	7	10	
Paraguay	1 <u>c/</u>	2	2	2	1	2			
Basutoland	(2) <u>a/</u>	2	2	2	2	1	2		
Mozambique	(2) <u>c/</u>	1	2	2	1	1			
Other countries	4 <u>a/</u>	22	8	8	24	25	33		
Est. S. Hemis. total	445	626	542	603	561	619	688	671	
World total for coun- tries reported in 1928	3,295	3,345	3,355	3,551	2,910	3,557	3,405	3,303	3,335
Est. world total excl. Russia and China ..	4,126	4,343	4,240	4,519	3,870	4,525	4,457	4,339	
Russia	52	125	81	67	91	177	143	149	

a/ Four-year average. b/ Less than 500,000 bushels. c/ Three-year average.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN FEED GRAINS, CONT'D.

BARLEY: Production, average 1909-1913, 1923-1927, annual 1922-1928

Country	Ave. 1909- 1913	Ave. 1923- 1927	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
NORTH AMERICA	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Canada.....	45	90	72	77	89	87	100	97	134
United States.....	185	209	182	198	182	214	185	264	351
Mexico.....	7	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	
Other countries....	1	1	a/	a/	a/	1	1	1	
Total North Amer- ican countries re- ported in 1928....	230	299	254	275	271	301	285	361	485
Estimated North American total....	238	304	258	279	276	306	290	367	
EUROPE									
United Kingdom:									
England & Wales..	51	44	42	42	47	47	43	40	46
Scotland.....	7	5	6	6	6	6	5	4	
Irish Free State...	8	5	7	6	6	6	7	6	
Norway.....	3	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	6
Sweden.....	15	13	14	11	13	14	15	12	
Denmark.....	27	35	30	32	34	37	33	36	
Netherlands.....	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	5
Belgium.....	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5
France.....	53	47	41	45	48	47	46	50	53
Spain.....	75	97	78	112	84	99	96	92	83
Portugal.....	(1)	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
Italy.....	11	10	8	10	9	13	11	9	11
Switzerland.....	a/	1	a/	1	1	1	1	1	1
Germany.....	134	115	73	108	110	119	113	126	135
Austria.....	10	9	6	8	7	9	9	11	12
Czechoslovakia....	71	54	46	55	45	57	52	59	60
Hungary.....	33	23	22	27	15	25	26	24	28
Yugoslavia.....	20	15	11	14	13	18	17	14	20
Greece.....	7	7	6	5	4	7	8	7	11
Bulgaria.....	10	10	10	8	7	12	11	14	16
Rumania.....	62	55	94	61	31	47	77	58	65
Poland.....	63	71	60	76	55	77	71	75	89
Lithuania.....	9	10	11	8	9	11	11	9	7
Latvia.....	8	7	7	6	7	8	9	6	
Estonia.....	6	5	7	4	6	5	6	4	4
Finland.....	5	6	6	4	6	6	7	7	6
Other countries....	a/	2	2	2	a/	3	2	2	
Total European countries reported in 1928.....	637	594	533	600	512	615	629	614	665
Est. European total excluding Russia	702	661	599	663	578	689	690	680	

THE WORLD SITUATION IN FEED GRAINS, CONT'D

BARLEY: Production, average 1909-1913, 1923-1927, annual 1922-1928 - Contd

Country	Ave. 1909- 1913	Ave. 1923- 1927	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE, Continued									
AFRICA									
Morocco.....	(38)	38	27	35	53	48	23	34	43
Algeria.....	46	32	21	45	19	36	23	35	37
Tunis.....	8	7	2	11	3	7	9	4	13
Egypt.....	12	11	11	12	11	11	10	12	11
Other countries.....	7	10	12	12	11	11	10	7	
Total African coun- tries reported in 1928.....	104	88	61	103	86	102	65	85	104
Est. African total..	111	98	73	115	97	113	75	92	
ASIA									
Cyprus.....	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	
India.....	145	129	146	145	137	123	121	119	
Syria and Lebanon....	(5)	10	8	10	6	6	11	15	13
Japan.....	96	81	81	69	75	91	88	82	84
Chosen.....	32	36	35	31	37	40	38	35	34
Palestine.....	(2)	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	
Other countries.....	75	84	83	85	81	84	88	81	
Total Asiatic countries reported in 1928...	133	127	124	110	118	137	137	132	131
Est. Asiatic total..	357	344	357	344	339	348	351	336	
Total N. Hemis. for countries reported in 1928.....	1,104	1,109	972	1,088	987	1,155	1,116	1,192	1,385
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	1,408	1,407	1,287	1,401	1,290	1,456	1,406	1,475	
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Chile.....	4	5	5	5	5	7	5	7	
Argentina.....	4	13	8	12	7	17	18	15	
Union of S. Africa....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Australia.....	3	b/ 5	7	5	5	7			
New Zealand.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Other countries.....	4	12	3	3	14	14	22	8	
Est. S. Hemis. total	17	37	25	27	33	47	47	32	
World total for coun- tries reported in 1928.....	1,105	1,109	973	1,089	988	1,156	1,117	1,193	1,386
Est. world total ex. Russia and China...	1,425	1,444	1,312	1,422	1,323	1,503	1,453	1,507	
Russia.....	418	224	176	196	181	279	254	211	262

a/ Less than 500,000 bushels. b/ Three-year average.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN FEED GRAINS, CONT'D

OATS: Production, average 1909-1913, 1923-1927, annual 1922-1928

Country	Ave. 1909- 1913	Ave. 1923- 1927	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
NORTH AMERICA	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Canada	352	439	491	564	406	402	383	440	438
United States.....	1,143	1,346	1,216	1,306	1,503	1,488	1,247	1,184	1,453
Total North America	1,495	1,785	1,707	1,870	1,909	1,890	1,630	1,624	1,891
EUROPE									
United Kingdom:									
England and Wales	97	99	91	93	105	97	104	94	98
Scotland	45	48	47	45	49	50	52	43	
Northern Ireland	20	19	22	19	18	19	20	19	
Irish Free State ..	45	40	40	35	34	41	45	47	
Norway.....	10	11	13	8	11	12	13	13	12
Sweden.....	86	78	77	73	71	81	88	79	
Denmark.....	61	63	58	63	63	66	60	61	
Netherlands.....	18	21	18	19	21	20	22	21	25
Belgium.....	44	46	36	47	44	42	51	46	48
Luxemburg.....	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3
France.....	368	336	288	337	306	328	364	343	336
Spain.....	29	38	31	40	29	43	38	39	38
Portugal.....	(7)	6	6	8	6	6	5	6	4
Italy.....	38	38	30	40	33	47	41	31	48
Switzerland.....	5	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Germany.....	527	414	277	421	389	385	436	437	426
Austria.....	29	27	18	26	23	27	30	30	30
Czechoslovakia.....	96	92	72	92	83	90	95	100	90
Hungary.....	28	23	23	27	16	25	25	22	24
Yugoslavia.....	34	22	18	21	21	24	25	20	27
Greece.....	4	5	5	4	3	5	5	5	9
Bulgaria.....	9	7	8	7	6	8	7	7	7
Rumania.....	60	59	92	63	42	51	80	60	68
Poland.....	196	216	176	243	166	228	210	234	261
Lithuania.....	23	24	30	23	23	21	30	17	20
Latvia.....	19	17	18	16	19	21	19	12	
Estonia.....	10	9	10	8	10	9	9	7	8
Finland.....	20	37	37	26	34	40	41	44	35
Total for countries reported in 1928	1,655	1,536	1,283	1,559	1,376	1,514	1,637	1,582	1,620
Est. European total excluding Russia	1,931	1,801	1,545	1,810	1,630	1,792	1,921	1,843	
AFRICA									
Morocco.....	(1)	1	a/	a/	1	1	1	1	2
Algeria.....	13	12	8	16	9	16	9	11	14
Tunis.....	4	2	1	3	2	3	2	2	2
Total Africa	18	15	9	19	12	20	12	14	18

THE WORLD SITUATION IN FEED GRAINS, CONT'D

OATS: Production, average 1909-1913, 1923-1927, annual 1922-1928

Country	Ave. 1909- 1913	Ave. 1923- 1927	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Continued									
ASIA									
Japanese Empire:									
Japan.....	5	11	9	11	10	11	11	12	
Chosen.....	2	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	
Other countries....	23	14	13	14	14	14	14	13	
Est. Asiatic total	30	29	27	29	28	28	29	29	
Total N.Hemis. for countries reported in 1928.....	3,168	3,336	2,999	3,448	3,297	3,424	3,279	3,220	3,529
Est. N.Hemis.total excl. Russia & China	3,474	3,630	3,288	3,729	3,579	3,729	3,592	3,510	
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Chile.....	3	5	3	4	5	6	4	7	
Uruguay.....	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	3	
Argentina.....	54	65	56	76	53	80	66	52	
Union of S. Africa..	10	6	6	7	7	5	6	6	7
Australia.....	18	b/ 19	19	22	24	15	16		
New Zealand.....	18	5	7	2	7	5	6	5	
Other countries.....	3	5	4	5	5	6	5	c/ 20	
Est. S.Hemis.total	107	107	96	118	104	119	104	93	
Total for all countries re- ported in 1928	3,178	3,342	3,005	3,455	3,304	3,429	3,285	3,226	3,536
Est. world total excl. Russia and China.....	3,581	3,737	3,384	3,846	3,683	3,843	3,696	3,603	
Russia.....	925	737	409	405	603	798	988	899	1,109

a/ Less than 500,000 bushels. b/ Four-year average. c/ Includes Australian estimate.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN FEED GRAINS, CONT'D

BARLEY, OATS AND CORN: Prices in specified markets

Market and class	Monthly averages			Weekly averages		
	August	Sept.	October	November 5-11	November 12-18	November 19-25
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
BARLEY -						
Minneapolis, No. 2						
1926.....	63	62	65	65	64	64
1927.....	77	72	73	74	78	79
1928.....	65	63	63	61	61	64
Winnipeg, No. 3, C. W.						
1926.....	61.8	63.0	64.6	65.0	63.7	63.2
1927.....	84.4	76.1	78.3	79.8	83.6	83.8
1928.....	69.1	66.2	70.1	68.6	69.5	68.2
Leipzig, feeding						
1926.....	91.4	93.5	101.3			
1927.....	107.1	117.6	121.2			
1928.....	111.3	110.4	113.3			
Braila, Rumanian						
1927.....	84.3	79.8	80.0			
1928.....	75.6	a/				
OATS -						
Chicago, white, No. 3						
1926.....	38	38	44	43	41	41
1927.....	47	47	48	50	49	50
1928.....	38	41	42	42	44	46
Winnipeg, No. 2, C. W.						
1926.....	48.8	52.5	58.6	60.5	59.1	58.8
1927.....	66.5	65.0	63.8	59.6	59.8	60.3
1928.....	52.3	54.9	56.3	54.7	58.4	58.0
CORN -						
Chicago, yellow, No. 3						
1926.....	80	79	77	69	70	72
1927.....	109	97	84	84	84	87
1928.....	102	100	96	84	86	86
Buenos Aires						
1926.....	69.6	65.1	59.8	59.6	60.6	56.0
1927.....	75.8	77.3	76.0	75.4	76.2	78.9
1928.....	85.5	97.7	94.4	97.1	97.1	98.4
Braila, Rumanian						
1927.....	82.5	80.2	73.2			
1928.....	142.8	a/				

United States prices are weighted prices per bushel of reported cash sales. Chicago prices are taken from the "Daily Trade Bulletin", and Minneapolis prices from the "Daily Market Record". Argentine prices are those cabled from Buenos Aires to the New York Journal of Commerce for the earliest possible delivery for November. The others are the average of four prices a month from "Review of the River Plate". Winnipeg prices are taken from the "Monthly Agricultural Statistics of Canada" and "Canadian Grain Statistics". Leipzig prices are taken from the "Deutscher Reichsanzeiger", and Rumanian from

THE WORLD SITUATION IN FEED GRAINS, CONT'D

BARLEY, OATS AND CORN: Average annual prices in specified markets

Year	No. 2 barley at Minneapolis, year beginning Aug. 1	No. 3 white oats at Chicago, year beginning Aug. 1	No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago, year beginning Nov. 1
	Cents	Cents	Cents
1923	63	45	88
1924	84	50	106
1925	67	41	75
1926	71	43	87
1927	84	55	101

BARLEY, OATS AND CORN: Average annual farm prices

Year	Barley, year beginning August 1	Oats, year beginning August 1	Corn, year beginning November 1
	Cents	Cents	Cents
1923	56.6	42.6	84.0
1924	77.4	48.3	105.8
1925	59.2	39.0	71.0
1926	59.4	41.1	73.7
1927	72.6	49.6	85.8

FEED GRAINS: Farm stocks, visible supply and carry-over in the United States, 1922-1928

Year	August 1						November 1		
	Barley			Oats			Corn		
	Farm stocks	Visible supply	Total carry- over	Farm stocks	Visible supply	Total carry- over	Farm stocks	Visible supply	Total carry- over
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
1922.	7,497	832	8,329	74,513	36,667	111,180	177,287	8,806	186,093
1923.	6,805	881	7,686	70,965	15,477	86,392	83,856	809	84,665
1924.	5,359	283	6,642	65,710	3,086	68,796	102,429	8,097	110,526
1925.	5,728	1,091	6,819	90,179	26,298	116,477	58,248	1,790	60,038
1926.	9,522	2,275	11,897	107,917	33,772	141,689	183,015	22,258	205,273
1927.	3,754	875	4,629	61,237	12,001	73,238	113,412	20,574	133,986
1928.	7,635	680	8,315	42,304	1,843	44,147	53,939	1,284	55,223

Compiled from official estimates of stocks on farms and visible supply as reported by Chicago Board of Trade.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN FEED GRAINS, CONT'D

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928 week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28	Nov. 17	Nov. 24	Dec. 1	July 1 to and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
BARLEY, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning July 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States...	17,044	36,580	1,033	388	114	Dec. 1	24,802	40,232
Canada	42,533	25,131				Oct. 31	6,017	11,843
Argentina	14,217	b/11,192	8			Nov. 17	1,342	b/ 117
Danubian coun- tries b/	26,508	27,242	433			Nov. 17	19,900	13,575
Total	100,302	100,145					52,061	65,767
OATS, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning July 1								
United States...	15,041	9,823	88	204	111	Dec. 1	5,036	9,088
Canada	13,396	10,180				Oct. 31	2,430	9,913
Argentina	40,008	b/29,455	0			Nov. 17	b/8,678	b/ 692
Danubian coun- tries b/	858	878	0			Nov. 17	380	49
Total	69,303	50,336					16,524	19,742
	Net exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1928 week ended			Total for season including latest week shown		
	1926-27	1927-28	Nov. 17	Nov. 24	Nov. 30	Dec. 1	1927-28	1928-29
CORN, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning November 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States...	17,145	20,556	484	261	350	973	915	2,113
Danubian coun- tries b/	36,557	15,266	0	0			471	0
Argentina	322,876	c/71,970	b/5,537	b/4,592	b/3,768	b/3,685	26,986	b/18,905
Union of South Africa	8,562	d/24,257	d/1,571	d/ 129			d/1,886	d/ 2,100
IMPORTS:								
Year beginning November 1								
United States...	5,042	1,436						
Total exports less U.S. imports	380,098	330,613					30,258	23,118

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Trade sources since May. d/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe from South and East Africa.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN FEED GRAINS, CONT'D

BARLEY, EXCLUDING FLOUR AND MALT: International trade, average
1910-1914, 1923-1927, annual 1925

Country	Year ended June 30					
	Average 1910-1914		Average 1923-1927		1925	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES -	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Canada	66	5,210	8	26,055	0	27,796
Rumania	1/2/ 63	1/2/ 16,804	0	23,227	0	7,743
United States	0	7,396	0	19,456	0	23,653
Russia	1/ 124	1/ 173,240	0	14,942	0	3,235
Argentina	3/ 3	3/ 764	4/ 25	7,105	4/ 5	4,229
British India	1/5/ 23	1/ 10,640	31	6,384	1/ 4	6/ 18,075
Czechoslovakia	0	0	825	5,728	2,292	3,153
Poland	0	0	91	3,953	1/ 227	7/ 4,550
Chile	3/ 88	3/ 1,062	0	3,190	0	2,362
Algeria	1/ 213	1/ 5,482	1,893	3,081	1,964	957
Tunis	1/ 328	1/ 3,055	324	2,743	1/ 523	7/ 313
Australia	3/ 159	3/ 51	14	1,726	70	1,553
Hungary	1/ 229	1/ 11,836	45	1,063	199	385
Bulgaria	0	1/ 1,876	0	884	0	523
Sweden	1/ 28	1/ 102	56	748	31	540
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	8/ 631	0	7/ 1,197
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES -						
Germany	148,297	136	43,641	717	31,018	2,849
United Kingdom	48,550	3/ 101	37,839	4/ 235	41,140	4/ 45
Netherlands	1/ 38,039	1/ 26,975	12,427	551	9,293	782
Belgium	18,351	3,079	12,181	140	12,068	103
Denmark	1/ 2,994	1/ 2,906	5,588	2,085	5,128	3,071
Austria	1/ 716	1/ 8,123	3,580	9/ 103	3,890	10/ 32
Switzerland	1/ 1,140	1/ 1	2,920	0	2,956	1
France	6,711	787	2,830	691	2,113	914
Norway	1/ 4,550	0	1,799	0	1,501	0
Greece	0	0	8/ 1,130	0	7/ 1,498	0
Irish Free State ..	0	0	9/ 938	9/ 384	784	100
Spain	640	117	46	586	553	928
Cuba	255	0	402	0	542	0
Egypt	1/ 732	1/ 11/ 42	379	36	126	107
Italy	824	20	316	159	212	610
Syria and Lebanon ..	0	0	266	0	7/ 518	0
Estonia	0	0	8/ 216	0	7/ 140	0
Latvia	0	0	137	9/ 180	7/ 196	1/ 203
Finland	0	0	88	0	42	0
Japan	15	0	45	0	48	0
Ceylon	0	0	8/ 14	0	7/ 12	0
Total, 37 countries	273,138	280,305	130,566	126,783	119,093	110,036

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Official sources except where otherwise stated.

1/ Year ended July 31- International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics. 2/ Average for season 1911-12 to 1913-14. 3/ Average for calendar year 1909-13. 4/ Year ended December 31. 5/ Average for season 1909-10 to 1911-12. 6/ Sea trade only.

7/ International Crop Reports and Agricultural Statistics. 8/ Four-year average.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN FEED GRAINS, CONT'D

BARLEY, EXCLUDING FLOUR AND MALT: International trade,
years 1926 - 1928

Country	Year ended June 30					
	1926		1927		1928	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES -	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Canada	10	30,893	29	42,533	3	25,131
Rumania	0	12,675	0	31,936	0	24,509
United States	0	27,181	0	17,044	0	36,530
Russia	0	36,940	0	20,465	--	--
Argentina.....	0	6,383	0	14,217	0	11,598
British India	1/2/ 3	684	1/2/ 127	394	-- 1/	8,275
Czechoslovakia	1,709	5,134	9	5,070	64	7,365
Poland	94	7,374	111	4,678	132	3,084
Chile	0	2,480	0	5,596	--	--
Algeria	282	4,504	2,736	388	166	6,672
Tunis	0 3/	2,680	0 3/	3,740	--	--
Australia	0	760	1	2,106	--	--
Hungary	2	2,264	3	2,323	5	2,221
Bulgaria	0	1,117	0	1,025	0	--
Sweden	14	523	5	1,878	40	16
Yugoslavia	0 3/	1,105	0	--	--	--
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES -						
Germany	53,090	525	97,886	75	25,765	199
United Kingdom	35,712 4/	472	29,708 4/	433	34,230	--
Netherlands	14,905	425	13,603	590	10,181	711
Belgium	13,351	250	11,618	205	11,801	327
Denmark	3,914	2,909	3,109	2,635	2,294	3,291
Austria	3,772	--	2,962	159	--	--
Switzerland	3,102	0	2,534	0	2,841	0
France	2,188	701	1,708	263	1,538	3,108
Norway	1,652	0	1,227	0	1,273	0
Greece	--	0	1,026	0	--	--
Irish Free State ...	1,613	55	418	996	480	612
Spain	1,567	258	1	1,079	--	--
Cuba	536	0	115	0	--	--
Egypt	314	0	666	25	11	670
Italy	127	76	326	1	273	16
Syria and Lebanon ..	3/ 453	0 3/	234	0	--	--
Estonia	3/ 273	0	81	0	195	0
Latvia	3/ 176	0 3/	99	0	--	--
Finland	39	0	17	0	30	0
Japan	42	0	14	0	26	0
Ceylon	3/ 13	0 3/	15	0	--	--
Total, 37 countries	137,956	148,368	170,390	159,854	151,354	134,385

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Official sources except where otherwise stated.
1/ Sea trade only. 2/ Year ended July 31, International Yearbook of Agriculture

THE WORLD SITUATION IN FEED GRAINS, CONT'D
 CORN, INCLUDING MEAL IN TERMS OF GRAIN: International trade,
 average 1910-1914, 1923-1927, annual 1925

Country	Year ended June 30					
	Average 1910-1914		Average 1923-1927		1925	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES -	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Argentina	a/ 2	a/ 115,749	b/ 4	165,045	c/ 2	158,626
United States	d/ 4,441	41,409	1,343	34,825	4,617	9,791
Rumania	a/d/ 364	a/d/ 46,998	7	30,734	12	24,631
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	e/f/ 24,221	0	g/ 37,713
Union of South Africa	a/ 143	a/ 3,952	d/ 15	15,150	c/ 23	6,992
Russia	h/ 299	h/ 28,354	0	5,632	0	6,836
Bulgaria	a/ 44	h/ 9,234	0	4,929	0	5,624
Hungary	0	0	a/ 150	e/ 3,678	116	g/ 3,296
Dutch East Indies	c/ 0	a/ 1,215	b/ 7	b/ 2,621	0	g/ 3,677
French Indo-China	g/ 0	0	0	1,574	0	1,578
British India	0	a/i/ 580	0	927	0	715
China c/	e/ 38	e/ 148	35	725	89	545
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES -						
United Kingdom	80,441	a/ 115	69,859	2,425	71,131	3,049
Netherlands	h/ 30,377	h/ 8,641	35,950	367	33,367	175
Germany	32,056	2	26,498	62	22,268	187
France	19,793	88	23,064	108	21,255	99
Belgium	25,813	8,238	20,222	720	19,199	537
Denmark	h/ 11,777	0	17,445	0	20,740	0
Irish Free State ..	0	0	d/ 15,011	a/ 130	15,227	125
Spain	2,023	49	14,212	1	13,260	1
Italy	14,829	265	13,538	303	6,406	708
Canada	10,678	27	10,319	74	7,735	33
Czechoslovakia	0	0	9,043	7	11,893	0
Austria	h/ j/ 15,455	h/ j/ 263	5,270	e/ 9	5,500	0
Switzerland	h/ 3,984	h/ 1	5,203	0	6,343	0
Norway	h/ 1,292	0	3,940	0	3,235	0
Sweden	h/ 1,656	h/ 26	3,486	0	4,040	0
Cuba	2,860	0	2,889	0	3,461	0
Australia	a/ 440	a/ 10	1,855	522	7	2,554
Mexico c/	4,459	101	1,557	22	749	29
Poland	0	0	b/ 746	b/ 44	p/ 291	c/ 99
Greece	0	0	731	0	g/ 911	0
Egypt	h/ 504	h/ 63	550	101	109	65
Japan g/	0	0	545	0	198	0
Tunis	h/ 442	h/ 8	e/ 489	e/ 14	g/ 980	0
Algeria	a/ 231	a/ 1	e/ 284	e/ 32	390	77
Finland	a/ 260	0	126	0	101	0
Uruguay	c/ 5	c/ 201	c/ 56	c/e/ 108	103	33
Latvia g/	0	0	e/ 16	0	25	0
Estonia	0	0	g/ 14	0	26	0
Total, 40 countries	264,711	265,738	284,479	295,110	273,809	267,795

THE WORLD SITUATION IN FEED GRAINS, CONT'D
 CORN, INCLUDING MEAL IN TERMS OF GRAIN: International trade, annual
 1926 - 1928

Country	Year ended June 30					
	1926		1927		1928	
	Imports 1,000 bushels	Exports 1,000 bushels	Imports 1,000 bushels	Exports 1,000 bushels	Imports 1,000 bushels	Exports 1,000 bushels
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES -						
Argentina	a/ 2	142,956	a/ 7	272,454	--	279,455
United States	635	24,783	1,098	19,819	5,483	19,410
Rumania	21	21,239	0 b/	59,037	0	--
Yugoslavia	0 b/	41,122	0 c/	14,496	0 c/	671
Union of South Africa	a/ 20	38,332	a/ 23	1,430	a/ 23	17,620
Russia	0	7,867	0	8,170	--	--
Bulgaria	0	3,799	0	5,365	0	2,366
Hungary	46	8,752	330	2,524	688	2,028
Dutch East Indies a/	7	3,310	10	2,684	10	1,536
French Indo-China b/	0	2,374	0	2,604	--	--
British India	0	38	0	2	0	1,048
China a/	0	758	0	983	0	490
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES -						
United Kingdom	70,914	2,593	71,196	2,794	75,838	2,552
Netherlands	38,965	443	47,149	736	53,275	729
Germany	19,679	103	57,910	4	72,050	4
France	21,326	103	29,123	34	25,539	32
Belgium	22,588	655	25,875	1,501	33,325	1,117
Denmark	16,198	0	22,727	0	29,750	0
Irish Free State	14,127	92	15,679	172	16,847	152
Spain	18,547	1	11,540	1	--	--
Italy	14,232	113	16,134	23	21,135	24
Canada	9,325	62	14,924	56	15,151	41
Czechoslovakia	13,824	12	13,073	2	5,952	7
Austria	6,387	19	7,946	18	6,136	13
Switzerland	5,539	0	4,832	0	5,459	0
Norway	4,497	0	5,043	0	5,176	0
Sweden	3,771	0	4,652	0	7,752	0
Cuba	3,103	0	1,253	0	--	--
Australia	1,573	34	1,193	2	--	--
Mexico a/	2,615	8	4,303	2	--	--
Poland	a/ 1,792	a/ 65	4,235	21	3,018	8
Greece	--	--	1,270	0	--	--
Egypt	944	0	294	235	30	5,853
Japan b/	558	0	1,511	0	--	--
Tunis	291	23	684	35	--	--
Algeria	65	10	600	12	240	25
Finland	44	0	148	0	206	0
Uruguay	97	43	--	4	--	--
Latvia b/	20	0	8	0	--	--
Estonia	b/ 16	b/ 0	0	0	23	0
Total, 40 countries	291,738	299,720	365,805	395,280	583,066	335,181

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources except where otherwise noted. Maizena or Maizena is included with "corn and meal".

THE WORLD SITUATION IN FEED GRAINS, CONT'D

CORN, EXCLUDING MEAL: Principal importing countries, year beginning November 1, average 1909-1913, annual 1922-23 to 1927-28

Country	Imports						
	1909- 1913 <u>a/</u>	1922- 1923	1923- 1924	1924- 1925	1925- 1926	1926- 1927	1927 1928 <u>b/</u>
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Germany	32,160	14,797	11,329	25,018	22,129	78,859	48,457
Austria	13,876	3,421	3,364 <u>c/</u>	6,088 <u>d/</u>	6,358 <u>d/</u>	7,996	
Belgium	25,792	16,227	18,435	17,904	22,865	31,314	19,645
Denmark	11,381	13,483	15,030	19,026	14,480	31,046	23,952
Spain	9,775	0	9,991	11,341 <u>e/</u>	8,256 <u>e/</u>	4,429	
Estonia		0	15	17	12	0	
Finland	260	169	189	33	102	193	
France	18,684	21,388	23,204	18,128	23,342	30,637	18,054
United Kingdom ...	83,206	71,495	74,567	56,967	66,293	79,847	54,580
Irish Free State ..				11,026	12,692	15,192	11,598
Italy	14,894	20,922	5,986	4,532	19,641	14,574	23,019
Latvia		6	11	29	12	3	
Norway	1,067	3,899	3,037	3,565	4,307	5,677	
Netherlands	29,580	29,845	32,577	33,736	37,951	54,159	41,475
Poland				1,848	693	5,098	
Sweden	1,475	2,443	3,319	3,562	4,075	6,141	
Switzerland	3,987	5,082	5,795	4,774	5,386	5,850	
Czechoslovakia ...		2,184	6,362	12,038	13,149	15,928	9,704
Canada	10,452	9,616	10,102	6,497	10,582	16,712	11,716
Japan	<u>f/</u> 87	609	410	181	854	1,303	
Algeria	231	268	195	253	126	484	
Tunis	446	743	476	504	181	547	
Australia	440	2,274	---	---	2,350	665	
New Zealand	17	---	---	---	<u>c/</u> 189 <u>c/</u>	102	
Total countries reported for 1926-27	257,810	218,871	224,294	237,067	276,525	406,761	
Total countries reported for 1927-28	226,149	199,957	197,492	204,872	243,124	368,268	262,210

Compiled from - International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1909-1913, International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics, December 1922-1927, October 1928.

a/ Calendar Year.

b/ November 1 - August 31.

c/ Eleven months.

d/ October - September.

e/ Five months.

f/ Average 1912-1913.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN FEED GRAINS, CONT'D

CORN, EXCLUDING MEAL: Principal exporting countries, year beginning November 1, average 1909-1913, annual 1922-23 to 1927-28

Country	Exports						
	1909- 1913 a/	1922- 1923	1923- 1924	1924- 1925	1925- 1926	1926- 1927	1927- 1928 b/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Hungary	13,397	115	189	4,643	7,803	2,122	
Rumania	38,963	12,005	38,160	22,019	g/23,842	g/66,360	28,322
Yugoslavia	p/ 4,234	3,706	4,193	45,010	g/35,644	g/12,708	126
United States	43,347	d/54,072	d/21,852	d/11,049	d/25,534	d/17,145	20,556
Argentina	115,749	e/21,471	e/36,084	e/127,340	e/159,801	e/322,876	221,042
India	f/ 581	1,935	1,807	713	4	4	
Dutch East Indies ...	1,215	0	2,596	3,396	g/ 1,732	g/ 1,342	
French Indo-China ...	3,465	1,361	1,463	1,667	g/ 1,520	g/ 2,405	3,024
Syria and Lebanon ...	0	18	68	13	g/ 24	g/ 173	
Egypt	69	27	163	42	0	614	
Union of South Africa	3,867	--	4,479	23,501	h/14,846	h/ 1,315	
Australia	1	--	693	1,933	--	--	
Total countries reported for 1926-27	224,888	194,710	241,747	241,526	280,750	427,064	
Total countries reported for 1927-28	205,758	192,615	231,752	207,085	256,341	421,494	273,070

Compiled from International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1909-1913, and International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics, December, 1922-1927, and October 1928.

a/ Calendar year. b/ November 1 - August 31. c/ Average 1909-1912. d/ Official, corn, including meal. e/ Official. f/ 1912-1913. g/ Eleven months. h/ Ten months.

POTATOES: Production in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	357,699	323,465	354,328	406,964	465,651	114.4
Canada	77,843	67,028	78,228	77,430	90,975	117.5
Europe (17)	3,206,752	3,675,199	2,957,523	3,704,354	3,424,687	92.5
Tunis	(150)	162	154	103	165	160.2
Total above count. (20)	3,642,444	4,065,854	3,390,233	4,188,851	3,981,478	95.0
Est. N. Hemis. total						
ex. Russia and China	4,647,000	5,291,000	4,418,000	5,241,000		
Est. world total ex.						
Russia and China	4,223,000	5,367,000	4,504,000			

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	690,106	676,429	831,040	872,595	903,865	103.6
Canada	197,119	395,475	407,136	440,025	500,613	113.8
North America (3)	898,708	1,081,117	1,248,509	1,324,510	1,415,810	106.9
Europe (24)	1,329,875	1,364,836	1,180,354	1,237,178	1,345,668	108.8
Africa (6)	93,171	105,166	90,313	105,763	105,733	100.0
Asia (6)	387,827	382,847	379,294	389,636	337,452	86.6
Total above count. (39) ..	2,709,581	2,933,966	2,898,470	3,057,087	3,204,663	104.8
Southern Hemisphere (3) ..	243,590	314,855	389,632	362,543	387,275	106.8
Total above count. (42) ..	2,953,171	3,248,821	3,288,102	3,419,630	3,591,938	105.0
Est. N. Hemis. total						
ex. Russia and China ..	2,759,000	3,067,000	2,979,000	3,137,000		
Est. world total ex.						
Russia and China	3,041,000	3,435,000	3,420,000	3,565,000	3,730,000	104.6
RYE						
United States	36,093	46,456	40,795	58,811	43,274	73.6
Canada	2,094	9,158	12,179	14,951	14,626	97.8
Europe (22)	933,292	896,479	709,129	769,726	833,819	108.3
Total above count. (24) ..	971,479	952,093	762,103	843,488	891,719	105.7
Est. N. Hemis. total						
ex. Russia and China ..	1,023,000	1,000,000	807,000	878,000		
Est. world total ex.						
Russia and China	1,025,000	1,007,000	812,000	887,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

NOTES TO TABLE ON PAGE 918

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources except where otherwise noted. Maicena or Maizena is included with "Corn and corn-meal." a/ Average of years ended December 31. International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics. b/ Average of years ended December 31. c/ Year ended December 31. d/ Three-year average. e/ Four-year average. f/ Compiled from International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics and consular reports. g/ International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics. h/ Average for years ended July 31, from International Institute of Agriculture sources. i/ Two-year average. j/ Average for Austria-Hungary. k/ One year only.

NOTES TO TABLE ON PAGE 919

a/ Year ended December 31. b/ International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics. c/ Compiled from consular reports.

**BET SUGAR: Production in Europe as estimated by F. O. Licht and the
International Association for Sugar Statistics, 1928-29
as compared with 1927-28**

Country	Production Estimates					
	International Association for Sugar Statistics			Licht		
	1927-28	1928-29		1927-28	1928-29	
		September estimate	November estimate		October 31 estimate	November 30 estimate
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Sweden.....	160	179	179	160	182	176
Denmark.....	157	176	182	158	182	182
Netherlands.....	a/	a/	a/	287	309	342
Belgium.....	301	275	276	301	287	287
Germany.....	1,847	1,856	1,953	1,835	1,824	1,902
Switzerland.....	a/	a/	a/	8	7	8
Austria.....	121	108	111	121	121	121
Czechoslovakia...	1,362	1,035	1,125	1,366	1,185	1,157
Hungary.....	206	197	229	206	198	232
Yugoslavia.....	92	121	140	86	110	140
Bulgaria.....	47	33	32	46	33	33
Rumania.....	154	120	116	163	110	110
Poland.....	618	764	772	625	772	772
Finland.....	7	4	4	8	8	4
Russia.....	a/	a/	a/	1,653	1,576	1,521
Others.....	---	---	---	1,815	1,939	1,938
Total Europe...	b/	b/	b/	6,838	8,843	8,925

a/ No estimate made for these countries. b/ No estimate made for total Europe..

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-December 1, 1927 and 1928

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-December 1, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-Dec. 1		1928, week ending			
	1927	1928	Nov. 10	Nov. 17	Nov. 24	Dec. 1
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wheat a/	117,093	64,372	1,973	3,221	1,584	1,291
Wheat flour b/	28,764	23,350	1,039	1,330	870	512
Rye	18,674	7,149	294	157	84	2
Corn	2,843	5,176	484	261	350	973
Oats	3,401	7,253	223	88	204	111
Barley a/	22,828	39,571	1,087	1,033	588	114
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Hams & shoulders, incl.						
Wiltshire sides	113,481	113,056	854	940	1,426	687
Bacon, incl. Cumberland						
sides	105,606	111,922	757	2,077	1,444	1,200
Lard	621,467	666,351	16,716	10,999	14,153	12,581
Pickled	27,230	29,497	329	205	365	149

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat, 881,000 bush., flour 72,100 bbls; San Francisco barley 9,000 bush. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Net exports		Shipments week end.			Net movement from July as		
	1926-1927	1927-1928-a/	Nov. 17	Nov. 24	Dec. 1	To and incl.	1927-1928	1928-1929
Canada:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Date	1,000	1,000
Exports-	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>		<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>
Official ...	304,540	305,182				Oct. 31	b/ 63,743	b/ 145,049
5 ports,								
Brad. b/ ...	177,370	238,730	11,274	9,746	9,718	Dec. 1	107,361	156,801
Shipments-								
4 markets c/	b/ 297,961	c/ 326,361	23,442	23,036	31,648	Dec. 1	175,900	273,703
Pub. elev. in								
east b/ ...			6,659	6,978	--	Nov. 24	75,256	124,013
United States.	205,896	190,927	4,551	2,484	1,803	Dec. 1	d/ 142,174	d/ 80,382
Argentina	139,790	186,000	3,080	2,491	3,975	Dec. 1	30,914	47,956
Australia	36,584	72,962	940	864	1,168	Dec. 1	21,132	22,220
Russia	49,202	7,000	0	0	0	Dec. 1	5,168	8
Hungary	21,142	22,133						
Yugoslavia ...	10,216	1,000						
Romania	11,388	5,000	168	232	0	Dec. 1	3,520	1,680
Bulgaria	2,236	2,125						
British India.	8,660	12,264	0	0	0	Dec. 1	8,192	1,064
Total	549,654	804,593	32,181	29,077	38,594		327,000	427,043

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Prelim. b/ Excluded from total. c/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. d/ Exports through December 1 less imports through October.

December 10, 1928

Foreign Crops and Markets

925

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	December 8, 1927	November 29, 1928	December 6, 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score.....	51.50	52.00	52.00
Copenhagen, official quotation ..	40.36	40.85	41.82
Berlin, 1a quality.....	40.63	42.57	42.57
London: a/			
Danish	42.47	43.12	44.32
Dutch, unsalted	43.02	43.67	44.54
New Zealand	36.28	38.02	38.89
New Zealand, unsalted	39.97	42.15	42.58
Australian	36.06	37.37	38.24
Australian, unsalted	38.02	39.76	39.97
Argentine, unsalted	35.20	38.02	37.58
Siberian	34.11	37.15	b/

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

b/ No. quotation.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS

(By weekly cable)

		Week ended		
Market and Item	Unit	Dec. 7, 1927	Nov. 28, 1928	Dec. 5, 1928
GERMANY:				
Receipt of hogs, 14 markets ..	Number	85,179	75,128	79,989
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	12.16	16.10	15.88
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg.	"	14.20	14.10	14.03
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	19,930	17,356	19,319
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime Steam Western lard	\$ per 100 lbs. <u>a/</u>	13.47	13.14	<u>a/</u> 13.04
American short cut green hams	"	23.14	24.77	24.98
American green bellies	"	18.47	18.90	18.90
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	19.42	23.00	23.00

a/ Friday quotation.

	Index Page	Page
Crop and Market Prospects	890	::Meat:
Apples:		:: Exports (pork), U.S., by weeks,
Prices:		:: 1928 924
Hamburg, Dec. 6, 1928	897	:: Prices (pork), foreign markets,
Liverpool, Dec. 5, 1928	896	:: 1928 .....889,925
Barley:		:: Supplies (pork), London,
International trade, av.1910-14,		:: November 1928 899
an. 1925-28	916	::Oats, production, world,
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		:: av. 1909-13, an. 1922-28 911
an. 1922-28	909	::Onions, shipments to U.S., Spain,
Butter, prices, foreign markets,		:: Dec. 6, 1928 897
1928	900,925	::Potatoes, production, world,
Corn:		:: av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28 921
Exports, principal countries,		::Rice, production, Formosa, 1928.. 895
av. 1909-13, an. 1922-28	921	::Rye, production, world,
Imports, principal countries,		:: av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28 ...894,922
av. 1909-13, an. 1922-28	920	::Sugar, production (beet), Europe
International trade, av. 1910-14,		:: (Licht), 1928-29 .....895,923
an. 1925-28	918	::Tomatoes, shipments to U.S.,
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		:: Bahamas, Nov. 19, 1928 897
an. 1922-28	907	::Walnuts:
Cotton, production, Egypt, 1928-29..	889	:: Exports to U.S., Bordeaux,
Grains:		:: Nov. 20, 1928 897
Exports, U.S., by weeks, 1928	924	:: Situation, China, Dec. 6, 1928 . 898
Growing conditions:		::Wheat:
Argentina, Dec. 3, 1928.....	890	:: Exports:
Europe, Dec. 6, 1928	890	:: Principal countries, Dec. 1,
Market conditions, Europe,		:: 1928 .....890,924
Dec. 4, 1928	891	:: U. S., Dec. 1, 1928 891
Procurements, Russia, November,		:: Market conditions, Japan,
1928	891	:: Dec. 1, 1928 892
GRAINS, FEED:		:: Prices, U.S., Nov. 30, 1928 ... 892
Area, world, 1921-1928	904	:: Production, world, av. 1909-13,
Farm stocks, visible supply and		:: an. 1925-28 .....890,922
carryover, U.S., 1922-1928	914	:: Receipts and shipments, Canada,
Movement, principal countries,		:: Nov. 30, 1928 891
Dec. 1, 1928	915	::Wool:
Prices, specified markets,		:: Sales:
world, Nov. 25, 1928	913,914	:: London, Dec. 5, 1928 889
Production, world, 1923-1927	906	:: Wellington (N.Z.), Dec. 7, 1928 889
SITUATION, WORLD, DEC.7, 1928	894,900	:: Situation, world, Dec. 10, 1928..899

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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NO. 25

Feature of Issue: HURRICANE DAMAGE IN PORTO RICO

NEW CHINESE TOBACCO DUTIES

A new import duty on leaf tobacco and cigarettes, equal in amount and replacing the various special taxes imposed at present, was announced by the National Government to come into effect on Feb. 1, 1929, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from American Agricultural Commissioner P. O. Nyhus at Shanghai. Leaf tobacco valued at over 60 Haikwan taels per picul (31.95 cents per pound at the rate of exchange of one Haikwan tael - 71 American cents) carries a duty of 8 Haikwan taels per picul (4.26 cents per pound), and leaf valued at 60 Haikwan taels and under is dutiable at 3 Haikwan taels per picul (1.6 cents per pound). The new rates, although double the statutory rates of 1922, are equivalent to the latter plus the surtax and luxury tax, collected at present, which under the new system will all be united into one tax. Thus the amount which the importers will be called upon to pay under the new tariff will be identical to the total tax they are paying now under three different names. The new tariff on cigarettes varies with the classification based upon values, but is equivalent to 7-1/2 per cent ad valorem and is 50 per cent higher than the current statutory duty. It is, however, identical with the combined statutory and surtax duties being paid at present. See Foreign Service release, F.S./T-53, December 15, 1928.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

Butter in Copenhagen advanced over 2 cents per pound during the week ended December 12, and colonial butters in London more than one cent. That movement was coincident with a decline of 1-1/2 cents on 92 score butter in New York, narrowing the margin in favor of domestic prices to 6 cents as of December 13 as against 10 cents on the preceding Thursday. Shipments afloat from the Southern Hemisphere are now heavier than in recent years, but light stocks and strong demand continue to maintain the strength of the European markets. The arrival in New York of the first shipment of New Zealand butter early in the week appears to have contributed to the weakness of the domestic market. Shipments afloat, principally to Great Britain, as reported by cable as of December 8, were 41,888,000 pounds. The amounts on the corresponding dates of 1927 and 1926 were 39,480,000 and 31,472,000 pounds respectively. See foreign quotations as cabled by American Agricultural Commissioners in Europe on page 959.

Business in wool tops at Bradford, England, was quiet during the week ended December 14, with some reduction in the prices of merinos and high grade crossbreds, according to cabled advices from Consul Thompson at Bradford. Tops of 56's, 50's and 46's grade declined about 1 cent, but lower qualities were unchanged. Average quotations for yarn were unchanged

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

BREAD GRAINSWheat production in 1928

The 1928 wheat production in 42 countries is now reported at 3,590,822,000 bushels against 3,423,409,000 bushels in the same countries in 1927. That figure includes the new estimate of production in the United States

The production of all wheat in the United States is estimated at 902,749,000 bushels compared with 878,374,000 bushels in 1927, and an average for the preceding five years of 807,378,000 bushels, according to the estimate released December 14. Only in 1915, 1918, and 1919 has production exceeded that of 1928. The harvested acreage this year is less than that of 1927, being 57,724,000 acres compared with 58,784,000, but the yield per acre is larger, accounting for the increase in wheat threshed. The average yield in 1928 is reported at 15.6 bushels per acre compared with 14.9 bushels in 1927, and the preceding 10-year average of 14.0 bushels. Farm prices on December 1, 1928 averaged 97.2 cents per bushel. On December 1, 1927 the average price was 111.5 cents per bushel. Owing to the decline in farm price, the total farm value based on December 1 price is computed to be \$877,193,000 this year compared with \$979,813,000 in 1927.

The production of Durum wheat in the 4 important producing states is estimated at 22,770,000 bushels compared with 79,100,000 bushels produced in 1927, and an average of 61,702,000 for the preceding five years. The Durum wheat situation is dominated by North Dakota where about 79 per cent of this year's crop was produced. The crop in that state is estimated at 72,950,000 bushels compared with 59,108,000 bushels in 1927. The December 1 price is 71.9 cents per bushel compared with 100.6 cents a year ago.

Foreign crop conditionsEurope

The conditions of both winter wheat and rye in Germany on December 1 were above average and above last year, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. The conditions of both wheat and rye were expressed at 112 per cent of the average condition as of December 1 during the years 1918-1927. On December 1, 1927, wheat was reported at 103 per cent of average and rye at 100 per cent. In Austria the conditions of the winter wheat and rye crops are also above average, being reported at 108 per cent of the 1918-1927 average on December 1 against 100 per cent for wheat and 106 per cent for rye on December 1, 1927. The area sown to winter cereals in Rumania is said to be fully equal to last year. During the week ended December 13 rain and snow were widespread over Europe.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

Southern Hemisphere

Harvesting conditions continue favorable in Australia. In Argentina, however, the week was warm and the rainfall was above normal in both the northern and southern wheat districts, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. In the southern wheat districts of Argentina the rainfall for the past two weeks has equalled the normal amount for more than a month and a half.

Movement to marketUnited States

The exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1 to December 8 were 92,569,000 bushels against 149,123,000 bushels during the same period last year. Exports during the week ended December 8 were 4,847,000 bushels against 1,803,000 the previous week.

Canada

Favorable weather conditions throughout November enabled farmers in the Prairie Provinces of Canada to continue to market their grain, and with fewer storms on the Great Lakes record quantities were shipped from the head of the lakes. The volume of wheat marketed at country points to the end of November represented practically 75 per cent of the total crop, or more than 80 per cent of the total amount to be marketed, after deducting the usual allowances for seed and home consumption, according to the November report of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. The lake movement during the first four months of the season exceeded last year by more than 55,000,000 bushels and this amount will be increased by vessels which have loaded in December. The port of Montreal has closed.

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Division on December 7 stood at 119,327,000 bushels, nearly 47,000,000 bushels above last year. Receipts and shipments from the elevators at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert during the week ended December 7 were about equal, receipts being 21,377,000 bushels, and shipments 21,577,000 bushels. Exports of wheat and flour from Canada during November were 80,633,000 bushels against 48,957,000 bushels during October, and 57,978,000 bushels during November 1927. Total exports from August 1 to November 30, 1928 have amounted to 189,735,000 bushels against 113,080,000 bushels during the same period last year.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Germany

The farm stocks of grain and potatoes in Germany on November 15 were, with the exception of oats, in excess of the stocks held November 15, 1927, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. The farm holdings which were available for sale were also greater than last year. Nearly 23,000,000 more bushels of winter rye were available for sale than on November 15, 1927, but a larger rye crop was harvested this year. The stocks of other grains and potatoes still available for sale were only slightly greater than last year. See table, page 947.

Russia

Russian grain procurements during November were 1,087,000 short tons as compared with 902,000 short tons during November 1927, according to a cable from Mr. Steere at Berlin. The total grain procurements from July 1 to December 1 were 5,292,000 short tons against 4,864,000 short tons during the same five months last year. The November procurements consisted of 18,386,000 bushels of wheat, 3,307,000 bushels of rye, 11,299,000 bushels of oats, 1,653,000 bushels of barley, and 182,000 short tons of oil-seeds. The procurements of wheat during November were about 5,600,000 bushels in excess of procurements during November 1927, but rye procurements were nearly 2,000,000 bushels below last November, bearing out the reports of increase in wheat production and decrease in rye production this year.

The procuring campaign is developing unsatisfactorily in the Volga Region, Central Agricultural Region, Ukraine, and the Tartar Republic. A crisis similar to last year when coercive measures were adopted to secure the necessary grain supply has not yet become definite. It is significant that free market prices are increasing and hampering procuring operations. The money receipts of the peasants are said to be much above last year, which may also influence the procuring results and in addition, the rich peasants are still opposing the state procuring plans. It is estimated that 50 per cent of the surplus in the southern region has already been procured. Government officials state that a large increase in spring cereals is necessary in view of the stationary acreage of winter cereals. The condition of winter cereals in Ukraine is average.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Foreign grain marketsEurope

European wheat and flour markets were generally quiet during the week ended December 13, 1928. Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere reports. Prices remained stable, although they were slightly lower in western Europe than in central Europe. The price of wheat at Hamburg declined one cent per bushel during the week to \$1.36 on December 12, which is 10 cents below the price on December 14, 1927. The price of rye at Berlin remained at \$1.22 per bushel, or the same as reported last week being 16 cents below last year.

Shanghai

Eight out of the ten large flour mills in the Shanghai districts are closed due to the exhaustion of local supplies of wheat, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner P. O. Nyhus at Shanghai. The first shipment of Canadian wheat was due to arrive December 8, and as other shipments are due to arrive in the near future, it is expected that the mills will gradually resume operations with foreign supplies and be in active operation by the end of December. The mills have previously been supplied with wheat from the lower Yangtze Valley and operated at full capacity from June first until early November.

During November additional quantities of Canadian No. 4 and No. 5 wheat were ordered and importers state that millers would buy more Canadian wheat, but that steamer space is difficult to secure. American western red is materially higher in price than Canadian, but a local miller recently ordered 112,000 bushels (3,000 tons) of western red to blend with the high gluten Canadian wheat. Stocks of local flour are now considered small and current exports of flour are smaller than a month ago in keeping with reduced mill operations. The demand for Shanghai flour from Tientsin is weak in view of the heavy arrivals of foreign flour at Tientsin. Flour quotations for future deliveries four months hence are the same as spot prices and reflect the ample supplies of contracts for foreign flour at Tientsin.

The quotations on December 3 for January delivery spot at Shanghai were as follows: Native wheat \$1.26 per bushel; Canadian No. 4, \$1.26; Canadian No. 5, \$1.17; western red No. 2, \$1.34; and Australian \$1.39 per bushel. This shows an increase in all prices over the November 1 quotation excepting Canadian No. 4. The November 1 quotations for January

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

delivery were: Native, \$1.15; Canadian No. 4, \$1.27; Canadian No. 5, \$1.16; western red, No. 2, \$1.27, and Australian, \$1.31 per bushel. The spot price of native flour on December 3 was \$1.41 per bag against \$1.01 on November 1.

United States wheat prices

Cash prices of wheat during the week ended December 7 were but little changed from those of the preceding week. The weighted average cash price of all classes and grades at the six principal markets remained unchanged at 109 cents per bushel as compared with 128 cents a year ago. The price of No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City and No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis each declined one cent to 113 and 124 cents per bushel respectively as compared with 128 and 137 cents a year ago. No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis declined two cents to 143 cents as compared with 147 cents last winter. No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis advanced one cent this week to 117 cents per bushel as compared with 132 cents a year ago. The price of western white wheat at Seattle declined two cents to 116 cents as compared with 127 cents a year ago, as indicated by an average of daily cash quotations. Cash prices since December 7 have been slightly lower than the average for the week before at most of the markets. The spread between the cash closing prices at Winnipeg and Minneapolis widened one cent during the week and was six cents in favor of Minneapolis for the week ended December 7 as compared with only one cent a year ago.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades		No. 2 Hard Winter		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring		No. 2 Amber Durum		No. 2 Red Winter	
	six markets		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Minneapolis		St. Louis	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Nov. 9	126	108	130	110	135	122	130	114	142	141
16	127	109	131	113	133	123	130	110	142	146
23	127	110	134	114	134	125	128	118	142	145
30	126	109	132	114	134	125	127	116	140	145
Dec. 7	128	109	134	113	137	124	132	117	147	143
14	129		131		137		132		146	
21	128		132		138		138		142	
28	128		129		138		135		143	
Jan. 4	132		136		142		138		147	

Future closing prices of wheat have ruled lower during the week beginning December 6, than during the preceding week. Prices declined about one cent on December 10, but had regained the loss by December 13. Factors

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

affecting the market were not greatly different than they have been for some time, but were largely unfavorable to higher prices. The closing prices of May futures on December 13, as compared with prices a week before, were unchanged on the Chicago, Kansas City, and Minneapolis markets at approximately 122, 115, and 116 cents respectively, as compared with 130, 124, and 126 cents respectively a year ago. At Winnipeg and Liverpool the price advanced one cent to 124 and 134 cents respectively, as compared with 135 and 149 a year ago. On December 12, February futures at Buenos Aires closed at 110 cents, as compared with 112 the week before and 127 a year earlier.

WHEAT: Closing prices of December and May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
December futures												
Nov. 8	126	114	122	106	123	110	127	118	148	134	b/129	b/116
15	128	116	123	110	124	111	132	120	152	135	b/129	b/115
22	132	117	123	110	124	112	132	119	152	135	b/131	b/116
26	129	115	123	109	125	111	133	117	151	134	b/127	b/113
May futures												
Dec. 6	134	122	127	115	130	113	137	123	150	133	b/127	b/112
13	130	122	124	115	126	116	135	124	149	134	b/127	b/110
20	130		124		126		135		149		b/127	
27	130		124		126		136		149		b/126	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. b/ February futures.

Rye Production

The production of rye in 24 countries is estimated at 890,211,000 bushels against 842,841,000 bushels in those countries in 1927. Rye production in the United States is estimated at 41,766,000 bushels compared with 58,154,000 bushels in 1927, and an average of 63,831,000 bushels for the preceding five years, according to the estimate as of December 1, 1928. Decreases in acreage and yield per acre account for the decline. Farm value, based on the slightly better December 1 prices received this year, is estimated at \$36,067,000 compared with \$49,609,000 in 1927.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

FEED GRAINSBarley

The total barley production in 36 countries, which last year raised 81 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Russia and China, now amounts to 1,389,516,000 bushels, an increase of 16 per cent above the production of these same countries in 1927. The 23 European countries included show a production of 663,187,000 bushels, which is 7.8 per cent larger than that of last year.

The United States barley crop, according to the December report, is estimated to total 356,868,000 bushels, an increase of 90,986,000 bushels, or more than 34 per cent compared with the harvest of 1927, and an increase of 164,848,000 bushels, or nearly 86 per cent over the average production for the years 1922 to 1926 inclusive. This phenomenal increase in barley acreage and production, due to its increasing popularity as a feed crop, has occurred mainly in the North Central States. The average farm price per bushel on December 1 declined from 67.8 cents in 1927 to 55.2 cents in 1928, but due to the larger crop the total farm value based on the December 1 price this year is \$197,128,000, or \$16,928,000 in excess of last year's farm value of \$180,200,000. For table showing barley production, see page 950.

The quality of the barley crop in Canada this year at the end of September is officially reported to be 96 per cent compared with a quality of 98 last year, 95 in 1926, and 98 in 1925. In Scotland, the harvesting of barley was officially reported to be completed almost everywhere by the end of the third week of October. The grain generally was of good average quality. In Lithuania the 7,363,000 bushel barley crop is said to be just sufficient to cover home requirements.

Total barley exports from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 66,721,000 bushels against 54,769,000 bushels for the same periods last year. The United States export of 804,000 bushels for the week ended December 8 was larger than for the two preceding weeks. For detailed figures on barley trade, see page 957. Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada have been decreasing rapidly, amounting to 10,904,000 bushels on December 7 compared with 11,260,000 bushels a week earlier, and 14,544,000 bushels two weeks earlier. At the same time last year, however, there were only 5,813,000 bushels in store. Exports of barley from Canada during November, which were received too late to be included in the trade table, were 9,793,000 bushels compared with 5,999,000 bushels in November 1927.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Barley prices in the United States have remained practically unchanged during the past week. No. 2 barley at Minneapolis averaged 63 cents per bushel for the week ended December 7, the same as for the preceding week, but 20 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. Feed barley prices abroad were reported to have declined somewhat by the end of November. In Germany, the largest importer of feed barley, the interest in foreign barley is said to have declined on account of the low prices of domestic grains.

Oats

The total oats production in 30 countries, which last year raised nearly 92 per cent of the world crop exclusive of Russia and China, stands at 3,529,548,000 bushels, an increase of 9.5 per cent over that for the same countries in 1927. The increase in the 22 European countries reported, however, is only 2.2 per cent above that of last year, amounting to 1,616,982,000 bushels.

The United States oats crop this year, according to the December report, is estimated at 1,449,531,000 bushels, compared with 1,182,594,000 bushels in 1927, and an average of 1,351,723,000 bushels harvested during the five years of 1922 to 1926. The increase in the production this year is due entirely to increased yield per acre, which at 34.7 bushels was 6.5 bushels higher than last year, and 2.9 bushels more than the average yield for the preceding 10 years. The average price paid to growers for oats on December 1 is reported at 40.9 cents per bushel, compared with 45 cents on December 1, 1927. The total farm value of the 1928 oats crop is approximately \$592,674,000, or \$51,000,000 higher than last year's value of \$531,762,000. For table showing oats production, see page 950.

The quality of oats in Canada on September 30 was officially reported to be 94 per cent against a percentage of 94 on the same date last year, 90 in 1926, and 101 in 1925. In Scotland unfavorable weather conditions delayed the harvesting of oats, according to Consul Harold D. Finley, and in several eastern districts the work was not completed by the end of October. The quality was generally average or better, but part of the crop was harvested in an unripe condition. In Lithuania it is estimated that there will be a surplus of about 1,100,000 bushels of oats for export from the 19,700,000 bushel crop. In New Zealand the area sown to oats is about the same as that of last year, according to Consul Bernard Gotlieb. The market there was said to be rather dull, early in November, with heavy A grade being the only oats to receive attention.

Total exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries as far as reported from July 1 to the latest

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

dates available now stand at 19, 972,000 bushels as compared with 16, 695,000 bushels for the same periods last year.

The export of 230,000 bushels from the United States during the week ended December 8 was larger than the exports for any of the past four weeks, and above the exports for the same time the past two seasons. For detailed figures on oats trade, see page 957. There has been little change in oats prices in the United States during the past week. No. 3 white oats at Chicago averaged 47 cents per bushel during the week ended December 7, This was 1 cent above the price for the preceding week, but 7 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada continue to increase slightly. On December 7 they amounted to 11,584,000 bushels compared with 11,127,000 bushels a week earlier, and with 8,042,000 bushels on the same date last year. Exports of oats from Canada during November, which were received too late to be included in the trade table, totaled 1,000,000 bushels compared with only 348,000 bushels during November 1927.

Corn

The 1928 production of corn in 16 countries, which last year raised 90 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Russia, now stands at 3,283,885,000 bushels, or 0.2 per cent below the production of the same countries last year. The production in the 9 European countries so far reported is only 344,507,000 bushels against 437,961,000 bushels last year.

The United States corn crop has been revised downward in December, the total production of corn in 1928 being approximately 2,840,000,000 bushels as compared with 2,763,000,000 in 1927, and 2,776,000,000 bushels for the five-year average from 1922 to 1926. The harvested acreage of corn increased from 98,393,000 acres in 1927 to 100,761,000 acres in 1928, while the average yield for the entire country was practically the same for the two years, 28.1 bushels in 1927 and 28.2 bushels in 1928. The 10-year average yield of corn is 27.7 bushels. The December 1 farm price of corn this year was 75.1 cents, 72.3 cents a year ago. On the basis of December 1 farm price, the 1928 corn has a value of about \$2,133,000,000, which is nearly 7 per cent above that of last year's crop which was valued at \$1,998,000,000.

The Eastern Corn Belt States show a much larger production of corn this year than last, while the Cotton States show a marked reduction. The December 1 price of corn tends to reflect the changes in production to a considerable extent in most states, as prices are slightly lower than a year ago in Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and North Dakota, but higher in South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and all Southern and Eastern States. For corn production table, see page 951.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

The quality of corn in Canada on September 30 was officially estimated at 92 per cent compared with 85 per cent last year. In Italy the October estimate of the corn crop has been revised upward by nearly 2,500,000 bushels to 64,760,000 bushels, which is still nearly 23 per cent below the 1927 production, and the smallest crop on record with the exception of that of 1894. In Rumania the importation of corn has been facilitated by the suspension of the import duty from October 1, 1928, to May 1, 1929 on account of the failure of the crop, according to Consul J. Rives Childs. The corn surplus in Yugoslavia is estimated by private authorities to be 8,800,000 bushels. The condition of winter corn in Egypt on December 1 was estimated at 103 per cent of the average of the past ten years, compared with percentages of 102 on November 1, 1928, and 103 on December 1, 1927.

Total exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa so far as reported since November 1 have amounted to 31,187,000 bushels compared with 37,167,000 bushels for the same periods last year. The United States export of 1,699,000 bushels during the week ended December 8 was the largest weekly export for several years, while the Argentine export of 5,751,000 bushels was the largest since the middle of October. The market for corn abroad continued firm at the end of November, according to trade reports, and it is believed that there cannot be much decrease in prices before the new crop in Argentina begins to come onto the market next spring.

There has been no marked change in either United States or Argentine corn prices during the past two weeks. Argentine prices for early delivery averaged about 94 cents, the same as the quotation on December 12. United States prices declined slightly during this time, the quotations averaging a little more than 81 cents on December 10. United States prices on this date, therefore, were more than 14-1/2 cents below Argentine quotations, while on the same date last year they were about 8 cents above. See corn trade table, page 957.

POTATOES

Potato production in the United States is estimated at 462,943,000 bushels, the largest crop on record, and compares with 402,741,000 bushels in 1927, and a 5-year average for 1922-1926 of 393,776,000 bushels. The price based on December 1 for the late crop and the season average for the early states was only 54 cents per bushel as compared with 96.5 cents last

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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year and results in a total farm value of \$250,043,000 against \$388,741,000 last year, a reduction of 36 per cent. The early commercial potato production of 55,368,000 bushels was 24 per cent greater than the 1927 crop of 44,825,000 bushels, but the value of \$31,047,000 for the early crop was only one-half of the value in 1927.

As a result of increased acreages in nearly all important states, and the second highest yield on record, this year's potato crop is the largest ever produced. This estimate includes some potatoes that were not harvested on account of the low price, and a considerable quantity of second grade potatoes that will probably not be marketed.

The European production in 16 countries is 3,479,435,000 bushels against 3,775,830,000 bushels in 1927, or a decrease of nearly 8 per cent. The Italian production is estimated at 54,748,000 bushels, or over 23 per cent below the 1927 crop.

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COTTON

Cotton production in India

Cotton production in Punjab, where about 8 per cent of the total for India is produced, is now estimated at 475,000 bales of 478 pounds, and area at 2,735,000 acres, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Last year Punjab produced 506,000 bales from 2,074,000 acres. The October estimate placed the acreage at 2,246,000 acres. In Madras the area sown to cotton this season is estimated at 1,975,000 acres and the production 341,000 bales of 478 pounds, according to the Institute. Last year the final estimate of cotton acreage in Madras was 2,079,000 acres and production 353,000 bales, or 7 per cent of the total production for India.

Production of Cotton in Russia

October reports from Russia indicated that the outlook for the new cotton procuring campaign which began during the second half of September was favorable on the whole, in spite of the existence of the usual difficulties in supplying the cotton producing regions with grain, according to Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Estimates as to this year's crop vary from 1,053,000 to 1,208,000 bales of 478 pounds

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

compared with 986,000 bales harvested last year. The Central Statistical Board of U. S. S. R. estimate was for a crop about 20 per cent larger than last year, or roughly 1,176,000 bales. The above estimates assumed that the cotton plant would suffer a minimum of damage from frost and are subject to change.

Cotton demand situation in Europe

A tendency toward general improved demand for cotton on the European Continent with larger spinners' buying and increased volume of purchases by importing merchants is reported by cable from L. V. Steere, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin, to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Mill activity was said to be increased as a result of more sales of yarn and fabrics, but the increased activity is mostly seasonal.

Latest returns from the British Ministry of Labor show that there was some improvement in the state of employment in the American section of the spinning industry in October. The percentage of insured work people unemployed on October 22 was 13.1 as compared with 14.5 on September 24, and 11.0 on October 24, 1927. Total wages paid to all work people in the cotton industry in October were 3.7 per cent above September, but 1.6 per cent below October 1927. Exports of cotton yarn were approximately the same as last year, while exports of piece goods were 334,000,000 square yards in October 1928 against 312,000,000 in October 1927, and 308,000,000 in October 1926. Stocks of American cotton at Liverpool and Manchester on November 30 were 716,000 bales, as compared with 965,000 bales and 1,136,000 bales on the corresponding days in 1927 and 1926 respectively, according to the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle". See Foreign Service release, F.S./C-35, December 13, 1928.

SUGAR

According to statistics compiled by the Cuban Department of Agriculture the 1927-28 sugar crop of Cuba amounted to 4,526,879 short tons (4,041,856 long tons) raw sugar. The total sugar cane ground is estimated at 39,156,000 short tons, while 1,623,000 short tons cane are reported as destroyed and 17,216,000 short tons left uncut. The average yield of sucrose is placed at 11.72 as compared with 11.31 in 1926-27. During the 1926-27 campaign, Cuba produced 5,049,632 short tons raw sugar from 44,613,000 short tons cane. The report as published by the Department of Agriculture is given on page 952.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

BEANS

On account of unfavorable weather a short crop of beans is anticipated in Japan with a quality slightly inferior to that of last year, according to a trade report dated October 25. The available quantity for export is estimated to be about 288,000 bushels of Nagauzuras (8,650 short tons) and 338,000 bushels (10,150 short tons) of Otonashi. The Nagauzura bean is a type of bean somewhat similar to the United States cranberry type, while the Otonashi is like the large white type grown in the United States. Another type of bean mentioned in the report as of possible interest in international trade is the Chunaga. They are usually consumed in the domestic market, but are also ready to supply foreign demand. The United States is one of the chief importers of Japanese beans, usually taking between 50 and 75 per cent of the total Japanese exports of dry edible beans.

OILSEEDSThe flaxseed situation in November 1928

The price of flaxseed in Minneapolis and Winnipeg continued to rise during November, while in Buenos Aires a decline was reported during the latter part of the month. The November averages in all three markets were above the corresponding averages of the past two years, however, and the margin of the Minneapolis price over those of Winnipeg and Buenos Aires is above any November average of the past four years with the exception of the November 1923 average in Buenos Aires. Commercial stocks in both Canada and the United States are well below those of the two preceding years. The total reported for the two countries the beginning of December was only 2,496,000 bushels compared with 7,179,000 bushels in 1927, and 5,505,000 bushels in 1926. Exports from Argentina and India through November 17 and Canada through October 31 amounted to 18,359,000 bushels compared with 18,681,000 bushels exported during the corresponding period last year. Imports into the United States and the United Kingdom from September 1 to October 31 were 4,680,000 bushels compared with 5,869,000 bushels during the same period last year. The countries of continental Europe, however, have taken much larger supplies. Reports on the production of flaxseed in the Northern Hemisphere have now definitely established a crop well below that of last year, and the outcome of the Argentine crop is of great interest. All reports so far received have been optimistic and a good crop is expected. See Foreign Service release, F.S./FF-33, December 11, 1928.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKETS: The Liverpool auction for American apples on Wednesday, December 12, was characterized by an active demand for United States barreled apples, supplies of which were light because of the wreck of the steamship "Celtic," according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. Boxed apple supplies are moderate and the demand is improving, states Mr. Smith. Virginia York Imperials were actively competed for. There was also an active demand for the light supplies of Maine Baldwins, although the fruit in general was in variable condition. The light offerings of Maine Ben Davis and Starks were also actively competed for. Moderate supplies of Nova Scotian barreled apples were offered and sold well at last week's levels. Oregon Spitzenbergs from the Hood River district were in liberal supply, but met with a good demand. There was an active demand for the light supplies available of Oregon Delicious and Yellow Newtowns. There was an improvement in the demand for California Newtowns. American apples on the Glasgow market this week sold slightly below the Liverpool levels. The London market paid about 50 cents, a barrel more than Liverpool for American stock, but boxed varieties on that market were about 25 cents a box below the Liverpool level. The general curtailment in Christmas festivities on account of the King's illness is having a depressing effect upon trade in Great Britain, states Mr. Smith. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-207, December 14, 1928.

THE HAMBURG AND COPENHAGEN APPLE MARKETS: There was a marked decline in the prices paid for most varieties of American apples offered on the Hamburg auction on Thursday, December 13, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. The decline was the result mainly of the large quantities of barreled apples appearing overripe and with a small amount of vitality. A total of 20,000 barrels and of 105,500 boxes were offered as compared with 10,300 barrels and 122,000 boxes last week. The only exceptions to the general decline in prices were Washington Jonathans and Oregon Yellow Newtowns. Prices paid in Copenhagen on Tuesday, December 11 were above the Hamburg level for both boxed and barreled varieties. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-208, December 14, 1928.

YUGOSLAVIA REGULATES TRADE IN PRUNES AND PLUM JAM: New regulations designed to raise the standard of prunes and plum jam exported from Yugoslavia were promulgated by the Yugoslav Minister of Commerce and Industry under date of October 6, 1928, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Stewart E. McMillin at Belgrade. These regulations are amendments to previous rules governing the trade in dried prunes. Under the new regulations, each firm desirous of dealing in prunes or prune jam during the season must inform the police authorities prior to September 1 of a given year as

F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S, C O N T ' D

to the location of their warehouse. The police authorities prepare a list of these warehouses and submit it to the Market Commission. The warehouses are then placed under the supervision of the Commission, and must be kept clean. Records are kept of all incoming and outgoing stocks. The outgoing stocks must be examined by the Commission and all goods taken out of the warehouse must be accompanied by the Commission's certificate of quality. The goods cannot be exported unless the Commission certifies to the fact that they are suitable for the export market. See Foreign Service release, F. S./P-65, December 11, 1928.

ORIGIN OF DRIED SMALL FRUITS ENTERING BRITAIN: A mark or label indicating the source of origin of all currants, sultanas and raisins imported into the British market will be required within a few months if the recent (November 9) recommendations for an Order in Council to that effect are passed upon favorably by Parliament, according to notices published in the "Grocer and Oil Trade Review," London. The draft of the Order has been laid before Parliament and if neither House presents an objection to His Majesty within 28 days, as provided for in Section 7 of the Merchandise Marks Act of 1926, an Order in Council will be issued making the recommendations into law. It is pointed out in the "Grocer," however, that an Address to His Majesty with a view to having a draft Order set aside is seldom made in cases where it is laid before Parliament by a Government Department in pursuance of powers granted by Act of Parliament. This proposed legislation, which is designed to promote the consumption of Empire grown raisins and currants, is of particular interest to American raisin producers and exporters as the United Kingdom since the war has become the principal foreign market for our raisins. In the fiscal year 1927-28 that market took 70,034,000 pounds of American raisins, or approximately 36 per cent of our total exports. See Foreign Service release, F.S./F-73, December 14, 1928.

WINTER VEGETABLE IMPORTS BEGUN: The annual movement of winter vegetables from Cuba, Bermuda, the Mexican West Coast and the Bahamas to the United States is now under way and all reports to date indicate that the shipments for the season will not fall below those for 1927-28, when approximately 168,000,000 pounds of vegetables were imported from these sources of supply, according to reports received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consular officers. It is still too early to give definite estimates of production for the various crops but climatic and growing conditions thus far have been favorable. A slight reduction in the tomato acreage may take place on the Mexican West Coast, but it would be more than offset by an increase in the acreage devoted to peppers, peas, and string beans. There is some reduction in the tomato acreage in the Bahamas, but the crop is expected to be larger than last year because of the favorable weather experienced to date. See Foreign Service release, F.S./V-34, December 13, 1928.

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L

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INCREASED INSPECTED MEAT PRODUCTION IN GERMANY IN 1928: Inspected meat production in Germany for the first nine months of the year increased 13 per cent in 1928 over 1927, and 6 per cent over 1913, due chiefly to a 16 per cent increase in pork production to 2,693,688,000 pounds. Stimulated by an unfavorable hog-feed ratio during the latter part of 1927 and the beginning of 1928, hog slaughter was unusually heavy and in December, 1927, the record number of 1,968,000 hogs were slaughtered. This year for the first 9 months, hog slaughtering has been 20 per cent above last year. In June, when slaughterings are seasonally small, the number killed this year was 1,751,000 against 1,257,000 last year. September 1928 killings, however, reached 1,398,000 compared with 1,363,000 in September 1927. Feeding conditions are slightly more favorable now than a year ago. Beef production for the first nine months of 1928 showed an increase of 9 per cent above last year, while the production of mutton and goat meat together declined slightly. See table, page 953

TEN MONTHS' MEAT SUPPLIES AT LONDON CENTRAL MARKETS: For the first 10 months of 1928, pork supplies at London Central Markets showed an increase of 29 per cent over 1927, while beef receipts were 7 per cent lower and mutton and lamb 8 per cent below last year for the same period, according to official returns. Home produced pork supplies increased 29 per cent during this period, while receipts from all the other countries except Argentina also showed increases. The reduction in beef receipts is due principally to a 14 per cent decrease in supplies from Argentina. While receipts of mutton and lamb from New Zealand increased 3 per cent, those from domestic sources and from Australia decreased considerably. See table, page 956.

CATTLE AND SWINE DECREASE, SHEEP INCREASE IN CANADA: Cattle showed a decrease of 1 per cent as of June 1928 compared with 1927, and 14 per cent compared with the record number reported in 1921. Numbers at present are 34 per cent above the average for the years 1910-1914. Milk cows, which had been increasing each year beginning with 1923, showed a decrease of 3 per cent in 1928 from the record reached in 1927. Swine decreased 4 per cent from the record number of 1927. Brood sows were 5 per cent below 1927. Sheep, on the other hand, increased 5 per cent in 1928 as against 1927. Sheep numbers have been increasing each year, beginning with 1924, and are now higher than at any other time with the exception of the years 1920 and 1921, when they reached 3,721,000 and 3,676,000 respectively. All classes of livestock this year were considerable above pre-war numbers. See table, page 954.

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKET PROSPECTS IN CANADA: The Canadian cattle and meat industry is expected to benefit this winter from industrial expansion programs, increased building activity, and the best labor situation

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L , C O N T ' D

in years, according to the Canadian "Livestock and Meat Trade Review" for October. With this outlook an improved market for the various classes of livestock may be expected, states the same publication. The average top price of butcher steers of 1,000-1,200 pounds at Winnipeg was \$10.00 per hundred pounds for October, compared with \$11.25 in September and \$9.00 in September 1927. The average price of good stockers in October was \$7.50 per hundred pounds against \$5.41 in October 1927, and for good feeders \$3.13 this year compared with only \$3.29 last October. Since October, prices of butcher steers at Winnipeg have fallen further to \$8.50 for the week ended November 29 compared with \$10.50 for the same week of 1927, while the prices for good stockers for the week ended November 29 at the same market was \$7.50 against \$6.75 last year, and for feeders \$7.50 against \$3.00 last year at the same time.

Inspected slaughter of livestock in Canada for the first 10 months of 1928 was about 1 per cent above the same period of 1927, and about 7 per cent above 1925. Cattle slaughter this year so far is only slightly above 1927, hog slaughter increased 2 per cent, and sheep 3 per cent. The export of live cattle, calves and hogs for the 10 month period increased this year over last, the bulk of the exports coming to the United States. Meat exports for the same period this year were considerably lower. See table on pages 954 and 955.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER IN ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY: There has been a reduction of over 390,000 in cattle slaughter in freezing and chilling works in Argentina during the first 9 months of this year compared with the same period of last, or a decrease of 15 per cent. In Uruguay the decrease is over 3,000, or 1 per cent. As a result of frequent rains, pasture lands have improved considerably in the principal cattle zones of Argentina, according to "Business Conditions in Argentina" for October 1928, published by Ernesto Tornquist and Co. This circumstance has enabled cattle owners to keep their cattle on pasture with the object of presenting them on the market in a fatter condition, for which reason offerings have been relatively small recently. In view of the improvement in pastures, it is believed that prices of cattle will decline gradually as the season advance, states the same source. The average price of special light weight steers at Buenos Aires in September was \$6.67 per 100 pounds compared with \$6.60 in August, and \$6.64 in September last year. Prices of chilled hindquarters in London were \$16.35 per hundred pounds in September 1928 against \$14.76 in the same month of 1927. In October, however, the price had fallen to \$14.19 against \$14.45 last year for the same month. Sheep slaughter in Argentina for the first 9 months of the year amounted to 2,654,000, an increase of 5 per cent above last year, while hog slaughter at 280,000 was 54 per cent above 1927. See table, page 954.

HURRICANE DAMAGE TO CROPS IN PORTO RICO

Agriculture in Porto Rico suffered loss and damage from the hurricane of September 13, 1928 to the extent of \$46,000,000 out of an estimated total damage for the whole island of about \$78,000,000, according to a recently published report of the results of a government survey, forwarded by I. L. Torres, of the Porto Rican Department of Agriculture and Labor. Sugar, tobacco and citrus fruits are the leading items in the Porto Rican shipments to the United States, and of the 3, sugar is the only one in a position to make appreciable shipments to the mainland in 1928-29. Coffee production is the leading industry of the island, using about the same land area as the other 3 crops combined. About 25 per cent of the rural population is interested in coffee production. The United States uses very little Porto Rican coffee, but the economic welfare of the island is very considerably affected by the state of the coffee crop and the volume of total coffee exports. The losses to coffee reached 80 to 90 per cent of the current crop and inflicted damage to plantations which will take several years to repair. The American agricultural products finding a market in Porto Rico are represented principally by rice, wheat flour, lard, hams, fresh pork, dairy products (principally prepared milk) and dried beans.

Sugar

Sugar production for 1928-29 is now estimated at 528,000 short tons against a pre-hurricane estimate of 759,000 short tons. Of the indicated loss of 231,000 short tons, 151,000 are allotted to the loss of 1,320,000 short tons of cane with an extractive value of 11.5 per cent, and 79,200 short tons are allotted to the reduction to 10 per cent in the extractive value of the 5,280,000 short tons of cane left standing after the storm. The estimated value of the loss in sugar, at \$3.50 per 100 pounds in Porto Rico, stands at \$16,170,000. It is stated that 5/8 of the sugar loss occurred in plantations, and 3/8 in the sugar mills. In the year ended June 30, 1928, about 605,000 short tons of Porto Rican sugar were shipped to the United States.

About 17 per cent of the rural population lives on farms having sugar as the major crop, covering a total area of about 240,000 acres. As a result of the storm, additional expenses for cleaning and cultivating most of that area are estimated at \$1,680,000 at the rate of \$7.00 per acre. Another item of added loss is \$900,000 for 60,000 acres of abandoned "Gran Cultura" ratoonings. All plantation losses and added expenses are said to reach \$13,838,250. Sugar crop loss insurance is placed at \$2,086,499. Some 3,524 sugar farms are said to need immediate loans totaling \$3,459,000 to keep their operations going. Sugar factories bore a loss totaling \$15,434,000 of which \$5,600,000 was covered by insurance, making a net of \$9,834,000. In all, the Porto Rican sugar industry reckons a loss of about \$23,672,000 resulting from the storm.

HURRICANE DAMAGE TO CROPS IN PORTO RICO, CONT'D

Tobacco

The storm occurred at a period when very little tobacco was set out for field growth. The major losses, therefore, were borne by seed beds and warehouse stock. About 1,102,000 pounds of tobacco were lost in storage, valued at \$150,000. The seed beds destroyed covered 1,078 acres and represented about 25 per cent of the total seed area, the value coming to \$113,000. Tobacco barns to the number of 6,326 were lost, representing about \$1,716,000, giving a total for the above 3 items of \$1,979,000. About 3,000 tobacco farms stand in immediate need of loans totaling some \$2,536,000 to keep their work going properly. Tobacco culture is the major interest of about 8 per cent of the rural population. Total shipments of unmanufactured tobacco to the United States came to 35,677,000 pounds for the year ended June 30, 1928.

Citrus fruit

Citrus fruit growers lost about 1,450,000 boxes, mostly grapefruit, which represented about 80 per cent of the crop. Including damage to trees, the loss comes to nearly \$3,000,000. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, shipments of Porto Rican grapefruit to the United States reached the unusually high figure of 892,000 boxes against 692,000 boxes in the preceding year. Citrus production in Porto Rico is expected to recover in one or two years. In fact, what amounted to a complete and premature picking of the fruit is expected to affect favorably next season's output.

Coffee

Coffee shipments to the United States from Porto Rico are relatively unimportant but it is the leading crop in Porto Rico and covers about 77,000 acres. The 1928-29 crop was conceded as giving evidence of being unusually good and about 20 per cent larger than the average for the 10 years ended 1926. Storm losses are now placed at 80 to 90 per cent of the total crop, and domestic requirements are being met by imports from Santo Domingo. The current crop was estimated at 83,000,000 pounds, valued at over \$9,000,000. On the coffee farms 49 per cent of the coffee trees and 59 per cent of the trees used to shade the coffee were lost with a combined value of \$8,700,000. Under the best conditions, it would require 5 years to properly rehabilitate the coffee farms, but lack of money is expected to retard such work. At present, however, official plans are under way to establish 200 coffee seed beds to produce about 1/6 of the number of trees ultimately required. Plans contemplate the continuance of providing seedlings as long as necessary. Coffee plantations are assigned a loss of \$29,000,000, of which slightly more than \$2,000,000 was covered by insurance. About \$15,000,000

HURRICANE DAMAGE TO CROPS IN PORTO RICO, CONT'D

must be borrowed during the next 3 years to maintain operations on 20,120 farms having coffee as the major crop, while 20,340 farms need \$8,586,000 in the first year.

Coconuts

About 6,000 acres are devoted to coconut palms in Porto Rico which supported 681,000 trees before the hurricane. Virtually all of the crop of some 26,000,000 nuts was lost, valued at \$514,000. Losses to palms are estimated at about 32 per cent of the total stand. Coconut shipments to the United States in the past 2 fiscal years have averaged 23,000,000 nuts. Reports on 260 groves indicate that it will be necessary to borrow about \$260,000 to maintain and repair the groves properly. No insurance is reported as having been carried on coconut groves or nuts in storage.

Other crops

Pineapples, guavas, plantains and cotton are included in statements of shipments from Porto Rico to the mainland. A pineapple crop of about 800,000 boxes was expected this season, but preliminary statements indicate a reduction of more than 50 per cent in the harvest. Destruction to trees is expected to curtail new plantings through a lack of slips. The loss suffered by bananas and plantains is placed at \$5,600,000. In cotton, 2,300 acres valued at \$43,000 were destroyed, out of a total of 6,000 acres yielding about 400 pounds to the acre. The cotton situation, however, is enlivened by the proposal of one large firm to plant anywhere up to 20,000 acres in long-staple cotton, using improved methods of cultivation.

GERMANY: Grain and potato stocks on farms and available
for sale, November 15, 1928

Crop	Stocks on farms		Stocks available for sale	
	November 15, 1927	November 15 1928	November 15, 1927	November 15, 1928
	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>
Winter wheat....	69,825	74,075	58,553	61,539
Spring wheat....	9,328	10,626	8,032	9,251
Winter rye.....	157,563	185,280	84,617	107,582
Spring barley...	69,196	70,064	44,161	44,542
Oats.....	344,552	340,806	100,130	106,502
Potatoes.....	934,068	968,091	332,512	340,877

PRODUCTION OF CERTAIN CROPS IN ITALY, 1928

The production of olive oil in Italy for the 1928-29 season is estimated at 472,000,000 pounds, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This is 49 per cent above last year's production of 317,000,000 pounds and is the largest output since 1922, when 558,000,000 pounds were reported. A good production in Italy this year is of special significance since Spain, the other important olive oil producing country reports a small crop. Production of olives in Italy is estimated at 3,298,000,000 pounds compared with last year's crop of 2,220,000,000 pounds.

The October estimate of the corn crop in Italy has been revised upward by nearly 2,500,000 bushels to 64,760,000 bushels, which is still, however, nearly 23 per cent below the 1927 production, and the smallest crop on record with the exception of that of 1894.

The 1928 production of potatoes is estimated at 54,748,000 bushels. This is 23 per cent below the 1927 crop of 71,476,000, and 36 per cent below the 1926 crop of 84,913,000 bushels.

Sugar beet production for the current year is estimated at 3,154,000 short tons, or 42 per cent above last year's crop of 2,222,000 short tons. The 1928 crop is the largest one produced since 1924, when a crop of 4,102,000 short tons was harvested. This year's large crop is due to an increase in acreage over previous years.

Production of flax fiber is estimated at 4,409,000 pounds compared with 4,608,000 pounds last year and 5,512,000 pounds in 1926.

Year	Corn	Potatoes	Olives	Olive oil	Sugar beets	Flax
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 short tons	1,000 pounds
1922	76,830	53,693	3,470,000	557,927	2,486	4,982
1923	89,204	65,984	2,517,700	391,896	2,976	5,291
1924	105,679	71,943	2,989,700	459,656	4,102	4,542
1925	109,962	80,383	1,928,600	295,210	1,735	5,688
1926	118,090	84,913	2,769,000	373,200	2,532	5,512
1927	83,938	71,476	2,220,000	317,400	2,222	4,608
1928 -						
October estimate.	62,285					
December estimate	64,760	54,748	3,298,000	472,000	3,154	4,409

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual
1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	690,108	676,429	831,040	878,374	902,749	102.8
Canada	197,119	395,475	407,136	440,023	500,613	113.8
North America (3) ...	898,708	1,081,117	1,248,509	1,330,289	1,414,694	106.3
Europe (24)	1,329,875	1,364,856	1,180,354	1,237,178	1,345,668	108.8
Africa (6)	93,171	105,166	90,313	105,763	105,733	100.0
Asia (6)	387,827	332,847	379,294	389,636	337,452	86.6
Total above count. (39)	2,709,581	2,933,965	2,898,470	3,062,866	3,203,547	104.6
Southern Hemisphere (3)	243,590	314,855	383,632	362,543	387,275	106.8
Total above count. (42)	2,953,171	3,248,821	3,238,102	3,425,409	3,590,822	104.8
Est. N. Hemis. total						
ex. Russia & China	2,759,000	3,067,000	2,979,000	3,137,000		
Est. world total ex.						
Russia and China ...	3,041,000	3,435,000	3,420,000	3,565,000	3,730,000	104.6
RYE						
United States	33,093	46,456	40,795	58,164	41,766	71.8
Canada	2,094	9,158	12,179	14,951	14,626	97.8
Europe (22)	933,292	896,479	709,129	769,726	833,819	108.3
Total above count. (24)	971,479	952,093	762,103	842,841	890,211	105.6
Est. N. Hemis. total						
ex. Russia & China	1,023,000	1,000,000	807,000	878,000		
Est. world total ex.						
Russia and China ...	1,025,000	1,007,000	812,000	887,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
California, revised.....	37,690	32,550	32,400	()
United States other than California, revised	147,122	181,313	152,505	(265,882	356,868	134.2)
Canada	45,275	87,118	99,987	96,938	134,452	138.7
North America (2)	230,087	300,981	284,892	362,820	491,320	135.4
Europe, 22 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged	628,002	606,143	609,473	606,557	654,920	108.0
Lithuania, revised	8,820	11,251	11,430	8,630	8,267	95.8
Total Europe (23)	636,822	617,400	620,903	615,187	663,187	107.8
Est. European total						
ex. Russia	702,000	689,000	690,000	680,000		
Africa (6)	109,267	107,840	69,492	85,983	103,625	120.5
Asia (5)	133,027	138,273	136,970	133,123	130,469	98.0
Total N. Hemis. (36) ..	1,109,203	1,164,494	1,112,257	1,197,113	1,388,601	116.0
Union of South Africa ...	1,274	1,111	1,075	814	915	112.4
Total above count. (37)	1,110,477	1,165,605	1,113,332	1,197,927	1,389,516	116.0
Est. N. Hemis. total						
ex. Russia and China	1,408,000	1,456,000	1,406,000	1,477,000		
Est. world total ex.						
Russia and China	1,425,000	1,503,000	1,453,000	1,509,000		
CATS						
United States, revised ..	1,143,407	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,182,594	1,449,531	122.6
Canada	351,690	402,296	383,416	439,713	437,505	99.5
North America (2)	1,495,097	1,889,846	1,630,264	1,622,307	1,887,036	116.3
Europe, 20 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged .	1,572,570	1,441,777	1,526,448	1,504,924	1,530,597	101.7
Rumania, revised	59,776	50,986	79,850	59,810	67,546	112.9
Lithuania, revised	22,910	20,849	30,182	16,741	18,739	111.9
Total Europe (22)	1,655,256	1,513,612	1,636,480	1,581,475	1,616,982	102.2
Est. European total						
ex. Russia	1,931,000	1,792,000	1,921,000	1,843,000		
Africa (3)	17,631	19,509	11,455	13,965	18,315	131.1
Asia (2)	(50)	92	224	231	179	77.5
Total N. Hemis. (29) ..	3,163,034	3,423,059	3,278,423	3,217,978	3,522,512	109.5
Union of South Africa	9,661	5,485	6,119	6,081	7,036	115.7
Total above count. (30)	3,177,695	3,428,544	3,284,542	3,224,059	3,529,548	109.5
Est. N. Hemis. total						
ex. Russia and China	3,474,000	3,729,000	3,592,000	3,509,000		
Est. world total ex.						
Russia and China	3,581,000	3,848,000	3,696,000	3,601,000		

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States, revised ...	2,712,364	2,915,961	2,692,217	2,763,093	2,839,959	102.8
Canada	17,297	10,564	7,813	4,262	4,692	110.1
North America (2)	2,729,661	2,927,525	2,700,030	2,767,355	2,844,651	102.8
Europe, 7 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged	427,255	467,195	505,369	349,075	275,885	79.0
Italy, revised	102,676	109,962	118,090	83,936	64,760	77.2
Austria, revised	4,530	4,597	3,825	4,948	3,862	78.1
Total Europe (9)	534,461	581,754	627,234	437,961	344,507	78.7
Est. European total ex. Russia	581,000	627,000	665,000	481,000		
Africa (3)	4,326	4,362	4,719	5,127	6,995	136.4
Asia (2)	(27,900)	43,639	72,616	81,387	87,732	107.8
Total N. Hemis. (16) ..	3,296,348	3,557,280	3,404,649	3,291,330	3,283,885	99.8
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia	3,681,000	3,906,000	3,769,000	3,657,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia	4,126,000	4,525,000	4,456,000	4,328,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

POTATOES: Production in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928.

Countries reported in 1928 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	357,699	323,465	354,328	402,741	462,943	114.9
Canada	77,843	67,028	78,228	77,430	90,975	117.5
Europe, 17 count. prev. reported	3,206,752	3,675,199	2,957,523	3,704,354	3,424,687	92.5
Italy	67,514	80,383	84,913	71,476	54,748	76.6
Total Europe (18)...	3,274,266	3,755,582	3,042,436	3,775,830	3,479,435	92.2
Tunis	(150)	162	154	103	165	160.2
Total above count.(21)	3,709,958	4,146,237	3,475,146	4,256,104	4,033,518	94.8
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia & China	4,647,000	5,291,000	4,418,000	5,241,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China..	4,723,000	5,367,000	4,504,000			

CUBAN SUGAR PRODUCTION DURING THE 1927-28 CAMPAIGN AS REPORTED
BY THE CUBAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Province	Number of centrals	Cane ground	Sugar produced	Yield	Cane destroyed	Uncut green cane
		1,000 s. tons	1,000 s. tons	Per cent	1,000 s. tons	1,000 s. tons
Pinar del Rio	10	1,165	144	12.51	7	254
Habana	12	2,349	274	11.84	5	662
Matanzas	25	4,149	479	11.70	89	1,201
Santa Clara	53	7,819	889	11.53	145	2,162
Camaguey	29	12,097	1,401	11.74	807	7,448
Oriente	43	11,577	1,340	11.73	570	5,489
Total	172	39,156	4,527	11.72	1,623	17,216

GERMANY: Inspected slaughter of hogs, by months, 1925-1928

Month	1925	1926	1927	1928
January	1,009,894	1,081,343	1,282,630	1,843,428
February	978,286	1,048,096	1,260,456	1,759,979
March	1,064,167	1,233,114	1,396,924	1,742,943
April	976,522	871,294	1,236,960	1,510,929
May	952,121	994,275	1,380,532	1,653,667
June	894,077	920,218	1,257,228	1,350,984
July	884,445	917,498	1,197,442	1,392,295
August	871,465	931,529	1,387,065	1,427,505
September	953,778	1,028,068	1,363,312	1,398,047
Total January - September	8,584,755	9,075,435	11,762,549	14,079,777
October	1,041,759	1,099,102	1,583,344	
November	1,109,470	1,314,864	1,904,201	
December	1,268,367	1,490,140	1,965,356	
Total	12,004,351	12,979,541	17,215,450	

GERMANY: Inspected slaughter and meat production first 9 months, 1913, 1927 and 1928

Classification	Number slaughtered first nine months		
	1913 Thousands	1927 Thousands	1928 Thousands
Cattle	2,393	2,347	2,521
Calves	2,870	3,157	3,317
Total	5,263	5,504	5,838
Swine	11,723	11,786	14,080
Sheep	1,490	1,235	1,179
Goats	318	213	245
Total inspected above ..	18,794	18,740	21,342
Classification	Meat production first nine months		
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Beef	1,323,743	1,255,319	1,363,641
Veal	252,540	296,734	324,050
Total	1,576,283	1,552,053	1,687,691
Pork	2,192,113	2,322,420	2,693,688
Mutton and lamb	73,002	61,206	59,037
Goat meat	11,114	8,195	9,829
Total inspected meat production	3,852,512	3,943,874	4,450,245

Compiled from Deutscher Reichsanzeiger.

GERMANY: Slaughter at 36 important points 10 months, 1926-1928

Classification	Ten months January-October		
	1926 Number	1927 Number	1928 Number
Cattle	641,003	644,637	743,450
Calves	296,569	243,733	1,062,037
Total	1,637,572	1,588,370	1,805,487
Sheep	772,707	620,648	627,946
Swine	2,700,946	3,583,278	4,296,781

Compiled from Deutscher Reichsanzeiger.

ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY: Slaughter of animals in freezing and chilling works, 9 months 1927 and 1928

Classification	Argentina		Uruguay	
	January - September		January - September	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
Cattle.....	2,540,958	2,147,597	624,490	616,020
Sheep	2,519,496	2,654,240	649,808	420,066
Swine	182,426	280,069	--	--

Compiled from The Review of the River Plate.

CANADA: Number of livestock in June 1928 with comparisons

Kind of livestock	June				
	Average 1910-1914	1925	1926	1927	1928 preliminary
Cattle	6,551	9,307	8,571	9,172	8,793
Milk cows	2,693	3,830	3,839	3,894	3,793
Swine.....	3,350	4,426	4,360	4,695	4,497
Brood sows	--	533	569	577	551
Sheep	2,208	2,756	3,142	3,263	3,416
Horses	2,664	3,554	3,398	3,422	3,376
Goats	--	10	11	11	12

Field Crops and Live Stock of Canada, 1928. Mostly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, Canada, February 1928, Canada Yearbook 1914.

CANADA: Inspected slaughter, 1926 - 1928

Classification	Ten months January - October		
	1926	1927	1928
	Number	Number	Number
Cattle	556,141	562,773	556,743
Calves	327,458	373,516	380,885
Total	883,599	936,289	937,628
Swine	1,973,409	2,039,332	2,075,698
Sheep	379,628	442,489	454,278
Total	3,236,610	3,417,190	3,467,607

Dominion Live Stock Branch Markets Intelligence Service, October Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review.

CANADA: Exports of livestock and meats, 10 months, January-October
1927 and 1928

Kind of livestock and meat and country of destination	January - October	
	1927	1928
Cattle to Great Britain Number	8,263	405
United States "	120,924	137,753
Total "	132,130	140,422
Calves to United States "	68,243	69,929
Total "	68,596	70,186
Hogs to United States "	177,461	20,554
Total "	179,496	22,978
Sheep to United States "	13,875	7,608
Total "	15,033	8,438
Beef to Great Britain 1,000 pounds	569,800	500
United States " "	37,286,900	36,846,600
Total " "	41,690,200	38,986,700
Bacon to Great Britain " "	44,673,100	30,949,800
United States " "	3,173,100	3,013,100
Total " "	48,471,700	34,524,200
Pork to Great Britain " "	6,332,200	1,564,800
United States " "	13,026,100	6,802,400
Total " "	21,135,100	9,779,300
Mutton to Great Britain " "	--	9,700
United States " "	975,900	336,200
Total " "	1,206,600	573,500

Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review, October, 1928.

ENGLAND: Supplies of meat at London Central Markets, ten months, 1927 and 1928

Kind of meat and country of origin	Ten months	
	1927	1928
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
BEEF AND VEAL:		
Britain and Ireland	82,246	78,873
Argentina	382,767	330,019
Uruguay	14,231	31,689
Australia	4,912	11,796
New Zealand	2,047	3,544
Others	4,005	1,619
Total	490,208	457,540
MUTTON AND LAMB		
Britain and Ireland	71,328	64,588
New Zealand	129,317	133,029
Argentina	40,736	47,728
Australia	35,797	10,548
Others	9,826	7,762
Total	287,034	263,691
PORK AND BACON a/		
Britain and Ireland	48,086	61,918
Netherlands b/	6,355	b/ 9,309
United States	1,487	2,419
New Zealand	1,001	2,307
Argentina	2,164	1,604
Others	4,944	5,014
Total	64,037	82,571

Compiled from London Central Market Report.

a/ As Denmark is not mentioned separately in this report it is assumed that not much of the large quantity of bacon imported from Denmark enters London Central Market.

b/ Bacon only.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28	Nov. 24	Dec. 1	Dec. 8	July 1 to and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
BARLEY, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
<u>Year beginning</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
<u>July 1</u>								
United States ..	17,044	36,580	388	114	804	Dec. 8	27,244	41,036
Canada	42,533	25,131				Oct. 31	6,017	11,843
Argentina	14,217	b/11,192	0			Nov. 24	b/1,358	b/ 117
Danubian coun- tries b/	26,508	27,242	150			Nov. 24	20,150	13,725
Total	100,302	100,145					54,769	66,721
CATS, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>July 1</u>								
United States ..	15,041	9,823	204	111	230	Dec. 8	5,051	9,318
Canada	13,396	10,180				Oct. 31	2,430	9,913
Argentina	40,008	b/29,455	0			Nov. 24	b/8,814	b/ 692
Danubian coun- tries b/	858	878	0			Nov. 24	400	49
Total	69,303	50,336					16,695	19,972
	Net exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1928, week ended				Total for season including latest week shown	
	1926-27	1927-28	Nov. 17	Nov. 24	Dec. 1	Dec. 8	1927-28	1928-29
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
CORN, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>November 1</u>								
United States ..	17,145	20,556	261	350	973	1,699	1,082	3,812
Danubian coun- tries b/	36,557	15,266	0	0			1,260	0
Argentina	322,876	c/271,970	b/4,603	b/3,776	b/3,685	b/5,751	32,725	b/24,675
Union of South Africa	8,562	d/24,257	d/ 129	d/ 600			d/2,100	d/2,700
IMPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>November 1</u>								
United States ..	5,042	1,436						
Total exports less U. S. imports	380,098	330,613					37,167	31,187

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Trade sources since May. d/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-December 8, 1927 and 1928

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-December 8, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-Dec. 8		1928, week ending			
	1927	1928	Nov. 17	Nov. 24	Dec. 1	Dec. 8
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wheat <u>a/</u>	119,391	68,129	3,221	1,584	1,291	3,757
Wheat flour <u>b/</u>	29,732	24,440	1,330	870	512	1,090
Rye	18,932	7,758	157	84	2	509
Corn	3,010	6,875	261	350	973	1,699
Oats	3,416	7,483	88	204	111	230
Barley <u>a/</u>	29,270	40,375	1,033	388	114	804
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Hams & shoulders, incl.						
Wiltshire sides	113,987	114,062	940	1,426	687	1,006
Bacon, incl. Cumberland						
sides	108,420	113,255	2,077	1,444	1,200	1,333
Lard	633,198	675,834	10,999	14,153	12,581	9,483
Pickled pork	27,762	29,766	205	365	149	269

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 531,000 bush., flour 127,000 bbls; San Francisco barley 92,000 bush. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Net exports		Shipments week end. 1928			Net movement from July as far as reported		
	1926-27	<u>a/</u> 1927-28	Nov. 24	Dec. 1	Dec. 8	To and incl.	1927-1928	1928-1929
Canada:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	<u>Date.</u>	1,000	1,000
Exports-	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>		<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>
Official....	304,540	305,182				Oct. 31	<u>b/</u> 63,743	<u>b/</u> 145,049
5 ports, Brad.								
<u>b/</u>	177,370	238,730	9,746	9,718	7,259	Dec. 8	111,442	164,060
Shipments-								
4 markets <u>c/</u> <u>b/</u>	297,961	326,361	23,036	31,648	21,577	Dec. 8	191,169	295,280
Pub. elev. in								
east <u>b/</u> ...			6,978	7,989	--	Dec. 1	81,396	132,002
United States:	205,896	190,927	2,454	1,803	4,847	Dec. 8	<u>d/</u> 145,440	<u>d/</u> 85,229
Argentina	139,790	186,000	2,528	3,975	3,365	Dec. 8	32,266	51,388
Australia	96,584	72,962	864	1,168	1,480	Dec. 8	21,396	23,700
Russia	49,202	7,000	0	0	0	Dec. 8	5,392	8
Hungary	21,142	22,133						
Yugoslavia ...	10,216	1,000						
Rumania	11,328	5,000	232	0	104	Dec. 8	3,592	1,784
Bulgaria	2,236	2,125						
British India.	8,660	12,264	0	0	0	Dec. 8	8,224	1,064
Total	849,654	804,593	29,114	38,594	31,373		407,479	458,453

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Prelim. b/ Excluded from total. c/ Total shipments from Ft. Williams, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. d/ Exports through December 8 less imports through October.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen, and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	December 15, 1927	December 6, 1928	December 13, 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	52.00	52.00	50.50
Copenhagen, official quotation .	36.71	41.82	44.25
Berlin, 1a quality	38.25	42.57	44.08
London: a/			
Danish	39.54	44.32	45.19
Dutch, unsalted	41.50	44.54	46.06
New Zealand	34.33	38.89	39.97
New Zealand, unsalted	37.37	42.58	42.58
Australian	33.89	38.24	39.54
Australian, unsalted	35.41	39.97	40.19
Argentina, unsalted	33.24	37.58	38.24
Siberian	32.59	b/	b/

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.
b/ No quotations.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ended		
		Dec. 14 1927	Dec. 5, 1928	Dec. 12, 1928
GERMANY:				
Receipt of hogs, 14 markets ..	Number	91,830	79,989	72,870
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	11.72	15.88	15.94
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	13.91	14.03	13.96
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	20,799	19,319	21,364
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime Steam Western lard a/	\$ per 100 lbs.	13.36	13.04	13.14
American short cut green hams	"	23.25	24.98	24.68
American green bellies	"	18.47	18.90	18.68
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	18.47	23.00	22.59

a/ Friday quotation.

	Index		Page
Crop and Market Prospects	928	Livestock, cont'd:	
-----		Slaughter:	
Apples, prices, Copenhagen, London		Argentina and Uruguay,	
and Hamburg, Dec. 11, 12 & 13, 1928	941	Jan.-Sept. 1928	944, 955
Barley:		Canada (inspected),	
Exports:		Jan.-Oct. 1928	944, 954
Principal countries, Dec. 8,		Germany (hogs), Jan.-Sept. 1928,	952
1923	934, 957	Meat:	
U.S., Dec. 8, 1928	934	Exports:	
Prices, U.S., Dec. 7, 1928	935	Canada, Jan.-Oct. 1928	955
Production:		U.S. (pork), by weeks, 1928	958
U.S., 1928	934	Prices (pork), foreign markets, 1928	959
World, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	934, 950	Production, Germany, Jan.-Sept.,	
Receipts and shipments, Canada,		1928	943, 953
Dec. 7, 1928	934	Supplies, London, Jan.-Oct.,	
Beans, production, Japan, 1928	940	1928	943, 956
Butter, prices, foreign markets,		Oats:	
1928	927, 959	Exports:	
Corn:		Principal countries, Dec. 8,	
Exports:		1928	935, 957
Principal countries, Dec. 8,		U.S., Dec. 8, 1928	936
1928	937, 957	Production:	
U.S., Dec. 8, 1928	937	U.S., 1928	936
Prices, U.S. and Argentina,		World, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	935, 950
Dec. 10, 1928	937	Receipts and shipments, Canada,	
Production:		Dec. 7, 1928	936
U.S., 1928	936	Potatoes:	
World, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	936, 951	Production:	
Cotton:		Europe, 1928	938, 951
Demand situation, Europe,		U.S., 1928	937
November 1928	939	World, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28 ...	951
Production, India and Russia, 1928	938	Prunes, trade regulations,	
Crops:		Yugoslavia, Oct. 6, 1928	941
HURRICANE DAMAGE, PORTO RICO,		Rye, production, world,	
SEPTEMBER 13, 1928	945	av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	933, 949
Production, Italy, 1922-28	943	Sugar, production, Cuba, 1927-28	939, 952
Flaxseed, situation, world, Nov. 1928	940	Tobacco, import duties, China,	
Fruits, small (dried), origin marks		Dec. 15, 1928	927
required, U.K., Nov. 9, 1928	942	Vegetables, imports begin, U.S.,	
Grains:		December 1928	942
Crop conditions, Europe,		Wheat:	
Dec. 1, 1928	923	Crop conditions, Southern Hemi-	
Exports, U.S., by weeks, 1928	958	sphere, Dec. 15, 1928	929
Farm stocks, Germany, Nov. 15,		Exports, U.S., Dec. 8, 1928	929
1928	930, 947	Market conditions, Shanghai,	
Market conditions, Europe,		Dec. 1, 1928	931
Dec. 13, 1928	931	Prices, U. S., Dec. 7, 1928	932
Movement (feed), principal		Production:	
countries, Dec. 8, 1928	957	U.S., 1928	928
Procurements, Russia, Nov. 1928 .	930	World, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	928, 949
Livestock:		Receipts and shipments, Canada,	
Exports, Canada, Jan.-Oct., 1928.	955	Dec. 7, 1928	929
Market prospects (cattle),		Shipments, principal countries,	
		Dec. 8, 1928	958

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME 17

DECEMBER 24, 1928

NO. 26

WHEAT AND BARLEY ACREAGE IN JAPAN

The wheat area harvested in Japan in 1928 is estimated at 1,198,000 acres according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture. This represents an increase over the area harvested in any year since 1922. The area harvested in 1927 was estimated at 1,161,000 acres and in 1926 at 1,146,000 acres. A previous report received from the Institute has placed the 1928 wheat production at 31,196,000 bushels compared with 31,018,000 bushels in 1927. The barley area harvested in 1928 is estimated at 2,240,000 acres, which is a decrease of 4.4 per cent from the 2,343,000 acres harvested in 1927. In 1926, the area harvested amounted to 2,431,000 acres, and in 1925 to 2,466,000 acres. The 1928 production, as estimated by the Institute is 83,505,000 bushels compared with 82,485,000 bushels in 1927.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

Continued heavy purchases of raw cotton in Japan is indicated by the increased activity of the spinning and weaving mills during November. The amount of yarn produced by the spinning mills and consumed by weavers shows increases over November of last year, according to a cable from Consul Dickover, at Kobe. Buying of American cotton for future delivery in Osaka, however, was reported slow late in November due to the large amounts already contracted for. Production of yarn in November for all Japan reached 217,000 bales of 400 pounds, compared with 211,000 bales in October and 208,000 in November 1927. Consumption of yarn by weaving mills was 68,200 bales in November, 63,700 in October and 60,937 for November of last year. Imports of American cotton totaled 92,000 bales in November 1928, and 81,000 for the same month a year ago. Stocks of cotton of all kinds in bonded warehouses at the end of November were 318,000 bales against 251,000 bales at the end of October and 366,000 on November 30, 1927.

The Copenhagen butter quotation as of December 20 was equivalent to 43 cents as against 49.5 cents on 92 score butter in New York. Those figures were about 1 cent lower than on the preceding Thursday, but the current London quotations on all descriptions were fully as high as a week earlier. The margin in favor of New York, therefore, continues to date at little more than half the import duty. Colonial supplies coming forward to the British markets are now heavy but the markets remained firm throughout the pre-Christmas season, as was generally anticipated. For detailed comparative statement of prices as cabled by American Agricultural Commissioners in Europe, see page 981.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

B R E A D G R A I N S

Wheat production in 1928

The 1928 wheat production in 43 countries has been reported at 3,596,250,000 bushels against 3,427,836,000 bushels in 1927, or an increase of 4.6 per cent. The table on page 972 shows the revisions made in accordance with the November monthly report of the International Institute of Agriculture. See Foreign Service release, F.S./WH-30, December 22, 1928 for additional material on world wheat situation.

Foreign growing conditionsEurope

The weather in Russia during the week ended December 20 was cold, with heavy snow in the southern section and a general snow cover in other sections, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. In other parts of Europe the weather was also cold with snow practically everywhere except in the Mediterranean countries.

Southern Hemisphere

Harvesting in Australia is nearing completion with mostly satisfactory results, according to reports to the United States Weather Bureau. In Argentina more favorable harvesting weather prevailed during the week ended December 17. After the heavy rains of the past two weeks, only 0.2 inch of rain was reported in the northern wheat districts and 0.1 inch in the southern districts.

Movement to marketUnited States

Exports of wheat from the United States from July 1 through December 15 have amounted to 95,193,000 bushels against 152,300,000 bushels during the same period last year. Exports during the week ended December 15 were 2,624,000 bushels against 4,847,000 bushels the previous week.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Division of Canada on December 14 were 127,951,000 bushels against 79,338,000 bushels a year ago. Total receipts at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert from July 1 to December 14 were 262,389,000 bushels against 178,540,000 bushels

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

during the same period last year. Shipments since July 1 have amounted to 255,642,000 bushels against 179,122,000 bushels last year.

Russia

Procurements of Russian state and cooperative grain collecting agencies during the first ten days of December amounted to 351,000 short tons compared with 258,000 short tons for a similar period last year, according to Mr. Steere at Berlin. Difficulties, however, were experienced recently with bread supply in Moscow and other urban centers, but the Soviet Government is claiming that there is no cause for anxiety although increasing efforts in procuring operations are considered necessary. The approaching spring sowing campaign in Russia is considered very important and the government is pressing for an 8 per cent increase in acreage. Resistance, however, is met with from the rich peasants, so-called "Kulaki", who are contemplating reduction of acreage. Another unfavorable factor is the probable shortage of seed in some parts of the country.

European grain markets

European wheat and flour markets continued to remain quiet during the week ended December 18, but slight improvement was noticeable in the Western European markets, according to Mr. Steere at Berlin. The United States acreage report is finding influential acceptance as marking a turning point in the wheat market. Numerous indications point to the fact that Europe bought lightly for future requirements and reports from Rumania indicate holdings for spring shipment. The price of wheat in Hamburg remained at \$1.36 per bushel on December 19, or the same as reported last week, being 11 cents below the price on December 21, 1927. The price of rye at Berlin continued at \$1.22 per bushel, or 21 cents below the price on December 21, 1927.

United States wheat prices

Cash wheat prices declined quite noticeably during the week ended December 14. All classes of wheat contributed to a decline of two cents in the weighted average price of all classes and grades of wheat at the six principal markets to 107 cents per bushel as compared with 129 cents last year. This is the lowest point reached since the last week in October. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City and No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis each dropped two cents to 111 and 141 cents respectively, as compared with 131 and 146 cents respectively a year ago. As the figures indicate, there was a spread of only 15 cents last year between these two

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

grades of wheat at the two markets, while this year there is a spread of 30 cents. No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis declined three cents to 121 cents as compared with 137 a year ago, and No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis declined 10 cents to 107 cents as compared with 132 a year ago. Western white wheat at Seattle did not participate in the decline of other classes, but advanced slightly instead, the price for the week being 117 cents as indicated by the average of daily cash quotations, compared with 116 cents the week previous and 126 cents a year ago. Cash prices have made no material improvement since December 14. The spread between the cash closing prices at Winnipeg and Minneapolis narrowed two cents during the week and was four cents in favor of Minneapolis for the week ended December 14 as compared with a spread of four cents a year ago.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Nov. 16 ...	127	109	131	113	133	123	130	110	142	146
23 ...	127	110	134	114	134	125	128	118	142	145
30 ...	126	109	132	114	134	125	127	116	140	145
Dec. 7 ...	128	109	134	113	137	124	132	117	147	143
14 ...	129	107	131	111	137	121	132	107	146	141
21 ...	128	,	132		138		133		142	
28 ...	128		129		138		135		143	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
Jan. 4 ...	132		136		142		138		147	
11 ...	130		132		139		132		149	

Trading in wheat futures was somewhat slow and dull during the week following December 13 and the trend of closing prices was downward until December 19 when May futures at Chicago advanced approximately one cent, apparently on the strength of the lower official estimates of the acreage and condition of winter wheat. Prices declined again on the day following, however. On December 20, the closing prices of May futures as compared with the week before were one cent lower at Chicago, Kansas City, and Minneapolis in the United States, and at Winnipeg. The Liverpool price was unchanged at 134 cents as compared with 149 cents a year ago. The Chicago close was 121 cents as compared with 170 last year, while the Winnipeg close was 123 cents, or 12 cents less than a year ago. February futures at Buenos Aires closed at 114 cents on December 19, or 4 cents higher than a week before and 13 cents less than last year.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

WHEAT: Closing prices of December and May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	December futures											
Nov. 15	128	116	123	110	124	111	132	120	152	135	b/129	b/115
22	132	117	123	110	124	112	132	119	152	135	b/131	b/116
29	129	115	123	109	125	111	133	117	151	134	b/127	b/113
	May futures											
Dec. 6	134	122	127	115	130	116	137	123	150	133	b/127	b/112
13	130	122	124	115	126	116	135	124	149	134	b/127	b/110
20	130	121	124	114	126	115	135	123	149	134	b/127	b/114
27	130		124		126		136		149		b/126	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
Jan. 3	131		125		128		137		152		b/129	
10	131		125		128		136		149		b/126	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. b/ February futures.

Rye production

The 1928 rye production in 24 countries is now reported at 889,681,000 bushels against 842,840,000 bushels in 1927, or an increase of 5.6 per cent. See table, page 972.

FEED GRAINS

The total production of the three feed grains, barley, oats and corn, in the European countries so far reported in 1928 amounts to 52,267,000 short tons, according to the latest estimates, compared with 53,131,000 short tons in 1927, 59,612,000 short tons in 1926, 56,279,000 short tons in 1925, and a pre-war average in 1909-1913 of 57,617,000 short tons.

Barley

Total production of barley in the 38 countries so far reported in 1928, which last year raised about 80 per cent of the world crop exclusive of Russia and China, now stands at 1,395,370,000 bushels, an increase of more than 16 per cent over the 1,202,314,000 bushels produced in the same countries last year. The first estimate of the 1928 barley crop of Scotland is 4,433,000 bushels, which is 1 per cent larger than the 1927 harvest, but which is, with that exception, the smallest crop on record. This new estimate for Scotland

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

and slight increases in the earlier estimates of barley production in Estonia and Luxemburg raise the European total for the 24 countries reported to 667,663,000 bushels, or 7.8 per cent above that of the same countries in 1927.

The Algerian production has been increased by nearly 1,400,000 bushels from the earlier estimate to 38,122,000 bushels, which raises the total for the 6 North African countries reported to 105,003,000 bushels, a figure more than 22 per cent above that of 1927. For barley production table, see page 973. The barley area harvested in Japan in 1928 is estimated at 2,240,000 acres, which is a decrease of 4.4 per cent from the 2,343,000 acres harvested in 1927. In 1926, the area harvested amounted to 2,431,000 acres, and in 1925 to 2,466,000 acres. The 1928 production is 83,505,000 bushels compared with 82,485,000 bushels in 1927.

Total barley exports from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 77,827,000 bushels against 62,457,000 bushels for the same periods last year. The United States export of 588,000 bushels for the week ended December 15 was one of the smallest, since the first week in August. There has not been much change in United States barley prices during the past week. No. 2 barley at Minneapolis averaged 62 cents per bushel for the week ended December 14, which was 1 cent below the price for the preceding week and 20 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year.

Exports of barley from Canada from July to November are much larger than for the same five-month period last year, amounting to 21,636,000 bushels compared with 12,016,000 bushels. Stocks in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on December 14 stood at 11,524,000 bushels against 6,202,000 bushels on the same date in 1927, and 7,843,000 bushels in 1926.

Oats

The total oats production in 31 countries, which last year raised nearly 91 per cent of the world crop, exclusive of Russia and China, stands at 3,576,898,000 bushels, an increase of 9.5 per cent over the 3,267,458,000 bushels raised in 1927. The first estimate of the 1928 oats crop in Scotland is 46,771,000 bushels. This is an increase of nearly 8 per cent over the 1927 crop, but below the production from 1924 to 1926. This estimate for Scotland with an increase of nearly 600,000 bushels in the earlier figure for the crop of Luxemburg raises the European total for the 23 countries reported to 1,664,332,000 bushels, or 2.4 per cent above the production for the same countries in 1927. For table showing oats production, see page 974.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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Total exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries as far as reported from July 1 to the latest dates available now amount to 21,390,000 bushels as compared with 17,689,000 bushels for the same periods last year. The export of 349,000 bushels from the United States for the week ended December 15 was the largest since the first week in November. Oats exports from Canada for the five-month period July - November were several times as large as for the same period last year. For 10,914,000 bushels compared with 2,892,000 bushels last year.

United States oats prices remain at about the same level as for the past few weeks. No. 3 white oats at Chicago averaged 47 cents per bushel during the week ended December 14. This was the same price as for the preceding week, but 8 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. Oats prices in Germany were reported to be somewhat lower early in December. Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on December 14 stood at 11,303,000 bushels compared with 8,517,000 bushels on the same date in 1927, and 8,261,000 bushels in 1926. For detailed figures on oats trade, see page 976.

Corn

The 1928 production of corn in 17 countries, which last year raised 90 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Russia, now totals 3,266,896,000 bushels, or 0.5 per cent below the production of 3,284,140,000 bushels in the same countries last year. During the past week there has been a slight increase in the earlier estimate for Spain, but this has been more than offset by a decrease of 1,200,000 bushels in the latest estimate for Hungary, which changes leave the total production for the 9 European countries reported only 343,343,000 bushels compared with 437,960,000 bushels last year.

In Asia the earlier estimate for Manchuria has been decreased considerably, while the figures for the Lebanon Republic and Alaouite are below those of last year. The total for the Asiatic countries reported is, therefore, 2.4 per cent below that for the same countries in 1927. The estimated European, Northern Hemisphere, and world totals for corn production in 1925, 1926, and 1927 have been changed a little, owing to numerous estimates and revisions which have been recently received for the minor corn producing countries for those years. A detailed table for corn production is found on page 975. Reports received from most of the departments of Greece, which last year supplied about 92 per cent of the total, show a production of about 4,212,000 bushels against 4,698,000 bushels last year. Since the report is not complete for the country, it is not included in the corn production table.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

The area sown to winter corn in Egypt in 1928 is 13,000 acres compared with 19,000 acres in 1927, from which 752,000 bushels were harvested.

Exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa so far as reported since November 1 total 37,501,000 bushels compared with 44,537,000 bushels for the same periods last year. The United States export of 1,443,000 bushels during the week ended December 15 and the export of 1,699,000 bushels during the preceding week were the largest weekly exports for several seasons. The Argentine shipment of 4,249,000 bushels during the week of December 15, while 1,500,000 bushels below that of the preceding week, is nearly up to the weekly average during the past two months.

There has been no marked change in United States corn prices recently, while Argentine prices for the week December 12 - 19 have generally been gradually increasing, the last quotation received being 96-1/2 cents on December 19. Argentine corn prices still remain more than 10 cents per bushel above United States prices, while last year at the same time United States prices were slightly higher. Reports from abroad indicate that Argentina is giving slightly lower quotations for corn from the harvest of the new crop, but heavy deliveries cannot be expected before next July and August.

During the first few days of December the Danish interest in Argentine corn was slightly weaker and the quotations declined slightly, according to the Danish publication, "Grain and Feedstuffs", of December 5. This reduction in prices in Argentina refers especially to the new crop La Plata corn for May and June shipments, but on account of the long journey the corn cannot be delivered in Europe before during July and August. There are shipments of new corn from Argentina in April, but for such shipments quotations were higher, owing to the limited quantities which can be shipped as early as in April. The firm North American corn prices have led Danish buyers to expect that corn will continue to be expensive until the new Argentine crop appears, which, as stated above, cannot occur for several months. It is held as being fortunate for Denmark's large hog industry that the grain harvest in that country has been large, and that the cheaper feed wheat and probably also tapioca meal can be substituted for corn. The quotations for feed barley in Denmark had declined by December 5, and cost considerably less than corn so increases in consumption of foreign barley were expected, especially later on when the supply of Danish barley begins to dwindle.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

RICE

The second estimate of acreage under rice in India for 1928 is 79,258,000 acres, or 6 per cent above the second estimate last year, and 2 per cent above the final figure for last year, according to a cable to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture under date of December 20. The second estimate this year, while 6 per cent above last, is also 2 per cent above the average for the five years 1922 to 1926. See table, page 975.

COTTON

The first estimate of the cotton crop in India is 5,013,000 bales of 478 pounds, or 109 per cent of the December estimate of last year, according to a cablegram received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the Indian Department of Statistics of Calcutta. The final estimate for the 1927-28 season was 4,913,000 bales and for 1926-27, 4,205,000. Acreage planted to cotton in India this season is now placed at 24,992,000, or 108 per cent of the December estimate last year. The final acreage estimate for last season was 24,722,000 acres.

SUGAR

The import duty on sugar in Germany has been raised from \$32 to \$54 per short ton, according to a cablegram from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. The new rate became effective on December 18 and will remain in effect for three years.

SUGAR BEETS

Revised estimates received to date bring the total acreage devoted to sugar beets in Europe, United States and Canada up to 7,353,000 acres as compared with the previously published estimate of 7,318,000 acres. (See "Foreign Crops and Markets", November 26, 1928, page 840.) Increases over early estimates occur in the United States, Denmark, Germany, and Austria.

Production statistics show a slight decline from the October 26 estimate, which is mostly accounted for by a reduction of 2,322,000 short

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

tons in the Russian Crop. The revised estimate for Russia indicates a crop about 4 per cent below that of 1927, which is contrary to early expectations in view of the fact that acreage statistics showed an increase of 19.5 per cent over last year. The yield in 1927, however, was unusually high. Acreage and production of sugar beets are summarized on page 978.

F R U I T , V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: There was a good demand for American apples on the Liverpool auction on Wednesday, December 19, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. Barreled stock was only in light supply, but boxed supplies were liberal. The condition of the fruit, with a few exceptions, was good. Prices on most varieties were higher than last week. There was an active demand for U. S. No. 1, 2-1/2 inch New York Rhode Island Greenings. Virginia Yorks also met with an active demand. There was a good demand for the light supplies of Baldwins available. Oregon Spitzenbergs were in liberal supply and met with only a moderate demand, due probably to the fact that much of the fruit was in variable condition. Oregon Newtowns were in moderate supply and met with a good demand. Oregon Delicious were in moderate supply but met with only a slow demand. The light supplies of Oregon Hood River Jonathans available met with an active demand.

The Spanish orange market in Great Britain is showing strength. The fruit is arriving clean and attractive and is in good condition. Supplies this year are liberal, being only 8 per cent below last year's large quantities. New crop South African plums and peaches are beginning to arrive and the first pears for the season from that country will be available about February 1. The South African fruit crops this year are reported about 30 per cent lighter than last year. The 1929 apple crop in Australia is reported to be considerably below that for 1928. The crop in Victoria and New South Wales is said to be negligible. The Tasmanian crop is reported light, but Western Australia is expected to have a normal yield. The New Zealand crop is reported as normal. Bookings are already being made for Australian and New Zealand apples at high prices. The April market outlook for American apples is favorable, states Mr. Smith. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-209, December 21, 1928.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

THE HAMBURG APPLE MARKET: Prices paid for American apples at the Hamburg auction on Thursday, December 20, indicate that the market is showing strength, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. A total of 19,300 barrels and 52,700 boxes were offered as compared with 20,000 and 105,500 boxes last week. Virginia Yorks brought \$5.24 to \$6.91 as compared with \$4.29 to \$6.43 last week for U. S. No. 1, 2-1/4 inch stock. Prices on boxed stock were practically the same as those prevailing last week. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-210, December 21, 1928.

MEXICAN VEGETABLE PROSPECTS: All indications point to a favorable season in the Mexican West Coast vegetable industry this year, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Henry C. A. Damm at Nogales, Sonora, Mexico. No insect pests have been reported and no areas have suffered from heavy rains, winds or frosts. Southern Sonora did not get its summer rains as early as it should in order to place the soil in proper condition for planting, but the only result will be a slight delay in the crop. As far as can be learned at present, the total vegetable acreage on the West Coast this season will be about the same as last year, but no estimates of the probable number of cars to be shipped have been made as yet. See Foreign Service release, F.S./V-35, December 17, 1928.

SPANISH GRANO ONION SHIPMENTS: Shipments of grano onions from Spain to the United States from December 6 to December 19, 1928, amounted to 6,502 half-cases and 10,162 crates, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Clement S. Edwards at Valencia. With these shipments the total movement of grano onions to the American market from the beginning of the season late in July to December 19 amounted to 2,927 cases, 310,113 half-cases, and 669,660 crates, or approximately 282,000 bushels, as compared with 556,000 bushels during the corresponding period last year.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	690,108	676,429	831,040	878,374	902,749	102.8
Canada	197,119	395,475	407,135	440,025	500,613	113.8
North America (3)	898,708	1,051,117	1,248,509	1,330,269	1,414,694	106.3
Europe, 22 count. prev. reported	1,312,987	1,353,061	1,167,323	1,223,506	1,328,367	108.6
Scotland	2,273	2,016	2,091	2,427	2,256	93.0
Luxemburg, revised	615	553	622	702	799	113.8
Greece, revised	b/ 16,273	11,222	12,403	12,970	15,676	120.9
Total Europe (25)	1,332,143	1,366,352	1,182,445	1,239,605	1,347,098	108.7
Africa (6)	93,171	105,166	90,313	105,763	105,733	100.0
Asia (6)	337,827	382,847	329,294	389,636	337,452	86.6
Total above count. (40)	2,711,854	2,935,932	2,900,561	3,065,293	3,204,977	104.6
Southern Hemis., 2 count. prev. rept'd	155,093	200,351	228,870	245,806	237,273	96.5
Australia, revised	90,497	114,504	160,762	116,737	154,000	131.9
Total Southern. Hemis. (3)	245,590	314,855	389,632	362,543	391,273	107.9
Total above count. (43)	2,955,444	3,250,787	3,290,193	3,427,836	3,596,250	104.9
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia & China...	2,759,000	3,067,000	2,979,000	3,137,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	3,041,000	3,435,000	3,420,000	3,565,000	3,730,000	104.6
RYE						
United States	36,093	46,456	40,795	58,164	41,766	71.8
Canada	2,054	9,158	12,172	14,951	14,626	97.8
Europe, 19 count. prev. reported	910,868	856,556	696,122	758,543	819,328	108.0
Luxemburg, revised	651	360	353	354	354	100.0
Greece, revised	1,129	1,566	1,412	1,505	2,124	141.1
Rumania, revised	20,644	7,997	11,243	9,323	11,463	123.2
Total Europe (22)	933,292	896,479	709,129	769,725	833,289	108.3
Total above count. (24)	971,479	952,093	762,103	842,840	839,581	105.6
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	1,023,000	1,000,000	807,000	878,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	1,025,000	1,007,000	812,000	887,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ One year only.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
California, revised	37,690	32,550	32,400	27,335	31,842	116.5
United States, other than California, revised ...	147,122	181,313	152,505	238,547	325,026	136.3
Canada	45,275	87,118	99,987	96,938	134,452	138.7
North America (2)	230,087	300,981	284,892	362,820	491,320	135.4
Europe, 21 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged ..	630,539	611,936	614,681	610,574	658,822	107.9
Scotland	7,173	6,347	5,087	4,387	4,453	101.0
Luxemburg, revised	82	175	184	178	198	111.2
Estonia, revised	6,201	5,289	6,038	4,335	4,200	96.9
Total Europe (24)	643,995	623,747	625,990	619,574	667,663	107.8
Est. European total ex. Russia	702,000	689,000	690,000	680,000		
Africa, 5 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged ..	63,293	72,001	46,492	51,428	66,881	130.0
Algeria, revised	45,974	35,639	23,000	34,555	38,122	110.3
Total Africa (6)	109,267	107,840	69,492	85,983	105,003	122.1
Asia (5)	133,027	138,273	135,970	133,123	130,469	98.0
Total N. Hemis. (37) ..	1,116,323	1,170,841	1,117,344	1,201,500	1,394,455	116.1
Union of South Africa ...	1,274	1,111	1,075	814	915	112.4
Total above count.(33)	1,117,650	1,171,952	1,118,419	1,202,314	1,395,370	116.1
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia & China ...	1,408,000	1,456,000	1,406,000	1,477,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	1,425,000	1,503,000	1,453,000	1,509,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
OATS	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	1,143,407	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,182,594	1,449,531	122.6
Canada	351,690	402,296	383,416	439,713	437,505	99.5
North America (2) ...	1,495,097	1,889,846	1,630,264	1,622,307	1,887,036	116.3
Europe, 21 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged ..	1,651,874	1,511,067	1,633,231	1,578,711	1,614,430	102.3
Scotland	44,507	50,120	52,500	43,400	46,771	107.6
Luxemburg, revised	3,382	2,545	3,249	2,763	3,131	113.3
Total Europe (23)	1,699,763	1,563,722	1,688,980	1,624,874	1,664,332	102.4
Est. European total ex.						
Russia	1,931,000	1,792,000	1,921,000	1,843,000		
Africa (3)	17,631	19,509	11,453	13,265	18,315	131.1
Asia (2)	(50)	92	224	231	179	77.5
Total N. Hemis. (30) ..	3,212,541	3,473,179	3,330,923	3,261,377	3,569,862	109.5
Union of South Africa ..	9,661	5,485	6,119	6,081	7,036	115.7
Total above count. (31)	3,222,202	3,478,664	3,337,042	3,267,458	3,576,898	109.5
Est. N. Hemis. total						
ex. Russia & China ..	3,474,000	3,729,000	3,592,000	3,509,000		
Est. world total ex.						
Russia and China	3,581,000	3,848,000	3,696,000	3,602,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

POTATOES: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Countries reported in 1928 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	357,699	323,455	354,328	402,741	462,943	114.9
Canada	77,843	67,028	78,228	77,430	90,975	117.5
Europe, 14 count. prev. reported	2,936,885	3,372,033	2,706,428	3,357,492	3,126,687	93.1
England and Wales, revised	99,893	119,989	103,152	114,053	124,432	109.1
Scotland	34,674	37,147	33,563	29,829	38,528	129.2
Spain, revised	112,997	102,700	116,292	132,645	104,718	78.9
Austria, revised	53,373	76,001	47,695	97,973	74,864	76.4
Hungary, revised	71,110	84,259	68,879	73,667	47,280	64.2
Lithuania, revised	40,865	58,091	61,170	46,443	34,109	73.2
Total Europe, (20) ...	3,349,805	3,850,820	3,137,169	3,852,102	3,550,618	92.2
Tunis	(150)	152	154	103	165	160.2
Total above count. (23)	3,785,497	4,241,475	3,569,879	4,332,376	4,104,701	94.7

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925 - 1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	2,712,364	2,916,981	2,692,217	2,763,093	2,839,959	102.8
Canada	17,297	10,564	7,813	4,262	4,692	110.1
North America (2)	2,729,661	2,927,525	2,700,030	2,767,355	2,844,651	102.8
Europe, 7 countries prev. rept'd and unchanged ..	447,100	465,573	533,548	343,509	276,142	80.4
Spain, revised	26,548	24,210	17,186	26,104	23,877	91.5
Hungary, revised	60,813	87,971	76,548	68,347	43,324	63.4
Total Europe (9)	534,461	581,754	627,282	437,960	343,343	78.4
Est. European total ex. Russia	581,000	626,000	655,000	473,000		
Africa (3)	4,326	4,362	4,719	5,127	6,995	136.4
Lebanon Republic, revised	(900)	433	472	512	433	84.6
Alaouite	(115)	(118)	276	354	236	66.7
Manchuria, revised	(27,000)	43,206	72,144	72,832	71,238	97.8
Total Asia (3)	(28,015)	43,757	72,892	73,698	71,907	97.6
Total N. Hemis. (17) ..	3,296,463	3,557,398	3,406,075	3,284,140	3,266,896	99.5
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia	3,681,000	3,907,000	3,777,000	3,647,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia	4,126,000	4,520,000	4,445,000	4,311,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

RICE: Second and final estimates of acreage in India,
1922 to 1928

Year	Second estimate	Final estimate
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1922	78,455	82,401
1923	75,455	78,932
1924	77,763	81,328
1925	78,149	82,378
1926	77,128	79,718
1927	74,857	77,790
1928	79,256	

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28	Dec. 1	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	July 1 to and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
BARLEY, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>July 1</u>								
United States .	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
Canada	17,044	36,580	114	804	588	Dec. 15	28,107	41,624
Argentina	42,533	25,131				Nov. 30	12,016	21,636
Danubian coun- tries b/	14,217	b/ 11,192	b/ 25			Dec. 1	b/ 1,367	b/ 142
tries b/	26,508	27,242	700			Dec. 1	20,967	14,425
Total	100,302	100,145					62,457	77,827
OATS, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>July 1</u>								
United States .	15,041	9,823	111	230	349	Dec. 15	5,359	9,667
Canada	13,396	10,180				Nov. 30	2,892	10,914
Argentina	40,008	b/ 29,455	b/ 68			Dec. 1	b/ 8,882	b/ 760
Danubian coun- tries b/	858	878	0			Dec. 1	556	49
Total	69,303	50,336					17,689	21,390
	Net exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1928, week ended				Total for season including latest week shown	
	1926-27	1927-28	Nov. 24	Dec. 1	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	1927-28	1928-29
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
CORN, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>November 1</u>								
United States .	17,145	20,556	350	973	1,699	1,443	1,445	5,255
Danubian coun- tries b/	36,557	15,266	0	0			2,057	0
Argentina	322,876	c/ 271,970	b/ 3,776	b/ 3,707	b/ 5,751	b/ 4,249	38,464	b/ 28,946
Union of South Africa	8,562	d/ 24,257	d/ 600	d/ 600			d/ 2,571	d/ 3,300
IMPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>November 1</u>								
United States .	5,042	1,436						
Total exports less U. S. imports	380,098	330,613					44,537	37,501

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Trade sources since May. d/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

COTTON: Area and production in countries reporting for 1928-29,
with comparisons

Item and Country	Average 1909-19 to 1913-14 1,000 acres	1926-27 1,000 acres	1927-28 1,000 acres	1928-29 1,000 acres	Per cent 1928-29 is of 1927-28 Per cent
AREA					
United States	34,152	47,087	40,138	45,326	112.9
Uganda	58	570	540	698	129.3
India <u>a/</u>	22,503	24,003	23,178	24,992	107.8
Other countries pre- viously reported and unchanged <u>b/</u>	3,759	5,046	4,734	5,429	114.6
Total above countries ..	60,472	76,706	68,590	76,445	111.4
Estimated world total excluding China	62,500	80,900	73,800	-	-
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per cent
PRODUCTION <u>c/</u>					
United States	15,033	17,977	12,955	14,373	110.9
Chosen	20	145	135	148	109.6
Egypt	1,453	1,586	1,252	1,490	119.0
India	3,585	4,269	4,597	5,018	109.2
Other countries pre- viously reported and unchanged <u>d/</u>	1,114	1,265	1,292	1,608	124.4
Total above countries ..	19,205	25,242	20,231	22,637	111.9
Estimated world total including China	20,900	28,900	23,800	-	-

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture except as
otherwise stated.

a/ India estimates for post-war years are December estimates.

b/ Includes Egypt, Russia, Mexico, Chosen, Bulgaria, Algeria, Syria, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and Alaouite.

c/ In vales of 478 pounds net.

d/ Includes Russia, Mexico, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and Tanganyika.

SUGAR BEETS: Acreage and production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Country <u>a/</u>	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928 prelim- inary	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
ACREAGE	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Per cent
Canada	16,724	43,418	46,988	44,103	51,294	116.3
United States	485,495	647,000	677,000	721,000	646,000	90.0
Total N.America (2) ..	502,219	690,418	723,988	765,103	697,294	91.1
Europe, 15 count. prev. rept'd & unchanged ..	3,551,619	3,693,415	3,704,903	4,331,600	4,598,924	106.2
Denmark	80,310	93,105	73,636	104,721	113,172	108.1
Netherlands	144,236	163,140	152,125	170,504	161,245	94.6
Belgium	145,959	178,327	158,206	174,564	156,207	89.5
Italy	130,469	141,000	196,900	218,609	269,463	123.3
Germany	b/1,074,979	995,902	995,652	1,072,267	1,122,617	104.7
Austria	57,063	49,862	48,904	60,399	69,682	115.4
Hungary	130,620	162,836	156,417	159,447	163,914	102.8
Total Europe (22) ..	5,315,238	5,477,587	5,486,743	6,292,111	6,655,224	105.8
Total above 24 count ..	5,817,474	6,168,005	6,210,731	7,057,214	7,352,518	104.2
World total c/	5,818,290	6,169,885	6,212,531	7,060,014		
PRODUCTION	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	
Canada	152,600	458,200	525,000	391,000	427,000	109.2
United States	4,860,200	7,366,000	7,223,000	7,753,000	7,040,000	90.8
Total N. America (2) ..	5,019,800	7,824,200	7,748,000	8,144,000	7,467,000	91.7
Europe, 9 count. prev. rept'd & unchanged d/ ..	32,049,416	31,451,833	28,887,976	30,371,345	28,114,000	91.1
Italy	1,982,632	1,735,000	2,532,000	2,221,564	3,154,000	142.0
Austria	560,689	542,965	529,852	796,632	777,673	97.6
Hungary	1,512,717	1,683,663	1,592,400	1,604,311	1,212,761	75.6
Russia	10,635,567	7,617,800	7,042,000	10,872,000	10,465,000	96.3
Total Europe (13) ..	46,741,121	43,031,363	40,584,228	46,365,852	43,723,434	94.3
Total above 15 count ..	51,760,921	50,885,563	48,332,218	54,509,852	51,190,434	93.9
World total c/	61,577,898	62,752,185	58,957,734	67,195,067		

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ One year only, 1912.

c/ Exclusive of acreage and production in minor producing countries for which no data are available.

d/ See Foreign Crops and Markets, November 26, 1928, page 840.

FLAXSEED: Acreage in specified countries and estimated world total, average 1909-1913, annual 1921-1928

Year	Estimated world total		United States	Canada	Argentina	India	Russia
	Excluding Russia	Including Russia					
Average	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1909-1913.	12,705	15,870	2,490	1,035	4,113	3,825	3,165
1921	9,576	11,548	1,108	533	3,892	3,011	1,972
1922	10,454	12,614	1,113	565	4,317	3,382	2,160
1923	12,954	15,270	2,014	630	5,391	3,724	2,316
1924	16,073	19,033	3,469	1,277	6,323	3,695	2,960
1925	15,245	19,143	3,078	843	6,201	3,596	3,898
1926	15,072	19,239	2,907	738	6,672	3,331	4,167
1927	15,206	19,557	2,906	476	7,055	3,352	4,351
1928 a/	---	---	2,831	349	7,297	---	4,292

a/ Preliminary.

Soybeans and peanuts in the United States and soybeans in Manchurai, 1909 and 1921-1928

Year	United States		Manchuria, soybeans
	Peanuts	Soybeans a/	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 short tons
1909	b/ 870	---	c/
1921	1,214	---	---
1922	1,005	314	---
1923	896	452	2,623
1924	1,187	490	3,186
1925	958	431	---
1926	843	543	3,568
1927	1,128	653	5,235
1928	1,185	---	6,138

a/ Acreage of beans gathered, does not include a larger acreage grown for grazing or purposes other than for gathering.

b/ United States Census.

c/ Sources: Consular service quoting reports of the Research Bureau of the South Manchurian Railway.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-December 15, 1927 and 1928

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-December 15, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-Dec. 15		1928, week ending			
	1927	1928	Nov. 24	Dec. 1	Dec. 8	Dec. 15
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wheat <u>a/</u>	121,162	69,804	1,584	1,291	3,757	1,675
Wheat flour <u>b/</u>	31,138	25,389	870	512	1,090	949
Rye	19,571	7,864	84	2	609	106
Corn	3,373	8,318	350	973	1,699	1,443
Oats	3,724	7,832	204	111	230	349
Barley <u>a/</u>	30,133	40,963	388	114	804	588
	Jan. 1-Dec. 15					
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Hams & shoulders, incl.						
Wiltshire sides	114,261	114,760	1,426	687	1,006	698
Bacon, incl. Cumberland						
sides	110,583	116,637	1,444	1,200	1,333	3,382
Lard	644,736	698,612	14,153	12,581	9,483	22,778
Pickled pork	27,965	29,922	365	149	269	156

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 972,000 bush., flour 30,000 bbls; San Francisco barley 53,000 bush. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Net exports		Shipments week ending			Net movement from July as		
	1926-27	1927-28 <u>a/</u>	nearest given date, 1928	Dec. 1	Dec. 8	far as reported	1927-28	1928-29
Canada:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	To and	1,000	1,000
Exports-	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	incl.	bush.	bush.
Official	304,540	305,182				Nov. 30	121,617	225,573
5 ports, Brad.								
<u>b/</u>	177,370	238,730	9,718	7,259	6,733	Dec. 15	115,540	170,792
Shipments-								
4 markets <u>d/</u> <u>b/</u>	297,961	326,361	31,648	21,577	11,373	Dec. 15	197,988	306,653
Pub. elev. in								
east <u>b/</u> ...			7,989	2,673	--	Dec. 8	81,807	134,675
United States.	205,896	190,927	1,803	4,847	2,624	Dec. 15	148,617	87,853
Argentina	139,790	186,000	3,804	3,365	3,407	Dec. 15	33,458	54,624
Australia	96,584	72,962	1,168	1,480	1,536	Dec. 15	22,076	25,236
Russia	49,202	7,000	0	0	0	Dec. 15	5,392	8
Hungary	21,142	22,133						
Yugoslavia ...	10,216	1,000						
Rumania	11,388	5,000	0	104	64	Dec. 15	3,592	1,848
Bulgaria	2,236	2,125						
British India.	8,660	12,264	0	0	0	Dec. 15	8,224	1,064
Total	849,654	804,593	38,423	31,373	19,004		419,347	477,286

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Prelim. b/ Excluded from total. c/ Exports through Nov. less imports through Sept. d/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert. e/ Exports through Dec. 15 less imports through Oct.

December 24, 1928

Foreign Crops and Markets

981

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	December 22, 1927	December 13, 1928	December 20, 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	52.00	50.50	49.50
Copenhagen, official quotation ..	36.23	44.25	43.03
Berlin, 1a quality	38.25	44.08	46.02
London: <u>a/</u>			
Danish	39.97	45.19	45.84
Dutch, unsalted	40.41	46.06	46.71
New Zealand	34.54	39.97	39.97
New Zealand, unsalted	36.93	42.58	42.80
Australian	33.67	39.54	39.76
Australian, unsalted	35.20	40.19	40.41
Argentine, unsalted	33.67	38.24	36.87
Siberian	32.15	<u>b/</u>	39.11

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.
b/ No quotation.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ended		
		Dec.21, 1927	Dec.12, 1928	Dec.19, 1928
GERMANY:				
Receipt of hogs, 14 markets ..	Number	99,225	72,870	95,991
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	12.61	15.94	15.83
Prices of lard, tcs.,Hamburg ..	"	13.96	13.96	14.01
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets,England	Number	18,688	21,364	23,347
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime Steam Western lard <u>a/</u> ..	\$ per 100 lbs.	13.47	13.14	13.24
American Short cut green hams	"	23.25	24.88	24.77
American green bellies	"	18.25	18.68	18.47
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	17.81	22.59	21.72

a/ Friday quotation.

Index

	Page		Page
Crop and Market Prospects	962	Meat (pork):	
-----		Exports, U.S., by weeks, 1928 ...	980
Apples, prices, Liverpool and		Prices, foreign markets, 1928	961, 981
Hamburg, Dec. 19 and 20, 1928	970, 971	Cats:	
Barley:		Exports:	
Exports:		Principal countries, Dec. 15,	
Principal countries, Dec. 15,		1928	967, 976
1928	966, 976	U.S., Dec. 15, 1928	967
U.S., Dec. 15, 1928	966	Prices, U.S., Dec. 14, 1928	967
Prices, U.S., Dec. 14, 1928	966	Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		an. 1925-28	966, 974
an. 1925-28	965, 973	Onions, shipments to U.S., Spain,	
Receipts and shipments, Canada,		Dec. 19, 1928	971
Dec. 14, 1928	966	Peanuts, production, U.S., 1909,	
Butter, prices, foreign markets,		1921-1928	979
1928	961, 981	Potatoes, production, world,	
Corn:		av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	974
Exports:		Rice, area, India, 1928	939, 975
Principal countries, Dec. 15,		Rye, production, world,	
1928	968, 976	av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	965, 972
U.S., Dec. 15, 1928	968	Soy beans, production, U.S. and	
Prices, U.S. and Argentina,		Manchuria, 1909, 1921-1928	979
Dec. 19, 1928	963	Sugar, import duties raised,	
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		Germany, Dec. 18, 1928	969
an. 1925-28	967, 975	Sugar beets, area and production,	
Cotton:		world, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	969, 978
Area and production:		Vegetables, production prospects,	
India, 1928	969	Mexico (West Coast), 1928	971
World, av. 1909-10 to 1913-14,		Wheat:	
an. 1926-27 to 1928-29	977	Exports, U.S., Dec. 15, 1928	962
Flaxseed, area, specified countries,		Growing conditions:	
av. 1909-13, an. 1921-28	979	Europe, Dec. 20, 1928	962
Grains:		Southern Hemisphere, Dec. 17, 1928	962
Exports, U.S., by weeks, 1928 ...	980	Prices, U.S., Dec. 14, 1928	964
Market conditions, Europe,		Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
Dec. 18, 1928	963	an. 1925-28	962, 972
Movements (feed), principal		Receipts and shipments, Canada,	
countries, Dec. 15, 1928	976	Dec. 14, 1928	962
Procurements, Russia, Dec. 10,		Shipments, principal countries,	
1928	963	Dec. 15, 1928	980
Production (feed), Europe, 1928 .	965	Wool, market conditions, Bradford	
		(England), Dec. 21, 1928	961

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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NO. 27

Feature of Issue: FOREIGN MARKET CONDITIONS

ACREAGE OF FLAX, RAPESEED AND MUSTARD IN INDIA

The first estimate of the 1928-29 flaxseed area of India places the acreage as far as reported up to about the end of December at 2,568,000 acres, or slightly below the first estimate of last year, according to an official cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The final estimate of the 1927-28 area was 3,352,000 acres. The area devoted to rape and mustard seed is estimated at 3,073,000 acres, or 3.8 per cent above last year's first estimate. The final estimate for last year was 5,931,000 acres.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

A stronger tone prevailed in the German hog market during the week ended December 26, according to information cabled by American Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. Owing to the short week, hog receipts at 14 principal markets were abnormally small and prices recovered from the lower levels of recent weeks. At Berlin, the week's average price of heavy hogs reached \$16.10 per 100 pounds, regaining late November levels, and exceeding the corresponding week of last year by \$4.21. Lard prices at Hamburg also were higher for the week, averaging \$14.11 per 100 pounds. See table, page 1015.

In the London butter market, prices were well maintained during the week ended December 27, especially for colonial descriptions, in spite of the fact that the shipments afloat from the Southern Hemisphere were the heaviest since 1925. New Zealand butter, at the equivalent of 40 cents, was 5 cents higher than a year ago. The Copenhagen quotation, equivalent to 40.6 cents a pound, was 2.4 cents lower than the preceding week, but still 4 cents higher than a year ago. Stocks are reported as low, in the principal European markets and it appears that the usual winter price decline will be somewhat later than usual in materializing. The usual monthly review of foreign dairy conditions appears on page 999, with detailed prices as received by American Agricultural Commissioners in Europe appearing on page 1015.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

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B R E A D G R A I N S

Wheat production in 1928

The 1928 wheat production in 43 countries has been reported at 3,597,452,000 bushels against 3,427,836,000 bushels in 1927, an increase of 4.9 per cent. The earlier estimate of production in England and Wales has been increased by more than 1,200,000 bushels to 47,264,000 bushels, which, however, is still 11 per cent below last year's figure. The first estimate of the crop in Northern Ireland, which was received too late to be included in the table on page 1009, is 183,000 bushels, a decrease of nearly 14 per cent from the 1927 crop.

Foreign crop conditionsEurope

The weather in Germany was generally cold during the week ended December 27, with considerable precipitation, according to information cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. Wheat and rye prices were steady or firmer, though the markets were quiet. The spot price of wheat at Hamburg rose about two cents from the preceding week to \$1.34 per bushel, while the spot price of rye at Berlin rose about one cent to \$1.23. The International Institute cables that the condition of winter wheat in Poland as of November 15 was reported to be well above average, and better than the condition as of November 1, with the same conditions reported for winter rye. Both of those grains appear to be in better condition than they have been in any November since 1923.

Argentina

In Argentina, seasonable warmth and light to moderate precipitation characterized the weather for the week ended December 24, according to reports received through the United States Weather Bureau. In the northern wheat zone the temperature averaged 75°, and in the southern wheat districts 72°, being 1° above normal in the north and exactly normal in the south. There was a total rainfall for the week of 0.8 inch in the former region and 0.1 inch in the latter.

Movement to marketUnited States

Exports of wheat from the United States from July 1 to December 22 amounted to 97,014,000 bushels against 153,915,000 bushels during the same period of last year. Exports during the week ended December 22 were 1,821,000 bushels against 2,624,000 bushels for the preceding week.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Division of Canada on December 21 were 132,635,000 bushels against 87,744,000 bushels a year ago. Total receipts at Port William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert from July 1 to December 21 were 278,057,000 bushels. Shipments for the same period from those points have amounted to 259,728,000 bushels.

United States wheat prices

There was no marked change in cash wheat prices during the week ended December 21. While some grades averaged higher than during the preceding week, some were unchanged and some were lower. The weighted average cash price of all classes and grades of wheat at the six principal markets was unchanged at 107 cents per bushel as compared with 128 cents a year ago. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City remained unchanged at 111 cents as against 132 last year. No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis advanced 2 cents to 123 cents as compared with 121 last year and No. 2 amber durum at the same market advanced 3 cents to 110 as against 107 a year ago. On the other hand, No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis declined 4 cents to 137, which is 7 cents under last year's price. The price of western white wheat at Seattle declined slightly toward the end of the week but the weekly average of daily cash quotations advanced approximately 1 cent to 118 as compared with 126 a year ago. Cash prices have remained approximately unchanged since December 21. The spread between the cash closing prices at Winnipeg and Minneapolis remained unchanged during the week at 4 cents in favor of Minneapolis as compared with a spread of 6 cents a year ago.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Date	:All classes:	No. 2	: No. 1	: No. 2	: No. 2	: Western						
	:and grades	:hard winter:	dk.n.spring:	amber durum:	red winter:	white						
	:six markets:	Kansas City:	Minneapolis:	Minneapolis:	St.Louis:	Seattle						
	: 1927:1928	: 1927:1928	: 1927:1928	: 1927:1928	: 1927:1928	: 1927:1928						
	:Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:
Nov. 23:	127	110	134	114	134	125	129	118	142	145	---	118
30:	126	109	132	114	134	125	127	116	140	145	127	118
Dec. 7:	128	109	134	113	137	124	132	117	147	143	127	116
14:	129	107	131	111	137	121	132	107	146	141	126	117
21:	128		132	111	138	123	133	110	142	137	126	118
28:	128		129		138		135		143		126	
	: 1928:1929	: 1928:1929	: 1928:1929	: 1928:1929	: 1928:1929	: 1928:1929	: 1928:1929	: 1928:1929	: 1928:1929	: 1928:1929	: 1928:1929	: 1928:1929
Jan. 4:	132		136		142		138		147		127	
11:	130		132		139		132		149		127	
18:	131		134		142		129		153		128	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1, sacked 30 day delivery.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

With no new factors of consequence entering into the market situation, future closing prices of wheat varied within a very narrow range during the week ended December 27. The trend during the week was very slightly downward, the price at the end of the week being only a fraction of a cent lower than at the beginning. Futures advanced slightly the day after Christmas but failed to hold the gain. Closing prices of May futures were approximately unchanged in the domestic as well as the foreign markets on December 27 as compared with prices of the week before. The closing price at Chicago was 121 cents as against 130 cents last year while at Winnipeg and Liverpool the closing price was 123 and 134 cents respectively as compared with 136 and 149 cents respectively a year ago. February futures at Buenos Aires advanced one cent over the preceding week to 111 cents as against 124 cents last year.

WHEAT: Closing prices of December and May futures

Date	Chicago	Chicago	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Winnipeg	Liverpool	Aires a/
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
December futures							
Nov. 15	128	116	123	110	124	111	132
22	132	117	123	110	124	112	132
28	129	115	123	109	125	111	133
May futures							
Dec 6	134	122	127	115	130	116	137
13	130	122	124	115	126	116	135
20	130	121	124	114	126	115	135
27	130	121	124	114	126	115	136
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928
Jan 3	131		125		128		137
10	130		124		127		136
17	131		125		128		137

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices.

b/ February futures.

Rye production

The 1928 rye production in 24 countries is now reported at 889,681,000 bushels against 842,840,000 bushels in 1927, an increase of 5.6 per cent. See rye production table, page 1009.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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FEED GRAINS

The total production of the three feed grains, barley, oats, and corn in the European countries so far reported in 1928 amounts to 52,765,000 short tons, according to revised estimates, compared with 53,711,000 short tons in 1927, 59,967,000 short tons in 1926, 56,839,000 short tons in 1925, and 1909-1913 average of 58,246,000 short tons.

Barley

The total production of barley in the 38 countries so far reported in 1928, which last year raised about 80 per cent of the world crop, exclusive of Russia and China, now stands at 1,396,805,000 bushels, an increase of more than 16 per cent over the production in the same countries last year. The earlier estimate of the crop in England and Wales has been revised upward by more than 1,400,000 bushels to 47,542,000 bushels, an increase of more than 18 per cent over the 1927 figure. For barley production table see page 1010.

Total barley exports from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 79,339,000 bushels against 65,290,000 bushels for the same periods last year. The United States export of 301,000 bushels for the week ended December 22 was the smallest, with one exception, since the first week in July. United States prices declined slightly during that week. The average price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis was 61 cents per bushel compared with 62 cents the preceding week, and with 84 cents for the corresponding week last year.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on December 21 stood at 12,372,000 bushels against 6,833,000 bushels on the same date in 1927, and 8,078,000 bushels in 1926. Receipts of barley at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert since August 1 have amounted to 33,844,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period totaled 29,202,000 bushels.

Feed barley in Europe was dull during the early part of December, according to trade reports, but quotations were unchanged. There was said to be no demand for Danish barley.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Oats

The total oats production in 31 countries, which last year raised nearly 91 per cent of the world crop, exclusive of Russia and China, stands at 3,530,428,000 bushels, an increase of 9.6 per cent over the 3,267,458,000 bushels raised in 1927. The earlier estimate of the crop in England and Wales has been increased by more than 3,500,000 bushels to 101,040,000 bushels, which is 7.4 per cent more than the 1927 harvest. For oats production table, see page 1010.

Total exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries as far as reported from July 1 to the latest date available amounted to 21,959,000 bushels, compared with 18,049,000 bushels for the same periods last year. The United States export of 101,000 bushels for the week ended December 22 was one of the smallest weekly exports since the middle of August. Exports since that month, however, have been running well above those of the past two seasons. For detailed figures on oats trade, see page 1013. There has not been much change in United States oats prices during the past few weeks. No. 3 white oats at Chicago averaged 46 cents per bushel for the week ended December 21, which was 1 cent below the price for the preceding week and 9 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on December 21 stood at 13,083,000 bushels as compared with 8,729,000 bushels on the same date in 1927 and 8,539,000 bushels in 1928. Receipts of oats at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert from August 1 to December 21 amounted to 14,685,000 bushels, while shipments during that period were 11,608,000 bushels.

Corn

The 1928 production of corn in 18 countries, which last year raised nearly 91 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Russia, now totals 3,281,454,000 bushels, or 0.7 per cent below the production of 3,304,861,000 bushels in the same countries last year. The first estimate of the French crop is 14,558,000 bushels compared with 20,721,000 bushels last year and with a 1909-1913 average of 22,467,000 bushels. The combined production for the 10 European countries so far reported is 357,901,000 bushels, which is 22 per cent below the somewhat small harvest of last year. For corn production table, see page 1011.

The Argentine corn crop, according to "The Times of Argentina," has had a good start this year. It is stated that growers have tried to plant early and to increase their area, and that the acreage will probably be 5 to 7 per cent above that of last year. Since the growers

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

have made good profits for the past three years, and the price is satisfactory at present, it is believed that there may be an even greater increase in acreage planted. The crop was said to have been as far advanced by the middle of November this year as it was at the beginning of December last year.

Net exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa as far as reported since November 1 total 42,432,000 bushels compared with 50,909,000 bushels during the same periods last year. The United States exports of 1,218,000 bushels during the week ended December 22 with the exports of the two preceding weeks have been the largest weekly shipments for several years. The Argentine export of 3,543,000 bushels was one of the smallest since the middle of April. The stocks still available for export are reported to be smaller than at the same time last year.

There has been little change in either United States or Argentine corn prices for the past ten days. No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago has ranged between 83 and 84-1/2 cents from December 14-24, while for the same period Argentine corn for early delivery has been quoted from 96-1/2 to 98-1/2 cents per bushel. Argentine corn prices during this period, therefore, have been running 12-1/2 to 15 cents above United States prices, while at the same time last year they were running from 2 cents above to 4 cents below. The European corn market was reported to be dull during the early part of December. In Denmark sales were said to be small with rather large stocks at a number of points.

GERMAN GRAIN SITUATION

The December official German production estimates of all the grains as well as potatoes are considerably larger than the estimates made in September and October. The total wheat estimate has been increased by more than 15,000,000 bushels to 141,609,000 bushels, which is 17.5 per cent above the 1927 production of 120,521,000 bushels. The earlier rye estimate has been increased by more than 32,000,000 bushels to 335,493,000 bushels, which is an increase of about 25 per cent over the 1927 crop.

The earlier barley production estimate has been increased by nearly 19,000,000 bushels to 153,725,000 bushels, which is more than 22 per cent above the 125,750,000 bushel crop of 1927. The oats figure has been increased by nearly 56,000,000 bushels to 481,981,000 bushels. This is an increase of 10 per cent over the 1927 oats production. The potatoes estimate has also shown a large gain of nearly 153,000,000 bushels to 1,516,324,000 bushels, which is also about 16 per cent more than the 1927 crop.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

These production figures as cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Steere are confirmed by figures cabled by the International Institute of Agriculture which also reports the production of sugar beets in Germany. These are estimated at 12,137,000 short tons as compared with last year's crop of 11,964,000 short tons. An early report by the German Sugar Association placed the 1928 crop at 11,109,000 short tons. The crop for 1928 as reported by the Institute is the largest one Germany has produced since before the war. See table, page 1008.

OILS AND OILSEEDS

Chinese peanut situation in November

Shipments of Chinese peanuts to the American market from October 1, 1928 to November 30, 1928 amounted to 550,000 pounds of shelled and 1,649,000 pounds of unshelled nuts, according to a radiogram from Consul W. Roderick Dorsey at Tsingtao. Shipments to the United States during the corresponding period of 1927 amounted to 1,198,000 pounds of shelled and 1,740,000 pounds of unshelled nuts. Local dealers state that contracts covering about 2,000 short tons of peanuts for December and January shipment were closed with the United States during November. The Tsingtao peanut market remained quiet throughout November. Prices continue too high for the usual bulk business with Europe. Total exports from Tsingtao, Chefoo and Tientsin during November amounted to 17,191,000 pounds of shelled and 17,364,000 pounds of unshelled nuts. Canton was the leading buyer. See Foreign Service release F.S./PN-15, December 28, 1928.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

APPLE MARKET SITUATION IN GERMANY AND DENMARK: The German apple market has been somewhat depressed since December 10, as a result of heavy arrivals and also because of the cold weather prevailing there, according to information cabled by American Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. Cold weather interfered somewhat with the Christmas business and considerable fruit remains unsold. Mr. Steere reports that arrivals of American barreled varieties are now showing better quality. Prices of Jonathans are firmer following some decline in arrivals of that variety. Supplies of European apples are of little consequence, but supplies of oranges are increasing, and are of good quality. The outlook for American apples, however, remains generally favorable and an improvement in the market is expected during January. In Copenhagen there is an active

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

demand for American apples and prices there are reported as firm. Jonathans are in special demand in that city and the outlook in general on that market is good.

VEGETABLE SITUATION IN SONORA, MEXICO: Preliminary estimates of the vegetable crops in the state of Sonora on the Mexican West Coast indicate that the exportable surplus of peas this year will be somewhat smaller than last year but that the exports of tomatoes may be somewhat larger, according to a report from Consul Herbert J. Bursley at Guaymas. The State of Sonora in the past has produced over 90 per cent of the peas but only around 12 per cent of the tomatoes grown on the Mexican West Coast. It is now estimated that a total of approximately 1,700 to 1,800 carloads of perishables will be available for export from Sonora this season. Of that quantity tomatoes will constitute from 540 to 575 carloads; peas from 1,000 to 1,200 carloads and miscellaneous vegetables about 98 carloads. See Foreign Service Release F.S./V-36, December 28, 1928.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS

The general effect of recent foreign economic developments upon the market for American agricultural products has been favorable for the most part, according to information received by mail and cable from American Agricultural Commissioners in Europe and the Orient, from the Department of Commerce, and other sources. In Europe, the general British situation appears to be but little different from that of this time last year, according to reports available up to December 26. On the continent, however, reports for November and December indicate that the general level of business has been well maintained in advance of a year ago. Reports on France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Norway indicate that the improvement in those countries is great enough to fully offset any tendency toward recession in other parts of the continent, according to Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. In Germany, the quieter industrial tendency has persisted, accompanied by somewhat more than seasonal increases in unemployment, but competent observers, Mr. Steere reports, are coming more and more to regard

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

recent developments in the light of a breathing spell, and express considerable satisfaction in the underlying soundness of the general situation. Some slowing down in certain branches of industry is evident also in other parts of central and eastern Europe. The persistence with which business has been maintained at high levels in Czechoslovakia and even in Austria, however, in spite of some recession in Germany and the numerous pessimistic forecasts of the possible effect of that recession on other countries, has contributed toward a renewal of confidence in the general soundness of conditions in central Europe. Generally speaking, therefore, the outlook in these countries is not unfavorable, even though the lockout in the German iron industry, now settled - has had some unfavorable effects and though some labor and other troubles still threaten.

Difficulties continue to follow the British cotton textile industry, but on the continent that business recently experienced some improvements calculated to insure a continued fairly good consumption of raw cotton in the immediate future. Conditions are not uniformly good, and some countries continue to report a lack of manufacturing profits in textiles. In northern and central Europe, however, the mills have been experiencing a period of readjustment in production and stocks in recent months, and it is held that their position has been improved, with the way cleared for more satisfactory operations in the future.

Takings of foreign wheat by European deficit countries are now expected to be somewhat above the quantities first anticipated, Mr. Steere reports, owing to the low prices prevailing and the heavy feeding of domestic grain induced by the shortage of domestic feedstuffs. At present, however, there are indications that larger quantities of domestic wheat are coming forward, deliveries of which were rather slow during most of the past 2 months. Prices were thought to have reached the bottom by mid-December, but no significant price increases were anticipated by the trade for the near future.

Prospects for American apple exports this winter continue favorable. The Christmas trade was generally as good as anticipated. Stocks of continental fruit are reported as scarce, with competition from that source probably smaller than usual for the balance of the season. The buying power of consumers over most of the continent will probably be as good if not better than in any other post-war year. Market prospects for prunes also continue to be regarded as satisfactory, but there is some tendency toward the belief that the high price level now prevailing for California prunes is hindering consumption. The dried fruit trade has been expecting a revival of inland demand for some weeks, and its failure to develop in the volume expected is now finding some interpretation as meaning that consumers are turning to substitutes.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

Great Britain

Generally speaking, no new developments can be noted in the factors affecting demand in Great Britain for American agricultural products. British industrial conditions up to December 15 continued largely unsatisfactory, according to reports received through the Department of Commerce and from other sources. In fact, some observers place the present situation on about the same plane as that of a year ago. Some further recession in industrial activity during November is indicated by lower railway receipts and lower provincial bank clearings. Unemployment shows some tendency to increase, although some slight improvements are noted in the steel and textile industry. Agricultural commodity prices were generally irregular within narrow limits, with few definite tendencies noticeable.

In the wheat market, December futures declined during November, and closed about 17 cents below last year. May futures opened under the closing December futures level, but have about equaled it since mid-December, and have been about 15 cents under last year. Raw cotton prices have shown little change during the month. The industry continues to be concerned with reorganization proposals. A fair volume of piece goods movement up to the middle of December had not put spinners in an appreciably better position. At the close on December 5 of the 6th series of London sales, wool prices were somewhat below the opening rates, although not enough to alter the generally strong tone of the raw wool market, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Values were generally above those of the 5th series. At Bradford there has been noticed a slightly improved demand for piece goods, but average yarn quotations were steady and business quiet.

In the pork market, supplies of both cured and fresh pork continue seasonally larger, but with cured supplies under those of last year, Mr. Foley reports. Cured pork imports for November registered the usual decrease below October, but were also under November 1927. Lard supplies, however, have been moving upward since September. Liverpool quotations on American prime steam western lard averaged \$13.24 per 100 pounds for the week ended December 19, a point slightly under the November level and about the same as a year ago. In cured pork products, recent prices have maintained the early season's lead over a year ago. For the week ended December 19, American short cut green hams at Liverpool averaged \$24.77 per 100 pounds, indicating a continuance of the higher December values as against the preceding month. For the same week, American green bellies were slightly easier at \$18.47 as against the preceding month. On Danish Wiltshires, the current average of \$21.72 was an increase over the November average.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

American apples in British markets continue to enjoy a good demand for quality fruit, with satisfactory stock bringing good prices, according to Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. Boxed supplies have been arriving in relatively better condition than have barrels. The loss of the S. S. Celtic resulted in a temporary drop in apple supplies, Mr. Smith reports. Good prices were received at pre-Christmas sales, especially for barreled stock. In the butter market, supplies afloat for Great Britain continue heavier than last year, but British stocks in the middle of December were light, and a firm demand continued to hold prices at a point usually more attractive than those obtainable in the United States for Southern Hemisphere butter.

Germany

Condition influencing German demand for American agricultural products appear to have developed additional unfavorable angles during November and December. The slowly declining tendency in business activity continued, and to an extent somewhat greater than is explainable on seasonal grounds. Aside from the electrical, chemical, and a few other industries, which are still operating at very high levels, most of the leading industries are curtailing operations, as is evident from the figures on unemployment. The number of unemployed receiving support on December 1 was 1,138,000 against 904,000 on November 15 and 752,000 a year ago.

In discussing the German industrial situation, Mr. Steere places considerable emphasis upon the fact that the recession in business activity has proceeded very slowly to date. He reports that the present movement is undoubtedly bringing about readjustments in the volume of stocks and in production tendencies in certain industries that would have to take place sooner or later. The orderly state of things, therefore, is expected to strengthen the weak spots in German industry, and to lay the foundation for future operations. Recent developments have been favorable in the coal, iron and steel industries and to some extent also in textiles. German cotton spinners were reported as buying actively in Bremen during November to replenish mill stocks. In the trade, finished goods stocks were reported as being below those of last year, but retail business during November was at about the same level as that of a year ago. Weavers report a considerable volume of new orders. There appears to be an increase in the number of union textile workers who are fully employed.

Authoritative statements on the German agricultural situation appear to concur in finding that industry in a weak position this year, in spite of the good harvest. Large numbers of important estates are reported as being in financial difficulties, and the indebtedness of German agriculture as a whole is estimated to have increased heavily during the past 2 years.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

Agricultural relief appears to be occupying more attention as an economic as well as a political question in Germany. Figures on German stocks of agricultural products available for sale as of November 15 showed larger volumes of grain and potatoes than were so placed last year. Prices of grain, however, are now below those of a year ago, while potatoes, though still above, have been declining each month since August. Wheat and rye prices have been fairly steady during December after a slight drop at the end of November. By December 17 the average price of wheat at Hamburg was about 11 cents under last year, and rye 21 cents below 1927. The German grain export trade was active through November, and mill stocks in that country appear to be small as indicated by figures for Berlin.

The German market for American apples was well maintained during November and December, with some weakness developing after the week ended December 13. The absence of important European supplies, however, indicates a continuance of generally favorable markets for imported fruit. In some instances, the price received for shipments from America was lowered by large quantities arriving overripe and with a small amount of vitality. In the Hamburg prune market, prices had advanced somewhat by December 4, but were still below the California parity. The somewhat sluggish demand from inland markets continues, but improvement is expected, and buyers seem inclined to favor the American product. Mid-November stocks were considerably larger than for the same period of 1927.

In the pork market, hog supplies have been seasonally heavier, but under those of a year ago. Hog prices during December were slightly under those of the preceding month, but the Berlin average of \$16.10 per 100 pounds for the week ended December 26 was \$4.21 above the corresponding week of last year. German imports of cured pork have been running behind those of last year in recent months, with the Netherlands getting the bulk of the reduced business. Lard imports, however, have been slightly in excess of last year, and prices in recent weeks have been easier. The average for the week ended December 26 at Hamburg reached \$14.11 per 100 pounds, a decline of 17 cents below the November average but above a year ago. Some of the American share of the German lard trade has been lost to Denmark in recent months, the United States exports of lard to Germany going below those of last year.

France

Unemployment in France is practically nil, according to Mr. Steere, with some industries reporting a shortage of skilled labor. In fact, there is some agitation for the removal of immigration restrictions for certain classes of workers. The generally favorable tone of business activity was maintained throughout November and December, with no indications of a shift in the prevailing tendencies other than seasonal variations. Coal

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

and iron have been active, the latter stimulated somewhat by the lock-out in the German industry. The demand for raw cotton has been rather good, with declining stocks of both raw material and finished goods. The November and December situation indicates an advance over preceding months in sales by spinners and weavers. In wool also, France reports recent consumption as being in advance of last year. Business in tops and noils has been active, with prices rising. Stocks of tops in commission combing establishments at the end of November were below those of November 30, 1927. The wheat market continues to register a relatively steady business, with increased marketings of native grain. Mill stocks have been low, indicating a continuance of interest in the grain market, although millers complain of a slow flour business.

Italy

Recent reports from Italy point to further slow but steadily broadening improvement in general business conditions, Mr. Steere reports. Better sales and increasing activity are indicated in the iron and steel industries, in automobiles, wool, cotton and linen. The silk, paper, hat and several other important industries also report satisfactory occupation. Only a few lines are tending downward, and some of those only for seasonal reasons. Taxes remain high, however, and labor is said to be finding the cost of living burdensome. Raw material imports show a tendency to increase. Italian export business, however, is reported as continuing unsatisfactory, except in the case of textiles. There has been a good demand for raw cotton in recent weeks and consumption of American raw in November was 12 per cent in excess of November 1927. The season's import trade in wheat continues in advance of last year, with the market somewhat less active in November. The increased duty on wheat is said to have been of considerable help to farmers in the face of the lower world price level. In general the Italian agricultural year is felt to have been relatively good. The corn crop was poor, but wheat, rye, barley, oats and vegetables were better than last year. The potato crop appears to be about 23 per cent under that of 1927.

Belgium and Netherlands

General business conditions in both Belgium and the Netherlands were well maintained during the past 2 months, according to Mr. Steere. In Belgium iron and steel production has been increased, with prices showing an upward tendency. Occupation in the textile and glass industries was not entirely satisfactory, but conditions in most other industries were relatively good or unchanged. Reports from the Netherlands indicate recent advances in several important industrial lines, with general business conditions somewhat better than a short time ago. In both countries, agricultural production for 1928 was larger than in the preceding year, but

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

prices obtainable have not been completely satisfactory. The wheat markets were fairly active during the first half of November, but were quieter as the month advanced. As in France, millers complain of poor flour sales, but an improvement in buying is indicated in view of the low stocks. In the Netherlands summer droughts reduced the supplies of home grown feedstuffs.

Central Europe

Czechoslovakia, Austria and Poland all report either a continuance of generally favorable industrial and business activity or improvement in important lines, Mr. Steere reports. In Czechoslovakia there have been some seasonal restrictions, but activity prevails in the coal, iron, metal, chemical, glass, paper, lumber and other important industries, with a good revival reported for textiles. Agricultural yields were favorable on the whole, but money returns were lower, in common with most of the European countries. In Austria no material change is anticipated for the immediate future in the generally satisfactory industrial situation, although some observers see less activity rather than more in the months ahead. Unemployment at present is about on a level with that of a year ago, but the most important industries, including steel, machinery, chemicals and paper, report good occupation. The heavy industries and textiles both report recent increases in unfilled orders. In Poland, the close of 1928 finds industry fairly well occupied, with the output for the third quarter of the year placed 13 per cent ahead of 1927. Only 78,000 people were reported out of work at the end of the quarter, although that figure has been increased somewhat by seasonal influences. Prices of bread grains and potatoes are felt to be very low, with the latter crop turning out to be larger than expected. Feedstuffs, on the other hand, are scarce and prices relatively high. Reports indicate that the livestock slaughter may be large this winter. Efforts have been renewed to arrange a satisfactory basis for admitting Polish hogs into Germany.

Scandinavian countries

Reports from Denmark, Norway and Sweden indicate either slow continued improvement in industrial life or a maintenance of the improvements noted in earlier reports. In Denmark unemployment, while still considerable, is noticeably less than a year ago, and this year's agricultural returns are also felt to be better than in 1927. Exports of butter and bacon have been larger than last year, with better prices prevailing. The Copenhagen market has shown an encouraging demand for American apples this season, in spite of the rather unsatisfactory general business situation. Norway, like Denmark, is also showing some evidence of recovery from the depression which has prevailed for so long. Unemployment is still large, but showing more resistance than last year to the usual seasonal increase. The paper industry reports very satisfactory sales, and crops were about average. Fishing, however, has not brought the returns anticipated. In Sweden, general economic conditions have continued relatively favorable, although the iron ore

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

industry was adversely affected by the labor troubles during November in the German iron industry. Swedish exports of such important items as lumber and its products, electrical machinery, telephones, etc, have been fairly heavy, and sales for future delivery are said to be holding up well in most of those lines.

China

At the end of November eight of the ten large flour mills in the Shanghai district were closed owing to the exhaustion of local wheat supplies, according to information cabled by American Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus at Shanghai. It was expected, however, that mills would be in full operation by the end of December working on shipments of Canadian wheat. Chinese wheat had kept the mills busy from June to November. Importers report some difficulty in securing enough steamer space to move the required quantities of Canadian No. 4 and No. 5. American western red has been materially higher in price than the Canadian product, but some has been ordered to blend with the high gluten Canadian wheat. Shanghai flour stocks were small in mid-December, with exports reduced in keeping with smaller milling operations.

The demand for cotton yarn in China continues good, with mills operating at capacity, Mr. Nyhus reports. The profitable operations of the last 8 months have resulted in some mill expansion, 70,000 new spindles having been ordered for Chinese owned mills, most of them for spinning high count yarns. Supplies of Chinese raw cotton continue excessive, and prices are somewhat lower than a month ago. Stocks at Shanghai and at Hankow are estimated to be sufficient for requirements up to March 1. Under present conditions of supply and prices of Chinese cotton, few purchases of Indian cotton are being made, but heavy current consumption and a slight favorable change in price relationships may induce purchases of Indian cotton for spring and summer consumption. Demand for American cotton continues quiet since the mills have covered their requirements up to about March 1. It is expected, however, that considerable new business will be done for shipment in February and later.

A new import duty on leaf tobacco and cigarettes, equal in amount and replacing the various special taxes imposed at present, was announced by the Nationalist Government to come into effect February 1, 1929, according to cabled reports from Mr. Nyhus. The amount which the importers will be called upon to pay under the new tariff, therefore, will be identical with the total tax they are now paying under three different names. The new tariff on cigarettes varies with the classification based on values, but is equivalent to 7- $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ad valorem and is 50 per cent higher than the present statutory duty. It is, however, identical with the combined statutory and surtax duties being paid at present. The same statement applies to leaf tobacco which, when valued at over 60 Haikwan taels per picul

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D.

(31.95 cents per pound at the rate of exchange of 1 Haikwan tael = 71 American cents) carries a duty of 8 Haikwan taels per picul (4.26 cents per pound). Leaf valued at 50 Haikwan taels and under will be dutiable under the new rate of 3 Haikwan taels per picul (1.6 cents per pound).

Japan

A reported short wheat crop in China has caused an upward trend in the Japanese milling industry, according to cabled advices from Consul Kemper at Tokyo. Imports of wheat in October were over 500,000 bushels greater than during September and over 900,000 bushels greater than in October, 1927. Total imports for October, 1928 were 1,549,000 bushels, of which 533,000 bushels were imported from the United States, 760,000 bushels from Canada and 124,000 bushels from Australia. From July 1 to October 31, 5,047,000 bushels of wheat were imported into Japan against 3,491,000 bushels for the corresponding months of 1927. Quotations on American wheat at Japanese mills around October 1 were higher than on wheat from the other 2 sources, but a month later the Australian product carried the leading price.

Continued heavy purchases of raw cotton in Japan is indicated by the increased activity of the spinning and weaving mills. In November the amount of yarn purchased by spinning mills and consumed by weavers showed an increase over October and over November of last year, according to cabled advices from Consul Dickover at Kobe. Buying of American cotton for future delivery in Osaka, however, was reported slow late in November owing to the large amounts already contracted for. Imports of American cotton totaled 92,000 bales in November and 81,000 bales in November, 1927. Stocks of cotton of all kinds in bonded warehouses at the end of November were 318,000 bales against 251,000 bales on October 31 and 366,000 bales on November 30, 1927.

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS

Foreign developments affecting the production and marketing of butter and cheese are particularly important at this time of the year in determining the extent of direct foreign competition in United States markets. During the past two months, despite very favorable seasons in dairy regions of the Southern Hemisphere the European markets, rather than showing any settled weakness have continued to strengthen steadily. Butter prices were several cents higher in London and Berlin at the end of December than at the beginning of the arrival of colonial butter in November and the price margin in favor of New York is actually narrower. Arrivals of New Zealand and Australian supplies during November were heavier than in recent seasons and total shipments afloat at the present time are likewise heavier, yet the foreign markets remain comparatively firm. Both Great Britain and Germany imported more

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

heavily during November, 1928, than in other recent years, their combined importation having amounted to 75 million pounds against 65 million pounds in November, 1927, and 59 million pounds in November, 1926. That such supplies as are now arriving in European markets are not more burdensome is largely accounted for by well sustained buying power and the scarcity of stocks in those markets. The low stocks in turn, reflect the comparatively light production of the European dairy region during the past season. Imports into this country are, accordingly still quite negligible so far as butter is concerned, and not unusual as to the quantity of cheese. Arrivals of milk and cream (from Canada) are low as compared with earlier months and with the corresponding season of 1927.

UNITED STATES: Imports and exports of dairy products,
November, 1927 and October and November, 1928

Item	Unit	Imports			Exports		
		1927	1928		1927	1928	
		November	October	November	November	October	November
Butter ...	lbs	297,048	191,231	172,223	307,909	319,475	285,982
Cheese ...	"	8,976,048	9,410,051	9,379,332	320,772	204,011	278,241
Condensed milk ...	"	340,431	300,623	195,423	7,642,564	7,974,842	9,611,323
Milk	gals	501,493	663,011	317,556	(5,498	(13,761	(18,565
Cream	"	327,651	389,235	182,007	(((

British markets firm under heavy arrivals and light stocks

Nearly 50 million pounds of butter and 33 million pounds of cheese reached Great Britain during November, representing substantial increases over preceding months of this and last year. The proportion of the importation originating in the Southern Hemisphere has now come to be nearly half of the total. It is noteworthy, that while arrivals of New Zealand butter in Great Britain were heavy as compared with earlier years the quantity of cheese from that source was relatively much heavier still. The inducement to swing heavily to cheese production in New Zealand rather earlier than usual this season in order to take advantage of comparatively favorable prices was pointed out in earlier reviews and is undoubtedly a factor of some importance in the present strength of the foreign butter markets. Ordinarily, however, the winter price depression in the British butter markets is not marked until after the holidays, and the recent advances are more indicative of a later and moderate decline to follow than of permanently high prices. The undertone of the British butter markets has, nevertheless, developed considerably more firmness than was anticipated in earlier months when caution in accumulating stocks was contributing to the advantage now held by sellers in supplying current needs. According to latest cabled information as of December 28, New Zealand butter in London was quoted at the equivalent of 40 cents or 5 cents higher than a year ago. See comparative price summary, page 1015.

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

GREAT BRITAIN: Imports of butter and cheese, by countries,
November, 1927, and October and November, 1928

Commodity and country	1927	1928	
	November 1,000 pounds	October 1,000 pounds	November 1,000 pounds
BUTTER			
Russia.....	901	5,663	812
Finland	1,359	1,201	1,116
Sweden	1,379	1,458	1,194
Denmark	16,615	16,172	18,541
Netherlands	476	523	425
France	1,149	47	44
United States.....	- - -	- - -	- - -
Argentina	3,231	1,850	3,082
Irish Free State .	4,954	8,420	4,441
Australia	2,837	3,597	7,354
New Zealand	11,645	6,967	12,239
Canada	- - -	2	- - -
Others	343	263	278
Total	44,899	46,223	49,528
Total, January 1 to date ..	602,717	586,560	636,088
CHEESE			
Netherlands	2,101	2,040	1,993
Italy	1,283	1,175	1,471
United States	150	61	86
Australia	218	485	94
New Zealand	9,786	1,264	11,156
Canada	16,928	21,434	17,061
Others	633	1,046	1,106
Total	31,098	27,535	32,967
Total, January 1 to date ..	307,950	282,257	315,224

Strong demand from Germany

Stocks of butter in the principal German markets were reported early in December to have been nearly exhausted, especially butter of the higher grades. Accordingly, available domestic supplies, although running rather heavy, were not sufficient to discourage considerable importation of foreign butter at advancing prices. During November of this year Germany imported 25,353,000 pounds of butter or nearly a fourth more than in November of last year when prices were materially lower. For the eleven months, January to November, the total importation has been 19 per cent greater this year than last, amounting to 258 million pounds and 218 million pounds respectively.

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

GERMANY: Imports of butter by months,
November, 1927, October and November, 1928

Country or section	1927	1928	
	November 1,000 pounds	October 1,000 pounds	November 1,000 pounds
Denmark	5,291	7,937	8,377
Netherlands	6,173	7,715	6,834
Russia	1,653	2,205	1,874
Baltic Group	6,173	9,921	7,275
Others	1,213	440	993
Total	20,503	28,219	25,353
Total, January 1 to date ...	218,264	232,651	256,004

Heavy shipments afloat from Southern Hemisphere

Shipments afloat, principally to Great Britain, from New Zealand, Australia, and Argentina as reported by cable are given below for the most recently reported date and nearest corresponding dates in recent seasons. Aside from any reservations reported being made by export control boards particularly of New Zealand butter, together with the effect of diversion of milk to cheese production, the shipments indicate the comparatively favorable season to date in those countries.

BUTTER: Shipments afloat from New Zealand, Australia, and Argentina.

Country	December 22, 1928	December 17, 1927	December 13, 1926	December 23, 1925
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
New Zealand ...	34,552,000	25,312,000	14,168,000	30,632,000
Australia	11,648,000	8,904,000	8,792,000	14,560,000
Argentina	2,814,000	2,912,000	3,320,000	3,360,000
Total	48,814,000	37,128,000	26,880,000	48,552,000

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-
November, 1927 and 1928

Item and country	July - November		November	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
BUTTER:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports-	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Total Europe	a/	1	a/	1
Mexico	291	256	48	55
Cuba	192	149	40	22
Haiti, Republic of ..	187	194	47	47
Other West Indies ..	165	142	25	24
Panama	157	96	31	9
Peru	151	209	30	25
Other South America.	132	186	23	33
Philippine Islands ..	58	56	19	15
Honduras	57	59	11	15
Canada	2	1	a/	0
Other countries	154	150	33	40
Total exports	1,546	1,499	308	286
Imports-				
Denmark & Faroe Is..	252	253	18	13
United Kingdom	79	57	6	0
Other Europe	431	39	153	11
Total Europe	762	399	177	24
New Zealand	422	387	104	86
Canada	73	143	8	50
Other countries	33	28	8	12
Total imports	1,290	957	297	172
CASEIN:				
Imports-				
Argentina.....	4,268	7,583	735	882
France	2,136	1,275	407	122
Germany	714	1,226	434	159
Other countries	363	929	74	43
Total imports.....	7,481	11,013	1,650	1,206
CHEESE:				
Exports-				
Total Europe	46	6	30	2
Mexico	252	190	71	63
Panama	177	178	30	50
Other Central America	120	117	23	24
Canada	150	70	68	17
Cuba	146	155	21	49
Other West Indies ...	140	116	37	38
China	62	54	4	9
South America	59	44	15	7
Other countries	87	80	22	19
Total exports	1,239	1,010	321	278

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States,
July-November, 1927 and 1928, continued

Item and country	July-November		November	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
CHEESE AND CHEESE	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
SUBSTITUTES:	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Imports-				
Italy	12,890	17,154	3,437	5,413
Switzerland	7,055	9,283	1,845	1,668
France	1,869	2,764	592	536
Netherlands	1,599	1,546	226	246
Greece	774	391	292	282
Finland	357	240	38	72
Germany	312	546	91	124
Norway	262	268	73	49
Denmark	277	256	66	48
Other Europe	247	529	52	259
Total Europe	25,602	32,977	6,712	8,627
Canada	6,566	3,999	2,213	656
Argentina	193	30	14	0
Other countries	90	62	37	26
Total imports	32,451	37,068	8,976	9,379
OLEOMARGARINE, ANIMAL				
AND VEGETABLE:				
Exports-				
Panama	140	117	36	32
West Indies	93	107	16	23
Argentina	23	0	0	0
Newfoundland & Lab. .	19	0	0	0
Other countries	29	12	13	4
Total exports	304	236	65	59
MILK AND CREAM, CONDENSED:				
Exports-				
Total Europe	126	35	79	0
Cuba	4,394	3,926	994	883
Philippine Islands ..	3,265	3,426	583	989
Japan	2,257	2,403	665	333
Hongkong	1,228	1,400	103	277
China	885	1,521	176	321
Panama	403	794	51	25
Other Central America	460	568	114	158
Mexico	362	287	37	44
Other countries	1,046	1,170	179	306
Total exports	14,427	15,630	2,921	3,335

Cont inued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States.
July-November, 1927 and 1928, continued

Item and country	July-November		November	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
MILK & CREAM, EVAPORATED:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports-	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
United Kingdom	7,530	10,410	1,758	1,802
Belgium	205	171	110	62
Germany	16	66	0	65
Other Europe	102	67	24	14
Total Europe	7,973	10,714	1,892	1,943
Philippine Islands	5,214	5,123	838	1,537
Peru	1,245	1,845	215	339
Other South America ..	674	751	114	175
Panama	1,203	2,082	160	649
China	1,162	1,720	213	329
British Malaya	947	867	221	125
Mexico	915	772	116	193
Hongkong	837	658	71	146
Japan	628	407	171	156
Cuba	506	609	138	57
Newfoundland & Lab....	381	335	92	123
Canada	128	241	a/	1
Other countries	2,297	2,521	421	503
Total exports	24,113	28,645	4,652	6,276
MILK AND CREAM, POWDERED:				
Exports-				
France	70	118	45	0
Italy	60	85	19	27
United Kingdom	22	34	4	8
Germany	2	51	a/	9
Other Europe	43	365	9	89
Total Europe	197	553	77	133
Cuba	177	80	8	12
Japan, incl. Chosen....	154	84	38	27
China	128	245	47	52
Venezuela	112	95	23	22
Colombia	55	76	9	16
Other South America...	156	156	41	45
Panama	86	143	6	35
Other Central America..	56	84	12	19
Mexico	81	190	11	44
Canada	21	70	9	47
Other countries	99	145	17	50
Total exports	1,322	2,021	298	502

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States,
July-November, 1927 and 1928, continued

Item and country	July-November		November	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
MILK AND CREAM, POWDERED, CONTINUED:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Imports- b/				
Netherlands	2,464	1,117	301	263
Other Europe	19	20	1	0
Total Europe	2,503	1,137	302	263
Canada	3,224	1,384	698	32
Other countries	1	1	a/	a/
Total imports	5,728	2,522	1,000	295
MILK, CONDENSED, SWEETENED:				
Imports-				
Netherlands	277	158	2	20
Canada	39	332	0	76
Denmark	14	8	0	0
Other countries	23 a/		28 a/	
Total imports	353	548	30	96
MILK, EVAPORATED, UNSWEET- ENED:				
Imports-				
Netherlands	578	531	215	58
Canada	97	1	96 a/	
Other countries	52	42	0	42
Total imports	727	574	311	100
EGGS IN THE SHELL:	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen
Exports-				
United Kingdom	479	707	60	220
Other Europe	a/	a/	0	0
Total Europe	479	707	60	220
Cuba	4,844	2,865	505	662
Mexico	2,679	2,264	346	478
Panama	517	651	99	157
Canada	448	376	161	72
Honduras	62	22	13	22
Bermudas	50	58	17	28
Argentina	15 a/		0	a/
Other South America ...	72	80	17	14
Other countries	110	150	20	37
Total exports	9,275	7,259	1,244	1,630

Continued-

December 31, 1928

Foreign Crops and Markets

1007

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States,
July-November, 1927 and 1928, continued

Item and country	July-November		November	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
EGGS IN THE SHELL, CON'D:	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen
Imports-				
Hongkong	85	81	27	25
Canada	4	4	1	a/
China	1	13	a/	5
Other countries	3	14	0	1
Total imports	93	112	28	32
EGGS AND EGG YOLKS, DRIED, FROZEN OR PREPARED:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Exports-				
Total Europe	75	122	24	0
Canada	311	52	17	4
Cuba	8	a/	0	0
Other countries	10	9	3	1
Total exports	404	183	44	5
EGGS, WHOLE, DRIED:				
Imports-				
China	223	1,497	18	80
Other countries	0	0	0	0
Total imports	223	1,497	18	80
EGGS, WHOLE, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports-				
China	232	9,788	a/	32
United Kingdom	0	920	6	0
Other countries	6	5	2	a/
Total imports	238	10,713	2	32
EGG YOLKS, DRIED:				
Imports-				
China	1,992	2,921	558	383
Other countries	67	164	36	44
Total imports	2,059	3,085	594	427
EGG YOLKS, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports-				
China	450	1,317	5	0
United Kingdom	0	530	0	0
Other countries	0	116	0	a/
Total imports	450	2,263	5	a/

Continued-

**DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States,
July-November, 1927 and 1928, continued**

Item and country	July-November		November	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
EGG ALBUMEN, DRIED:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Imports-	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
China	1,299	1,310	156	224
Other countries.....	15	17	1	2
Total imports.....	1,314	1,327	157	226
EGG ALBUMEN, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports-				
China.....	441	540	101	0
Other countries.....	0	3	0	0
Total imports.....	441	543	101	0

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Less than 500. b/ Includes, cream, powdered, malted, etc.

GERMANY: Production of grains and potatoes, 1922 to 1928

Year	Winter wheat	Spring wheat	Total wheat	Winter rye	Spring rye	Total rye
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
1922	61,253	10,673	71,926	203,673	2,360	206,033
1923	91,445	15,003	106,448	259,046	3,991	263,037
1924	76,832	12,367	89,199	219,828	5,745	225,573
1925	109,352	8,861	118,213	313,566	3,852	317,418
1926	86,552	8,877	95,429	242,828	3,359	252,187
1927	109,444	11,077	120,521	265,258	3,767	269,025
1928 -						
1st estimate	113,962	12,501	126,463	298,839	4,441	303,280
2nd estimate	127,206	14,403	141,609	330,729	4,764	335,493

Year	Winter barley	Spring barley	Total barley	Oats	Potatoes
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
1922	--	73,824	--	276,619	1,494,008
1923	10,761	97,685	108,446	420,731	1,197,005
1924	9,762	100,464	110,226	389,525	1,337,540
1925	14,567	104,806	119,373	384,740	1,532,862
1926	15,230	97,872	113,102	435,722	1,103,428
1927	18,303	107,447	125,750	437,249	1,379,716
1928 -					
1st estimate	18,008	116,774	134,782	426,007	1,363,518
2nd estimate	21,127	132,598	153,725	481,981	1,516,324

December 31, 1928

Foreign Crops and Markets

1009

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	690,108	676,429	831,040	878,374	902,749	102.8
Canada	197,119	395,475	407,136	440,025	500,613	113.8
North America (3)	888,703	1,081,117	1,248,509	1,330,299	1,414,694	106.3
Europe, 24 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged ..	1,276,378	1,316,079	1,133,762	1,186,489	1,301,066	109.7
England and Wales, revised	55,770	50,773	48,693	53,116	47,264	89.0
Total Europe (25)	1,332,148	1,366,852	1,182,445	1,239,605	1,348,330	108.8
Africa (6)	93,171	105,166	90,312	105,763	105,733	100.0
Asia (6)	387,827	382,847	379,294	389,636	337,452	86.6
Total above count. (40)	2,711,854	2,935,932	2,900,561	3,065,293	3,206,209	104.6
Southern Hemisphere (3) ..	243,590	314,855	389,632	362,543	391,273	107.9
Total above count. (43)	2,955,444	3,250,787	3,290,193	3,427,836	3,597,482	104.9
Est. N. Hemis. total ex.						
Russia and China	2,759,000	3,067,000	2,979,000	3,137,000		
Est. world total ex.						
Russia and China	3,041,000	3,435,000	3,420,000	3,565,000	3,730,000	104.6
RYE						
United States	36,093	46,456	40,795	58,164	41,766	71.8
Canada	2,094	9,158	12,179	14,951	14,626	97.8
Europe (22)	933,292	896,479	709,129	769,725	833,289	108.3
Total above count. (24)	971,479	952,093	762,103	842,840	869,681	105.6
Est. N. Hemis. total ex.						
Russia and China	1,023,000	1,000,000	807,000	878,000		
Est. world total ex.						
Russia and China	1,025,000	1,007,000	812,000	887,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
California	37,390	32,530	32,400	27,335	31,842	116.5
United States other than California	147,122	151,313	152,505	238,547	325,026	136.3
Canada	45,275	37,118	92,927	96,938	134,452	138.7
North America (3)	230,087	200,961	284,832	362,820	491,320	135.4
Europe, 23 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged ..	593,737	576,614	583,229	579,347	621,556	107.3
England and Wales, revised ..	50,652	47,132	42,761	40,227	47,542	118.2
Total Europe (24)	643,995	623,747	625,990	619,574	669,098	108.0
Est. European total ex. Russia	702,000	689,000	690,000	630,000		
Africa (6)	109,267	107,840	59,492	85,923	105,003	122.1
Asia (5)	133,027	133,273	136,970	135,123	130,469	98.0
Total N. Hemis. (37) ..	1,116,376	1,170,841	1,117,342	1,201,500	1,395,890	116.2
Union of South Africa ...	1,274	1,111	1,073	814	915	112.4
Total above count. (38) ..	1,117,650	1,171,952	1,118,419	1,202,314	1,396,805	116.2
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	1,402,000	1,456,000	1,406,000	1,477,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	1,425,000	1,503,000	1,453,000	1,509,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,427,550	1,246,848	1,132,594	1,449,551	123.6
Canada	351,690	402,296	383,416	439,713	437,505	99.5
North America (2)	1,495,097	1,829,846	1,630,264	1,622,307	1,887,056	116.3
Europe, 22 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged ..	1,602,850	1,467,132	1,584,656	1,530,794	1,566,822	102.4
England and Wales, revised ..	96,913	93,609	104,324	94,080	101,040	107.4
Total Europe (23)	1,699,763	1,560,741	1,688,980	1,624,874	1,667,862	102.6
Est. European total ex. Russia	1,951,000	1,792,000	1,921,000	1,843,000		
Africa (3)	17,631	19,509	11,455	13,965	18,315	131.1
Asia (2)	(50)	92	224	231	179	77.5
Total N. Hemis. (30) ..	3,212,541	3,473,179	3,230,943	3,261,377	3,573,392	109.6
Union of South Africa ...	9,661	5,426	6,119	6,081	7,036	115.7
Total above count. (31) ..	3,222,202	3,478,605	3,237,062	3,267,458	3,580,428	109.6
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	3,474,000	3,729,000	3,592,000	3,503,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	3,581,000	3,843,000	3,696,000	3,602,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	2,712,364	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,763,092	2,839,959	102.8
Canada	17,297	10,564	7,812	4,262	4,692	110.1
North America (2)	2,729,661	2,927,525	2,700,030	2,767,355	2,844,651	102.8
Europe, 9 countries prev. rept'd	534,461	581,754	627,282	437,960	343,343	78.4
France	22,467	20,003	12,686	20,721	14,558	70.3
Total Europe (10)	556,928	601,757	639,968	458,681	357,901	78.0
Est. European total ex-						
Russia	581,000	626,000	665,000	473,000		
Africa (3)	4,326	4,362	5,871	5,127	6,995	136.4
Asia (3)	(28,015)	43,757	72,892	73,698	71,907	97.6
Total N. Hemis. (18) ...	3,318,970	3,577,401	3,418,761	3,304,861	3,281,454	99.3
Est. N. Hemis. total ex-						
Russia	3,681,000	3,907,000	3,777,000	3,647,000		
Est. world total ex-						
Russia	4,126,000	4,530,000	4,445,000	4,311,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

POTATOES: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	357,699	523,465	354,323	402,741	462,943	114.9
Canada	77,843	67,028	78,223	77,430	90,975	117.5
Europe (20)	3,349,305	3,850,820	3,137,169	3,852,102	3,550,618	92.2
Tunis	(150)	162	154	103	165	160.2
Total above count. (23).	3,785,497	4,241,475	3,569,879	4,332,376	4,104,701	94.7

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

CANADA: Exports of livestock and meats, eleven months, 1927
and 1928

Kind of livestock and meat and country of destination		January - November	
Cattle to Great Britain	Number	8,263	405
United States	"	181,113	158,548
Total	"	192,757	161,319
Calves to United States	"	74,793	73,258
Total	"	75,176	73,525
Hogs to the United States	"	182,544	20,627
Total	"	190,881	23,139
Sheep to the United States	"	17,395	10,355
Total	"	18,770	11,287
Beef to Great Britain	pounds	570,400	500
United States	"	45,274,400	42,431,700
Total	"	50,135,200	44,711,500
Bacon to Great Britain	"	48,812,500	34,228,300
United States	"	3,740,000	3,223,200
Total	"	53,246,600	38,127,900
Pork to Great Britain	"	6,612,700	1,691,400
United States	"	14,519,500	7,263,500
Total	"	23,142,700	10,569,000
Mutton to Great Britain	"	-	9,700
United States	"	1,304,200	720,200
Total	"	1,564,800	982,000

Dominion Livestock Branch Markets Intelligence Service, 1928, November.

CANADA: Eleven months inspected slaughter 1927 and 1928

Kind of animal	January - November	
	1927	1928
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
Cattle	668,509	641,419
Calves	400,124	402,206
Total	1,068,633	1,043,625
Swine	2,286,699	2,307,932
Sheep	575,106	589,200

Dominion Livestock Branch.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	Dec. 22	July 1 to and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
BARLEY, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning July 1	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
United States	17,044	36,680	804	538	301	Dec. 22	29,999	42,845
Canada	42,533	25,131				Nov. 30	12,016	21,636
Argentina	14,217	b/ 11,192	b/ 8			Dec. 8	b/ 1,367	b/ 150
Danubian coun- tries b/	26,503	27,242	283			Dec. 8	21,908	14,708
Total	100,302	100,145					65,290	79,339
CATS, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning July 1								
United States	15,041	9,823	270	349	101	Dec. 22	5,680	10,236
Canada	13,395	10,130				Nov. 30	2,892	10,914
Argentina	40,008	b/ 29,455	0			Dec. 8	b/ 8,832	b/ 760
Danubian coun- tries b/	853	878	0			Dec. 8	595	49
Total	69,303	50,286					18,049	21,959
	Net exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1928, week ended				Total for season including latest week shown	
	1926-27	1927-28	Dec. 1	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	Dec. 22	1927-28	1928-29
CORN, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning November 1	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
United States	17,145	20,556	973	1,609	1,443	1,218	1,580	6,412
Danubian coun- tries b/	36,557	15,266	0	0			2,760	0
Argentina	322,873	c/ 1,970	b/ 3,707	b/ 3,751	b/ 4,249	b/ 3,543	44,202	b/ 32,489
Union of South Africa	8,562	d/ 24,257	d/ 600	d/ 257			d/ 3,129	d/ 3,557
IMPORTS:								
Year beginning November 1							November	November
United States	5,042	1,436					762	26
Total exports less U. S. imports	280,092	530,613					50,909	42,432

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Trade sources since May. d/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-December 22, 1927 and 1928

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-December 22, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-Dec. 22		1928, week ending			
	1927	1928	Dec. 1	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	Dec. 22
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wheat a/	121,893	71,156	1,291	3,757	1,675	599
Wheat flour b/	32,021	37,503	512	1,090	949	1,222
Rye	19,631	8,581	2	609	100	70
Corn	3,563	9,443	973	1,699	1,443	1,213
Oats	3,727	7,823	111	230	349	101
Barley a/	30,343	42,846	114	804	535	301
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Hams & shoulders, incl.						
Wiltshire sides ..	115,226	115,475	637	1,006	735	715
Bacon, incl. Cumberland						
sides	111,865	117,589	1,200	1,333	3,795	952
Lard	659,839	713,385	12,581	9,483	24,764	14,773
Pickled pork	23,231	30,242	149	269	157	320

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 430,000 bush., flour 54,000 bbls; San Francisco barley 70,000 bush. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Net exports		Shipments week ending			Net movement from July as		
	nearest given date, 1928		far as reported					
	1926-1927	1927-1928 a/	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	Dec. 22	To and incl. Date	1927-1928	1928-1929
Canada:								
Exports-	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.		bush.	bush.
Official ..	704,540	305,182				Nov. 30	bc/121,617	bc/225,373
5 ports,								
Brad. b/ ..	177,370	238,730	7,259	6,733	--	Dec. 15	115,540	170,792
Shipments-								
4 markets d/	297,961	326,361	21,577	11,373	21,916	Dec. 22	201,852	328,569
Pub. elev. in								
east b/ ..			2,673	2,173	--	Dec. 15	82,066	136,849
United States:	205,896	190,927					e/148,098	e/88,838
Argentina ...	139,730	185,000	3,365	3,407	3,381	Dec. 22	35,966	57,905
Australia ...	96,524	72,962	1,480	1,536	2,856	Dec. 22	22,880	28,092
Russia	49,202	7,000	0	0	0	Dec. 22	5,392	8
Hungary	21,143	22,133						
Yugoslavia ..	10,216	1,000						
Rumania	11,386	5,000	104	64	32	Dec. 22	3,744	1,880
Bulgaria	2,236	2,125						
British India	8,660	12,264	0	0	0	Dec. 22	8,224	1,064
Total	849,654	804,593	26,526	16,380	28,195		426,156	505,356

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Prelim. b/ Excluded from total. c/ Exports through November less imports through September. d/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. e/ Exports through Dec. 22 less imports through November.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	December 29,	December 20,	December 27,
	1927	1928	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	52.00	49.50	48.50
Copenhagen, official quotation .	36.71	43.03	40.60
Berlin, 1a quality	36.74	46.02	42.57
London: <u>a/</u>			
Danish	39.77	45.84	43.45
Dutch, unsalted	40.64	46.71	46.06
New Zealand	35.20	39.97	40.19
New Zealand, unsalted	36.51	42.80	42.36
Australian	34.33	39.76	35.54
Australian, unsalted	35.20	40.41	40.41
Argentine, unsalted	32.81	38.67	38.67
Siberian	33.25	39.11	39.11

Quotations converted at par exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ended		
		Dec. 28,	Dec. 19,	Dec. 26,
		1927	1928	1928
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets .	Number	63,126	95,991	23,694
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	11.89	15.83	16.10
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg.	"	13.98	14.01	14.11
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	2,081	23,347	<u>b/</u>
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime Steam Western lard <u>a/</u> .	\$ per 100 lbs.	13.47	13.24	<u>b/</u>
American short cut green hams	"	<u>b/</u>	24.77	<u>b/</u>
American green bellies	"	<u>b/</u>	18.47	<u>b/</u>
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	<u>b/</u>	21.72	<u>b/</u>

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No report over holidays.

Index

	Page ::		Page
Crop and Market Prospects.....	934 ::	Livestock:	
-----		Exports, Canada, Jan.-Nov.1928..	1012
AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS,		Slaughter, Canada, Jan.-Nov.1928	1012
FOREIGN, DECEMBER 25, 1928	991 ::	Meat:	
Belgium and Netherlands	996 ::	Exports, Canada, Jan.-Nov.1928..	1012
Central Europe	997 ::	Exports (pork) by weeks, U. S.,	
China	998 ::	1928	1014
France	995 ::	Prices (pork), foreign markets,	
Germany	994 ::	1928	933,1015
Great Britain	993 ::	Oats:	
Italy	996 ::	Exports, U. S., Dec. 22, 1928 ..	983
Japan	999 ::	Prices, U. S., Dec. 21, 1928 ...	988
Scandinavia	997 ::	Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
Apples, prices, Berlin and Copenha-		an. 1925-28	938,1010
gen, Dec. 26, 1928	990 ::	Receipts and shipments, Canada,	
Barley:		Dec. 21, 1928	986
Exports, U. S., Dec. 22, 1928	987 ::	Peanuts, shipments to U. S.,	
Prices, U. S., Dec. 22, 1928	987 ::	China, Nov. 30, 1928	990
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		Potatoes, production, world, av.	
an. 1925-28	987,1010 ::	1909-13, an. 1925-28	1011
Receipts and shipments, Canada,		Rye, production, world, av. 1909-	
Dec. 21, 1928	987 ::	13, an. 1925-28	986,1009
Butter, prices, foreign markets,		Vegetables, production prospects,	
1928	983,1015 ::	Mexico (Sonora)	991
Corn:		Wheat:	
Exports, U.S., Dec. 22, 1928	989 ::	Exports, principal countries,	
Prices, Argentina and U. S.,		Dec. 22, 1928	1014
Dec. 24, 1928	989 ::	Exports, U. S., Dec. 22, 1928 ..	984
Production prospects, Argentina,		Growing conditions, Argentina,	
1928	988 ::	Dec. 24, 1928	984
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		Growing conditions, Europe,	
an. 1925-28	988,1011 ::	Dec. 27, 1928	984
Dairy products:		Prices, U. S., Dec. 21, 1928 ...	985
Dairy and poultry products,		Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
foreign trade, United States,		an. 1925-28	984,1009
November, 1928	1003 ::	Receipts and shipments, Canada,	
Foreign conditions, Dec. 26, 1928	999 ::	Dec. 21, 1928	985
Flax, area, India, Dec. 31, 1928 ..	982 ::		
Grains:			
Movement (feed), principal coun-			
tries, Dec. 22, 1928	1013 ::		
Situation, Germany, Dec. 31,			
1928	989,1006 ::		